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INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLICS

VOL. XXIX

Nos. 4-6

OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1909



WASHINGTON
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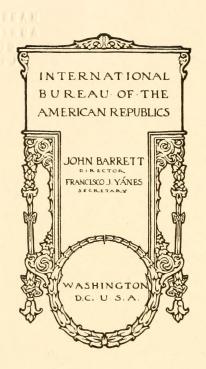
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

OCTOBER

1909



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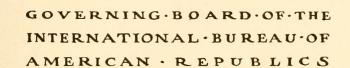


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......Señor Don Alberto Nin-Frias, Uruguay Office of Legation, 2117 California avenue, Washington, D. C.

[Paraguay and Colombia have at present no representatives on the Governing Board.]

aAbsent.



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Mexico David E. Thompson, Mexico.

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Bolivia James F. Stutesman, La Paz.

ChileTHOMAS C. DAWSON, Santiago.

Colombia Elliott C. Northcott, Bogotá.

Ecuador......WILLIAMS C. Fox, Quito.

Guatemala WILLIAM F. SANDS, Guatemala City.

Paraguay.....(Same as Uruguay.)

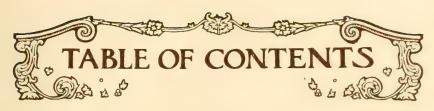
Peru....Leslie Combs, Lima.

Salvador William Heimke, San Sa.vador.

Venezuela......WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic FENTON R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.



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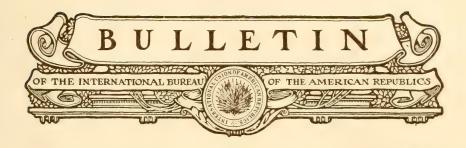
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General Valencia was elected on August 3, 1909, by the Colombian Congress for one year, to fill the unexpired term of President Reyes who recently resigned. He was Vice-President of the Republic in 1905, but resigned the office in March of the same year.



VOL. XXIX.

OCTOBER, 1909.

NO. 4.

T is gratifying to note the widespread attention which the press of the world is giving to the International Bureau and its Monthly BULLETIN as a result of the Bureau's increased efforts to develop closer relations of commerce and friendship among the American Republics, and to make the countries of Latin America better known throughout the United States, Europe, and the Orient. If all the editorial comment on the Bureau and the BULLETIN which appeared during the month of August, for instance, was reprinted in this issue, it would require more pages of space than could be spared. The quotation in full of one of these editorials, taken from a representative newspaper, will show the general trend of the others. The Director, while appreciating the complimentary reference to himself, wishes to go on record as stating that the credit which is given to him belongs to the entire staff of the Bureau as much as to himself, and that his efforts would have been in vain had he not had the earnest support of such men as Mr. Root, when he was Secretary of State, and now of Secretary KNOX, on the part of the United States, and, on the other hand, of all the Ambassadors and Ministers representing the Latin-American Republics. In its issue of August 13, the "News," of Buffalo, New York, said:

The Bureau of Republics in Washington is made up of all the independent countries of the Western Hemisphere. It grew out of Mr. Blaine's far-reaching idea of a close compact between the American Republics for their mutual good.

For years the Bureau has been headed by John Barrett, and he has proved to be a master hand at his task, for under his direction the Bureau has grown to magnificent proportions and the work it has done has won such favor that Mr. Carnegle, who is alert to put money where it will do the most good, is building a \$1,000,000 home in Washington for it.

There is every month a BULLETIN, as it is called, issued by the Bureau and published in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French. In quality of matter, in beauty of illustration, in grade of bookwork, the magazine ranks with the very best printed in any language and on any subject, except, perhaps, periodicals devoted to the fine arts.

Director Barrett merits the most warm praise and deserves an appreciation not easy to limit for the excellent work that he has done from the beginning and that he continues to do with ever-increasing efficiency. It is due as much to him as to any other man that through the labor of the Bureau the relations between the United States and the American Republics are so nearly ideal as they are and that the feelings of the people in both continents are so cordial as to make this half of the globe the just envy of the other half.

Mr. Barrett's Bureau is one of the tasks undertaken by the Government that has the backing of twenty-one Republics associated for its maintenance. It is carrying out a great statesman's idea in the noblest manner, and the most useful. It is something unique in the world's history that in Washington there is an office in which every citizen of every independent country in the western world may feel at home. That might be glory enough for some men, but it is only the beginning of the admirable work of Mr. Barrett and his associates who represent the Republics interested in the Bureau.

THE MEETING OF THE PRESIDENTS.

Commenting on the satisfactory relations between Mexico and foreign countries President DIAZ, in his message to Congress on September 16, spoke as follows with regard to his meeting with the President of the United States:

Having been invited by the President of the United States of America to meet him at the border during the course of his journey through the Western States of the American Union, I could not but accept the invitation, couched, as it was, in the most courteous terms, bearing in mind, too, the desirability of cementing the relations of the two Governments by means of an interview of mere courtesy, at which there is no intention of treating any question affecting international relations.

* * It has been arranged that the interview is to take place on October 16 next, at El Paso, Tex., and that President Taft is to return the visit forthwith at Ciudad Juarez.

GROWTH OF TRAVEL TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

All reports coming into the Bureau from the steamship companies and tourist agencies show that there will be this fall and winter and next spring a most noteworthy increase in the number of travelers going from the United States and Europe to the Latin-American countries. The well-known agencies of both Cook and Culver are making preparations for additional excursions beyond those originally planned, while the Hamburg-American Company has received enough applications for passage on the *Blücher*, which will make the trip to South America, leaving next January from New York, to assure the success of the undertaking. Considering the fact that next summer, which will be winter south of the Equator, will be a season of unusual activity and interest, in view of the International Pan-American Conference and of the International Agricultural and Transportation Expositions, to be held at Buenos Aires, there is every reason why 1910 should set a new record for travel to South America.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS IN ARGENTINA.

The agricultural and transportation exhibitions which will be held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 1910 will be perhaps the most important of their kind which have ever been held in countries south of the Equator, and it is hoped that there will be a worthy participation from the United States. It may be difficult, because of the shortness of time, for the United States Government to make a sufficient appropriation to provide for a general government exhibit, but it is believed that the manufacturers of railway material and agricultural machinery will send exhibits which will be creditable. Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Dr. L. S. ROWE, and Director BARRETT, of the International Bureau, have been requested by Mr. E. M. NELSON, Secretary-General of the Agricultural Exhibition, to act as a committee in the United States to call the attention of the agricultural interests in the United States to the opportunity and importance of participation. They have discussed the matter carefully with Mr. F. C. Cook, a prominent Argentina gentleman, who has recently been in the United States, and who has acted as a representative of the organization having charge of the Agricultural Exhibition. He has returned to Argentina, believing that there will be a fair exhibit on the part of the agricultural interests of this country. It is hoped that the United States Agricultural Department, by the aid of an appropriation which may be secured from the coming session of Congress, will consent to the transfer of the exhibit which it now has at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle, Washington, to Buenos Aires. This exhibit has been prepared with great care and will attract a great deal of attention in South America. Secretary-General Nelson has recently informed Director Barrett that the date for filing requests for space and participation on the part of exhibitors has been extended from October to the 1st of December of this year. It is therefore hoped that this extension of time will cause many firms and persons to prepare exhibits who otherwise would not feel that they could do so.

HONORS TO AMERICAN DIPLOMATS.

The satisfactory adjustment of the questions at issue between the governments of Venezuela and of the United States has led to the conferring of special honors upon the Commissioner of the United States, Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN. The negotiations between Mr. BUCHANAN and Señor Don F. Gonzalez Guinan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Venezuela, were characterized by most cordial manifestations of mutual respect and esteem, and upon their close the Order of the Bust of Bolivar of the Second Class, which ranks next to that reserved for heads of nations, was conferred by the Venezuelan Government upon the special envoy from the United States. At the same time



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HONORABLE WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,

The eminent authority in Latin-American affairs, Special Commissioner of the United States of America in Venezuela.



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HONORABLE HORACE G. KNOWLES,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Nicaragua, formerly accredited to Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria in the same capacity.

courtesies of a similar character were extended to other officials of the United States Government.

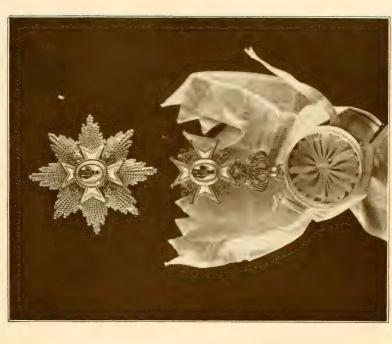
Hon. Horace G. Knowles, Minister from the United States in Nicaragua, has received from King Peter of Servia the cross and star of the Order of St. Sava, the highest compliment royalty in that country can pay to a foreigner. Mr. Knowles, prior to his present mission, was United States Minister at the courts of Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, and it is on account of the distinguished services rendered the countries to which he was accredited that the dignities were conferred. The emblems are remarkable specimens of the goldsmith's art, the cross being of gold and enamel and the star of silver and gold, bearing in its center the enameled figure of St. Sava.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE OCTOBER ISSUE.

This issue of the Monthly Bulletin contains many interesting and instructive special articles, among which are "Guatemala's Temples of Minerva;" "The Argentine National Exposition;" "Municipal Organizations of the Capitals of Latin America: Bogota;" "Chicle, the Basis of the Chewing Gum;" "Ecuador's National Exposition;" "The American Cathedrals;" "The Flags and Coats of Arms of the American Republics: Guatemala," and "The Holidays of the American Republics: Guatemala." No one, no matter how critical, can look over this list without being impressed with the comprehensive and educational character of the material now published in the BULLETIN. Such special articles may reduce the space given to ordinary statistical data, but the experience of the Bureau proves conclusively that the majority of the desirable class to be interested read these special articles in preference to the drier statistical records. The latter are most valuable and useful, and the Bureau will continue to publish them as fully as possible and also to provide them to all those who may write for them, but there is no question that the growing popularity and the influence of the BULLETIN are largely due to its efforts to present the matter within its covers more in magazine than in the ordinary government document form.

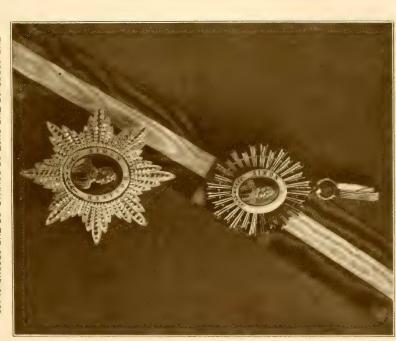
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND LATIN AMERICA.

The Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Philander C. Knox, in pursuance of his policy of closer intercourse with Latin-American countries, has created a new section in his Department, to be known as the Division of Latin-American Affairs. Hon. Thomas C. Dawson, at present United States Minister to Chile, has been appointed as the chief, with Mr. WILLIAM T. S. DOYLE as assistant. The scope and aims of



THE CROSS AND STAR OF THE ORDER OF ST. SAVA.

Conferred by the King of Servia upon Hon. Horace G. Knowles, formerly United States Minister to the courts of Servia, Roumania, and Bulgaria.



THE ORDER OF THE BUST OF BOLIVAR OF THE SECOND CLASS.
Conferred by the Venezuelan Government upon Iton. William I.
Burchanan as Special Envoy from the United States of America
to that Republic.

this new division do not conflict with nor antagonize the administrative purposes for which the International Bureau of the American Republics was created and developed. The volume of Latin-American business in the Department of State has increased so much during the last few years, that in, order to attend to it properly the establishment of a new division has been found expedient, just as the organization of a Far Eastern section was required for the adequate handling of increased relations with the Orient. The choice of Minister Dawson for chief of the new division has been welcomed by all in view of his exceptional qualifications and his uncommon knowledge of Latin-American affairs, acquired in the diplomatic service. Mr. Doyle is also fully conversant with the laws, customs, and methods of Latin-America, and will prove an able coadjutor.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE NEW DIVISION OF LATIN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN DOYLE, who has just been appointed assistant chief of the newly created Division of Latin American Affairs of the State Department, was born at Menlo Park, California, in the year 1876. He received his early education at private schools and at Santa Clara College in that State. Later he entered Georgetown College, District of Columbia, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1897 and of L.L. B. in 1900. After graduating in the law Mr. Doyle became associated with his father in the prosecution of the Pius Fund of the Californias before the Hague Tribunal. Later he practiced law in Washington, D. C., and accompanied former Secretary of State Elihu Root on his South American trip in 1906 as private secretary. Mr. Doyle has since that date been employed in the State Department in various capacities in relation to South American affairs.

THE LONDON "TIMES" AND LATIN AMERICA.

The new and broadening work of the International Bureau of the American Republics has awakened the London "Times," one of the most influential newspapers in the Old World, to the advisability of publishing a series of articles about the commercial, material, geographical, and general conditions and characteristics of the Latin-American Republics. These will probably appear some time during the coming December. Mr. Robert P. Porter, formerly Director of the United States Census and at present the principal correspondent of the London "Times" in the United States, is making a trip to Latin America in order to prepare material for these articles and to secure discussion of the different papers from prominent men in that part of the world. Mr. H. I. Elliott, of



W. T. S. DOYLE,

Assistant Chief of the newly created Division of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department.

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the Washington staff of the London "Times," is also preparing material with the assistance of the International Bureau. The Director has been requested to write an introductory paper for this Latin-American series.

WESTERN EVENTS OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

In the latter part of October there will be a succession of events in the Southwest and Central West of the United States which have a direct bearing on the relations of this country with its sister Republics to the The meeting of President TAFT, of the United States, and President DIAZ, of Mexico, at El Paso will be in every sense one of the principal historical occasions of this decade, and should have a broad influence in developing closer relations of mutual confidence and good will between these two countries. From El Paso, President TAFT will proceed to St. Louis and then make a steamboat trip down the Mississippi River to New Orleans, where he will attend a great convention that is called to consider the improvement of the waterways of the Mississippi Valley. A number of other steamboats will accompany that carrying the President, and on these will go not only governors of different States, but several of the Latin-American Ministers and Ambassadors. The committees in charge of these events invited the President of Panama and the President of Cuba to come to New Orleans and there meet the President of the United States, but it is understood at this writing that it was impossible for these invitations to be accepted. The purpose of the trip down the Mississippi and of the gathering at New Orleans is to awaken the interest of the country to the necessity of improving the channel of the Mississippi and the commercial facilities of the Gulf coast so that not only internal but foreign commerce may be developed thereby, especially trade with the Latin-American countries which border on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, and which will be reached by the opening of the Panama Canal.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF GUATEMALA IN NEW YORK.

Dr. Ramón Bengoechea, the present Consul-General of the Republic of Guatemala in New York City, is a physician of note in his own country, having held the rank of Surgeon-General in the Guatemalan Army. He received his early education in that Republic, where he also studied medicine, receiving his doctor's degree from the Faculty of the University of Guatemala. Doctor Bengoechea has been highly honored by various appointments from his Government, among them being those of Professor in the Medical Faculty of the University, Surgeon-General in various Departments, Secretary of the Faculty of Medicine in the University, Chief of Military Sanitation, and Colonel in the Army. He has been sent on various diplomatic missions to Mexico and Honduras and has served



SEÑOR DON RAMÓN BENGOECHEA, Consul-General of Guatemala to the United States at New York.

as the representative of Guatemala to various scientific and industrial congresses both in this country and abroad. He was also at one time Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Salvador and on two occasions Chargé d'Affaires of the Guatemalan Legation in Washington.

LATIN AMERICA AND DRY FARMING.

Secretary John T. Burns of the Dry Farming Congress, to be held at Billings, Montana, from October 26 to 28, has invited the International Bureau to send a representative to its meeting and discuss the conditions in the Latin-American States relative to the possible advancement of agriculture and commerce by the encouragement of dry land farming. Such remarkable progress has been made in dry farming throughout certain sections of the United States that it holds out good prospects for large sections of the Latin-American countries which are semiarid. There is hardly an important Latin-American country that does not possess sections where it is almost impossible to carry on irrigation and vet where there is not sufficient moisture to conduct farming under the old and ordinary conditions. The successful experiments which have been made in the new and up-to-date dry farming hold out a new future for such districts, with a corresponding increase of population and wealth.

MR. ROBINSON'S BOOK ON PANAMA.

The Director has referred in a previous issue of the Monthly Bulletin to an address delivered at Colon, Panama, by Mr. TRACY ROBINSON, who has had his residence for many years on the Isthmus. Recently it has been the privilege of the Director to read carefully Mr. Robinson's book entitled "Panama; a Personal Record of Forty-six Years, 1861-1907," and he has found it one of the most interesting publications in regard to that country which has yet been published. It gives the point of view of a man who is more familiar with the local, political, geographical, and material conditions than possibly any other man living. Its historical statements are particularly interesting, and there is weaved into it enough of incident and recollection to make it a most readable book. It is published by the Star and Herald Company, of New York and Panama, and has a neat and attractive appearance with its good quality of paper, printing, and illustrations.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT COLON, PANAMA.

Dr. James C. Kellogg was born in Woodville, Mississippi, December 9, 1859. He attended the public schools of New Orleans and afterwards



 $\label{eq:def:DR} {\sf DR.\ JAMES\ C.\ KELLOGG,}$ Consul of the United States of America at Colon, Panama.

studied at the University of the South in Sewanee, Tennessee. In 1878 he went to Europe, where he spent five years in studying chemistry and pharmacy. Returning to the United States he entered the pharmaceutical department of Vanderbilt University, graduating in one year and taking the founder's medal in 1885. He went to St. Louis, where he practiced for over a year. He reentered Vanderbilt University and in 1888 graduated as a doctor of medicine, again taking the founder's medal. After serving at this university as an interne for one year he entered the consular service, being appointed consul at Stettin, Germany, in 1890. He resigned in 1893 to take up special work in medicine in the principal cities in Germany, where he remained five years. In 1899, having returned to the United States, he commenced the practice of medicine in St. Louis, but in 1905 returned to the consular service, being appointed consul at Barranquilla, Colombia, and was transferred to his present post at Colon, Panama, in May, 1905.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

Elsewhere we have made mention of the intention of the London "Times" to publish a series of articles in regard to the progress and development of the Latin-American countries. In the issue of July 26 the "Times" had the following to say, under the head of "South American Interests:"

South America, through the Bureau of the American Republics here, with which twenty-one countries are affiliated, has been intently watching the course of the tariff bill. It has developed, through the efforts of Mr. John Barrett, its Director, into a considerable influence toward the development of both commerce and friend-ship between the United States and Latin America. The Bureau to some extent is responsible for the remission of the duty on coffee, in which Brazil is keenly interested, and is striving to prevent the duty on hides in the interests of Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Uruguay, and Cuba, as also to check an increased duty on other South American products. It is taking an active part in the movement for the creation of an international bank in South America, and it hopes to promote the passage next session in Congress of a bill providing for improved shipping facilities.

MINISTER GODOY'S LIFE OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

The friends of Mr. José F. Godoy, the Mexican Minister to Cuba, who has been also associated frequently with the Mexican Embassy in Washington, will be glad to know that he is preparing a life of President Diaz and is now at work on the finishing touches of the manuscript. It is probable that the book will appear during the coming winter. Mr. Godoy's standing as a scholar and his experience as a diplomat qualify him to undertake a careful biography of one of the most prominent characters in American history. President Diaz is in every sense

a constructive statesman, and few countries have had executives who have done so much for real prosperity and genuine progress as he has done during the two decades and more that he has administered the affairs of that great Republic.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT PARA, BRAZIL.

George H. Pickerell, who has been Consul at Para since 1906, was born at Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1858, and received his early education in the public schools of that city. He entered the consular service in 1898, being appointed in that year as Consul at St. Michaels in the Azores, where he remained until transferred to his present position. The increasing development of the trade of this port of Brazil makes the post one of much importance in connection with Latin American trade with the United States.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS AT DENVER, COLORADO.

At the great Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, which was held in Denver, Colorado, from the 17th to the 20th of August last, special attention was given to the subject of the development of closer relations of commercial exchange between the United States and the countries of Latin America. One of the most notable addresses was that delivered by H. H. HAINES, secretary of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce, pointing out carefully the amount of business that was already done through the port of Galveston with the countries bordering on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean, and showing how, upon the completion of the Panama Canal, this trade would vastly increase. Mr. HAINES is an enthusiastic believer in the future of Latin-American commerce, and is planning to visit South America in the near future in order to see what the opportunities are for an exchange of commodities between his section of the United States and those countries. The conference also gave close attention to the address delivered by the Director of the International Bureau upon the general subject of Latin-American opportunities as far as they affect the trans-Mississippi section of the United States. The committee on resolutions strongly recommended the improvement of steamship facilities between North and South America, and urged upon the United States Congress the necessity of the Government giving special attention to this matter. It had been hoped that several of the Latin-American ambassadors and ministers could be present and participate in the Congress, but they were prevented at the last moment by unavoidable causes. Special credit is due ARTHUR F. FRANCIS, the capable secretary of the Congress, for its success. The cooperation, moreover, of such men as Hon, Thomas F. Walsh, of Colorado, and Colonel Pryor, the outgoing and incoming presidents, respectively, had much to do with the carrying out of the programme.



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

GEORGE H. PICKERELL,

Consul of the United States of America at Para, Brazil.



Chile, a Study (Landeskunde von Chile). The author, Dr. Carl MARTIN, of Puerto Montt, Chile, was born on the 16th of September, 1838, in Jena, Germany. His early years were passed in the native schools and he took his degree of doctor of medicine For some years he was an instructor in medicine in the universities of Germany, where he developed a great interest in ethnology and zoology. He then took a trip to Brazil, where he was a special favorite of the Emperor, Dom Pedro, in their scientific companionship. He returned later to Germany and again was active there in many scientific branches, himself founding societies for scientific research. In 1869 he went to Chile at the invitation of the German residents there, but instead of settling in either Santiago or Valparaiso, where his learning would have made him welcome, he chose the small town of Puerto Montt, because in that neighborhood he found not only climatic conditions to his taste, but a growing German colony in which he thought his services could be of most value. Here, or on the neighboring island of Chilloé, with the exception of a more or less lengthy visit to Germany, he passed the remainder of his life, dying, after years crowned with honor and work, on the 28th of October, 1907. The practice of medicine was really but a small part of his activities. He was a scientific man. first and foremost, but his intense mental zeal was so great and his intellectual passions so diversified that his inquiries extended into every branch of human knowledge. He published over forty pamphlets and special studies, three-fourths of which dealt with the physical and ethnological conditions in Chile. He was a member of many learned societies, was recognized as an authority in Europe as well as in South America, and the manuscript which he left at his death was the result of a loving labor of thirty-five years. The book has been carefully edited by his intimate associates, both in Chile and Germany. It will be seen, therefore, that this is the mature product of a man as well entitled to speak on his subject as any person can be. It is voluminous, to be sure, yet there is not a single chapter or paragraph or statistical table but that is full of information, given in such language that even the popular reader can become absorbed in it. There are 777 pages, 73 photographs, a map, and an extensive bibliography. Every conceivable subject, from the geography of Chile, the construction of the ground, the climate, population, politics. the relation of state and church, the railroads and commerce, is carefully treated. A special section is devoted to the individual provinces,

with description of their chief cities. The book is of course exhaustive, and yet the language is so clear, the statements so direct, and the opinions so impartially expressed that it becomes a wonderful storehouse of fact and philosophy. For instance, the chapter on the foreigners in Chile contains data which, it might be stated, have never before been put into print. This German acknowledges that the English are of more importance than any other nation there. He asserts that the 700 Yankees are exercising a decided influence on present conditions of the country, and he shows how the Araucanian blood is still an important factor to be considered in the future growth of the nation. It is impossible to think of a subject in the whole range of a nation's development which this author has not touched upon. Authorities without end and from all sources are quoted as mere dry statistics, or to substantiate the value of an opinion. The book is monumental, and at the same time it can be stated that for certain purposes it is the best contribution in the Columbus Memorial Library concerning the Republic of Chile. (A publication of the Geographical Institute of the University of Jena. L. Friederichsen & Co., Hamburg, 1909.)

Brazil in 1909, by J. C. OAKENFULL. Published under the auspices of the Brazilian Government Commission of Propaganda and Economic Expansion, this book is practically an official statement of the economic conditions prevailing in the vast Republic. In the treatment of the question, the writer has prepared a valuable book of reference and one that might serve as a standard for all future compilers. Undismayed by the gigantic character of his task, Mr. Oakenfull has condensed within the compass of 240 pages a comprehensive account of old and modern Brazil, covering its immense resources, their present state of development, future possibilities, etc. The section devoted to agriculture and the leading crop, coffee, emphasizes a justifiable grievance of the Brazilian grower, stating that the planter's best efforts to produce a high grade of berry bring the greatest profit to the foreign merchant, who buys at the lowest figure and sells the Brazilian production at the price and under the name of Mocha or finest Java. The relative output of Brazilian and eastern coffees abundantly disproves the claim that the bulk of coffee consumed by the householder of the world is other than Brazilian in origin. The proportion of Brazilian to other coffee grown for the market is under present conditions about 4 to 1, and formerly the ratio was much greater. In setting forth the material greatness of the country, the historical and scientific features are by no means disregarded. The chapters devoted to a consideration of the ethnography, geography, discovery, settlement, and subsequent history of the Republic are supplemented by short sketches of the artists, learned men, and scientists of modern times, many of whose names are of world-wide distinction. Santos-Dumont, renowned in the realm of aeronautics; Ruy-Barbosa, the publicist; Joaquim Nabuco, classical scholar, orator, and diplomat; Assiz Brazil, diplomat, agriculturist, and economist; José Carlos Rodrigues, editor of the greatest newspaper printed in the Portuguese language; and Capistrano de Abreu, historian, are a few of the famous men of Brazil of whom mention is made and whose achievements are well known.

One of the interesting functions of the Bureau is to supply information concerning the export business and means of handling it which must be adopted by merchants of the United States if they wish to place themselves on the same footing with English, German, or French manufacturers. It has sometimes been difficult to cite an available authority for many of the statements made in personal This difficulty need no longer be feared, however, since the appearance of a book called "Elementary Lessons in Exporting," by B. Olney Hough, published by the Johnston Export Publishing Company, 135 William street, New York, 1909. The lessons are called elementary, but they are more than that, and one who reads the 425 pages carefully and follows the information given is sure to be well posted on export rules and regulations, to have clear and concise statements as to the methods adopted, and to know to what sources of information he must apply for carrying out the daily routine of his business. There are two parts to this exporters' guide. The first, of 120 pages, discusses the "Relations with foreign buyers," "Correspondence," "Commission houses," and "Advertising;" then "Packing," "Invoicing," "Necessary formalities," "Ocean freight rates," "Financing export shipments," and "Credit relations." Facsimile documents for the legal procedures are attached to this section, and all through it are given very careful explanations of terms, phrases, and abbreviations current in foreign business transactions. The second part of the book is called "Exporters' Gazeteer." It embraces a slight history, a geographical statement, a resumé of production and commerce, and data concerning languages, money, rates and routes, shipping facilities, and customs tariffs of every country on the globe from Abyssinia to Zululand. No more practical guide for the shipper has ever been published. In addition, there are ten "Conversion tables" by which the values of weights and measures, moneys, interest and discount, etc., can be readily determined. It would be worth while to make several quotations from this book, but a still better plan is to advise every merchant or student who must consider the export problem to keep it on his desk along with a dictionary and almanac.

That popular interest all over Europe concerning the Republics of Latin America is steadily increasing, and is perhaps to-day even more advanced than it is in the United States, is well evidenced by two very recent books just acquired by the Columbus Memorial Library. These are both in French and give, therefore, the French point of view. The first is a study of Bolivia ("La Bolivie," by William van Bra-BANT, published by J. Lebégue & Cie, Brussels). It is a large duodecimo of 475 pages, divided into 15 chapters, covering all matters historical, geographical, political, economical—relating to the past, present, and future of that Republic. It is certainly complete in both its descriptive and statistical matter, and its date of 1909 shows that it presents the latest available figures. This is well illustrated by the chapters devoted to the railways and by the bibliography at the end. It is pleasant to note that the Bulletins of the International Bureau of the American Republics receive abundant credit as sources of authority. The second is a study of Colombia ("La République de Colombie," by Henry Jalhay, published by Vromant & Cie., Brussels). This is of much the same character, each chapter being devoted to a resumé of conditions in that Republic, both past and present. While not so large as the former book, it is somewhat better illustrated. Every effort is made to present for the general reader such facts as will arouse his interest and give him a favorable opinion. although the author allows himself judicious criticisms where they are needed.

Brazilians have always been fond of history and within recent years many valuable studies about their country have been published. The Columbus Memorial Library is pleased to acknowledge the receipt of two more volumes relating to the history of what is now the State of Pernambuco, but what was at one time called "The Capitania de Pernambuco." One is a collection of documents of the early period of settlement of that region, and has a number of official and other reports relating to the government management of the port of Recife. The volume is the twenty-eighth of the Annals of the National Library of Brazil, and will be of great value for all students of the history of South America. The other is a compilation, with historical notes, of the periodical literature that has been published from earliest times within the State of Pernambuco. It is published to celebrate the first hundred years of the growth of the press in Brazil,

1808–1908, while it shows that the first paper to see the light in Pernambuco itself appeared in 1821. Since that date there have been 1,619 papers of one kind or another published there, some of which are still in active existence. Each paper has an historical and descriptive paragraph allotted to it. This volume is a companion to one recently published by the State of Pará and now in the Library here. Both are valuable sources of information in regard to the newspapers of Brazil.

Travel to Central America is to-day no more difficult than a journey to Europe. Guatemala, once rather isolated from the Gulf of Mexico, shows a convincing proof of this statement, and "Guatemala and Her People of To-day," by Nevin O. Winter (Boston, L. C. Page & Co., 1909), contains chapters descriptive both of the time before the railroad and of the present day. It is a sketchy book, with enough quotation of figures to show that the author has carried his subject to date. It is worth mentioning that Mr. Winter asserts with positiveness that travel throughout Guatemala is safe, safer even than in the United States, and that the native is honest in every respect. He is not complimentary to American residents, stating that the country is infested by men who have lost all sense of decency. Travelers in other parts of Latin America have noticed this unfortunate fact, but within the last few years the name "American" has regained its earlier prestige.

"Bulletin Commémoratif de l'Exposition Nationale de 1908" (Bulletin of the National Exposition in 1908). Issued through the Statistical Bureau of Brazil, this bulletin, charmingly bound in limp leather and of exquisite letterpress, is an authoritative statement of Brazilian conditions at the time of the great exposition. While the bulk of the volume is devoted to detailed statistical tables of trade, industries, production, etc., an introduction of considerable extent (in French) covers in more general terms the status of the country in the economic world. A feature of the publication is the series of photographs of the public men of Brazil to whose efforts and cooperation the exposition was due, and of the artistically designed edifices and gardens which rendered the occasion noteworthy. The headings to the extended statistical data are furnished not only in Portuguese and French, but also in the Esperanto form.

Aztecs and Mayas, by Thomas Diven. The Antiquarian Company, 59 Dearborn street, Chicago, 1909. This book, while con-

taining many interesting statements, is characterized by an almost absolute rejection of all hitherto established interpretations of archæological truths. Concerning the subject the writer states: "The literature of the whole archeological world as far as my researches go is in error." Further, the assertion is made "that no tribe of Indians on our hemisphere had reached the point where they could register a connected narration in hieroglyphs or otherwise; that they could only represent by pictographs; that all the efforts they made were only to aid the memory, while they depended solely upon tradition for their chronicles."

Readings from Modern Mexican Authors, by Frederick Starr. The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1904. This book represents a collection of such fugitive writings as have appeared from time to time in various Mexican publications by authors of established reputation and worth in their own land. The compiler and translator, desirous of acquainting scholars and readers of other countries with the beauties of Mexican literature, has grouped the subject-matter under the following general heads: Geography, history, biography, public questions, literature, drama, narrative, fiction. Each selected writing is preceded by a biographical sketch of the author, so that, while the volume is by no means a large one, it contains, in brief, a comprehensive digest of the best thought of Mexico to-day.

A handy little volume has been written by Bishop Thomas B. NEELY on South America. He has succeeded in crowding into eight chapters a very succinct narrative on the South American Continent, with well-constructed paragraphs about its history, present conditions, and the outlook for religious activity. The early part of the book is altogether narrative, while the latter part is rather controversial, but the subject is handled in such a philosophical way that no one who has the true interest of his country at heart can take offense at the liberal statements made in it.

Hugh C. Weir is very fond of the phrase "red blood." He uses it in every chapter of "The Conquest of the Isthmus" (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1909), and thereby gives a picture of the presentday conditions in Panama, which is perhaps rather more emotional than present-day facts would warrant. The author resorts to exaggeration supposedly for the sake of contrast, and his style is quite that of the newspaper writer who has not taken time to digest the

information given him. The story is well told, however, and shows in a vivid way what has been accomplished on the Isthmus and the manner in which the Isthmian Canal Commission carries on its work.

A kaleidoscopic picture of the Eastern Empire has just been published by The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind., in "The Chinese," by John Stuart Thomson. The book is intended to be a companion volume to Albert Hale's "The South Americans," by the same publishers. Apart from this fact, however, it is of decided value to those studying what the German calls "Weltpolitik," for there are several paragraphs dealing with modern commerce and business in China, with contrasting comparisons of the purchasing and productive power of the Far East and Latin America.

The United States: With Excursions to Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Alaska. Handbook for travellers. By Karl Baedeker. With 33 maps and 48 plans. Fourth revised edition. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. Prepared and edited in the same manner as all the famous guide books bearing the name of Baedeker, the sections devoted to the tours in Cuba and Mexico are of particular interest.

The Republics of Latin America are interested in each other in the same degree that both Europe and the United States are interested in them. "Brazil: Its Life, Activities, and Future," is a story of an Argentine newspaper man's travel in search of information through a good part of the country. He describes particularly Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and the State of Minas Geraes. His observations are well founded and his manner of telling them thoroughly readable.



WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

The fourth article furnished by Prof. Paul S. Reinsch in the New South America series for the "World To-Day" appears in the September number of that magazine and treats of developing railways in a unique continent. The topography of South America renders the construction of railways a very different matter from road building in the United States. Gigantic ranges of mountain cut off the west coast from the vast interior water courses, and at the present writing not one railway is as yet completed which connects the great river systems of the east slope with the Pacific coast. The river still retains its primary importance as a highway of commerce, but railways are being constructed to serve as connecting links between river and ocean and between different fluvial areas. In the Argentine Republic and Brazil extensive railway systems connect the various river courses; the Longitudinal railway in Chile is intended to link up the great stretch of that Republic; and the Transandine line is gradually piercing the Andean Range between Chile and the Argentine Republic. In Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Colombia railways are being financed by capitalists, and the links in the great Pan-American line which is to connect New York and Buenos Aires are being made the basis of plans in many of the Republics. That these plans are being carried out in the face of enormous structural difficulties is made plain by the writer, and the published photographs of mountain passes, of feats of engineering successfully accomplished in spite of almost unsurmountable obstacles, demonstrate the inexhaustible energy and fixedness of purpose which are opening up the wealth of a continent to the exploitation of the world.

"The Scottish Geographical Magazine" in recent issues makes valuable contributions to literature of the River Plate region or the ancient pampean sea. In the August number Dr. Albert Hale describes the Plata Valley as it is to-day and forecasts its future possibilities under the present impetus given to Latin-American progress. In support of his forecast as to its industrial future the writer states: "It has been estimated that the world's stock of wheat will be behind the demand for it made by an increased population in 1931, and the region of the ancient pampean sea can grow wheat for 100,000,000 people. But better still, this wheat can be got to market with greater expedition and with less cost than from any other similar acreage.

Every section of the food-producing belt of the Plate is within 500 miles of ocean transportation." Of equal interest are the notes by Dr. David Christison, published in the September number, made during a residence in the River Plate region forty-three years ago. These have bearing upon the great cattle and sheep farming sections to the south, and in view of the fact that the shipping of refrigerated meats has assumed such immense proportions in Argentine commerce, the writer's lament, prior to this condition, is of interest: "I have seen," he says, "10,000 beautiful legs of mutton lying rotting on the plain at once. I can not help thinking that some method of preserving this immense supply of meat for our use may ere long be discovered, and the traveler may be spared the pain of seeing such a lamentable waste of food in one part of the world while thousands of hardworking people in other parts can scarcely keep themselves from starvation."

The residual brown iron ores of Cuba form the subject of a paper in the August number of the "Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers." The purpose of the writer, C. M. Weld, is to set forth certain features concerning the character and probable genesis of these deposits, wihch give promise of adding about 1,000,000,000 tons of iron ore to the world's supply. The most conspicuous is the Mayari deposit, situated about 15 miles south of Nipe Bay, where a company controlling over 18,500 acres of ore-bearing land containing 500,000,000 tons of ore has installed the necessary plant and equipment with docks and railways. The ore field at Moa Bay, covering from 13,000 to 15,000 acres, contains approximately 350,000,000 tons, and smaller deposits are located at Cubitas, at Taco Bay, and Navas near Baracoa. The development of these huge fields has directed study toward several metallurgical problems attending their use in the manufacture of iron and steel, and it has been announced, as a result of exhaustive experiments, that steel rails of more than usual excellence have been manufactured from the ores.

Spanish America as seen by European eyes, especially viewed as a part of the policy of Pan-Americanism, forms the topic of much comment in foreign periodicals. The August and September numbers of the American "Review of Reviews," in considering the leading articles of the month, reproduce extensive extracts from Spanish and French papers. In "Nuestro Tiempo" a scholarly essay by Señor Don Carlos Arturo Torres demonstrates that the national processes in the Republics of South and Central America are "legitimate results of the history of the mother nations. The Republics

have condensed into one century of life many centuries of history. They came newly born into a world already grown old. Guided by a mirage of impossible millenium they have passed through many transitions. Their errors were to attempt the ideal, but they have worked, have labored, and have striven." M. VIALLATE, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," presents a French view of the policy of the United States toward the Republics to the south. He reviews the results of the three Pan-American Conferences, and quotes the words of ex-President Roosevelt and of Mr. John Barrett, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, urging reciprocal good will and sympathetic comprehension on the part of the sister nations.

The closing paper of the Latin-American series, prepared by the Director of the International Bureau for the "Independent," treats of the island Republics Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, and appears in the issue of that magazine for August 26. As in the case of the countries previously described, emphasis is given the immense possibilities dormant in these highly productive regions, and many indications are cited of the awakening, both at home and abroad, to the realization of what the future holds for them in the way of material progress. Of Cuba it is stated that \$150,000,000 in American money have recently been invested in the island; that immigration increased 400 per cent between 1903 and 1907; that the railway mileage equals that of the State of Tennessee, and, as is well known, the soil and climate are unsurpassed. Haiti and the Dominican Republic are only beginning to develop their wonderful natural resources, but their products have an established position in the world's markets. Supplemental to the main questions discussed, the writer reiterates his opinion that Latin America is destined to be one of the vital factors in the life of the twentieth century, and urges upon the United States an active participation in the promotion of this destiny.

Peruvian craftsmanship as indicated by the collection at the Natural History Museum of New York is the subject of interesting comment in the September "Craftsman." The specimens displayed are chiefly resultant from explorations made by Mr. Adolph Ban-DELIER, and demonstrate the high degree of civilization attained by the Inca race previous to the Spanish conquest. The articles were recovered mainly from ancient graves, as the custom prevailed in Peru, as elsewhere, of providing the departed soul with such necessaries of life as might be of service in the long journey to eternal repose. Household utensils, clothing, ornaments, and food were common items deposited in the graves of the dead, and delicate weaves, rich metal working and fine pottery attest the skill of the workman of that day. Photographs of the articles accompany the descriptive notes, and particular attention is directed to what is said to be the finest example of Peruvian loom work ever recovered. It is a poncho, as the outer garment of the Peruvian men is called, and is woven of vicuña wool of soft and silky texture. Although it dates from before the fifteenth century it is brilliant and beautiful in color and the interwoven designs are particularly graceful.

In describing the marvelous west coast of Mexico, Sinaloa, and the valley of the Fuerte in "Overland Monthly" for August, John Aldrich states that with properly applied irrigation processes the region is perhaps one of the richest on earth. The territory is almost virgin, not 1 per cent of its values having yet been exploited. Commencing with the opening of the new Southern Pacific Railroad on July 1, 1908, there has been more advancement in twelve months than in the preceding twenty years. It is also prophesied that during the next ten years more progress will be made than in the past three hundred years. The Yaqui section is being thrown open for exploitation, and, having the backing of prominent capitalists, the success of the project is past question.

The recent discovery of the North Pole renders of great interest everything connected with polar expeditions, and Lieutenant Shackleton's account of his reaching farthest south on his journey to antarctic regions, of which the first chapter is printed in "McClure's Magazine" for September, is a valuable contribution to literature on the subject. In the winter quarters selected for the party, Mount Erebus was a conspicuous feature of the background, and the ascent of the volcano by six members of the party was successfully accomplished. The height of the mountain was ascertained to be 13,350 feet and its vast crater had a width of half a mile and a depth of between 800 and 900 feet. In the October number of the same magazine the account of the sledge journey across the ice and the planting of the British flag within 111 miles of the South Pole will be published.

In volume 1, number 3, of the "Records of the Mexican National Museum of Archaeology" (Anales del Museo Nacional de Arqueología) the first installment of an article concerning the attempt of Aaron Burr against the Mexican Government is published. The writer, Lic. V. Salado Álvarez, has consulted authoritative documents in his consideration of the subject and has furnished a valuable chapter in the history of an expedition which at one time threatened to embroil the United States and Mexico.

An interesting résumé of economic conditions prevailing in Costa Rica forms the subject of a letter sent to "The Economist" for July 31 by a visting correspondent. The delightful climate and abundance of fruits and vegetables are noted as self-evident facts, and attention is directed to the lack of political troubles, the prosperous business enterprises, and the growing importance of this Central American State in connection with the opening of the Panama Canal.

The story of cocoa (cacao) culture and manufacture is told in the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" for September. Of this article the United States is said to have imported 83,000,000 pounds during 1908, of which 40,000,000 pounds came from the West Indies, 17,000,000 from Brazil, 14,500,000 pounds from other South American countries, 1,250,000 pounds from the East Indies, and nearly 1,000,000 pounds from European countries into which it had been imported from tropical regions.

"South America," with which has been incorporated the publication of "Indústria," a British commercial magazine, is publishing a series of articles of a historical character covering the various Latin-American countries. In its issue for August, Guatemala is the subject of the paper prepared by a government official. Important details of interest to merchants and financiers are given.

Other articles, appearing in magazines of recent issue, of interest to students of Latin-American affairs, are:

"Caravonica cotton," by Dr. Pehr Olsson-Seffer, and "Bananagrowing in Mexico," by Arnold Drake Metcalfe—"Mexico Today," August; "An outline of economy climatology of Brazil" (concluded), by Prof. R. De C. Ward—"Bulletin of the Geographical

Society of Philadelphia," July; "Review of modern cyanide practice in the United States and Mexico," by S. F. Shaw—" Bulletin of the American Institute of Mining Engineers," July; "The Candelaria mining district of Mexico," by Chas. A. Dinsmore—"The Mining World," August 28; "Recent important events in the Mexican mining fields "-August issues of "Los Angeles Mining Review;" "Cultivation of sugar cane, of rubber, cotton, pecans"—"La Hacienda," August; "Going for trade in the Tropics," by A. M. Hays "-"Advertising and Selling," September; "The growth of American investments in Mexico," by George D. Cook," and "Agricultural development of the Mexican west coast "-" Bankers' Magazine," September; "The Darien, Republic of Panama," by G. W. LACH-Szyrma—"The Mining Journal," July 31; "Antimony in Peru," "Gold mining in Costa Rica," "Mexican notes"—"The Mining Journal," August 14; "Review of mining in Latin-America"—"The Mining Journal," September 4; "South American tour of Prof. HIRAM BINGHAM"—"Outing," August; "Sulphur mining in Mexico "-" Mines and Minerals," September; "Further Antarctic reports of the expedition of 1901-1904," by Prof. J. W. Gregory, and "The observation of air temperature in the Tropics," by G. T. McCaw—"The Geographical Journal," September; "The passing of the South American dictator," by John R. Spears-"The Munsev," August.

NOTE.

Through an inadvertence, the figures published in the August Bulletin (p. 325) in regard to the ascent of Mount Huascaran in the Peruvian Andes by Miss Annie Peck, give the limits of ascent as 20,500 instead of 24,000 feet. It was far from the intention of the Bulletin to undervalue in any degree the remarkable achievement of Miss Peck, in whose energy and daring America takes just pride and in recognition of which the Peruvian Government, by a special decree, caused a medal of honor to be struck for presentation to the intrepid explorer.



In 1908 Paraguay exported 41,340 bales of cotton, weighing 5,035 tons.

Three million dollars have been appropriated by the Argentine Congress for naval purposes.

Negotiations are being carried on for an arbitration treaty between Brazil and Turkey. The treaty with China has already been signed.

Two thousand two hundred and sixty-four Panama Canal medals were received September 3, on the *Colon*, and will be distributed to the men who earned them between May 4, 1904, and January 1, 1909.

The municipal loan for \$15,000,000 floated by the city of Buenos Aires has been taken by Messrs. Baring Brothers in bonds bearing 5 per cent, at $94\frac{3}{4}$.

The gunboat *Morelos*, commanded by Capt. E. M. IZAGUIRRE, represented Mexico at the Hudson-Fulton centennial celebration, held in New York from September 25 to October 9, 1909.

A loan of \$16,500,000 has been negotiated for the Cuban Republic through Speyer & Co., of New York, and the first installment of \$5,500,000 was placed at the disposal of the Government on August 26 last.

A million tons of cement will be used in the construction of the Panama Canal, about 20,000 tons of which will be shipped monthly from the United States, the transportation covering a period of approximately four years.

The aeroplanists of the world will be invited to participate in the centenary celebration to be held in the City of Mexico in September, 1910. Prizes aggregating between \$50,000 and \$100,000 will be offered.

The Argentine Republic was represented at the Fulton-Hudson celebration by the training ship *Presidente Sarmiento* and by an official delegate appointed by the Argentine Government.

Ten wireless telegraph stations are being erected at different points on the Argentine coast. Each of the towers is to be 40 meters high, and will be provided with lamps of 300 candlepower.

The Federal Government has appointed Dr. Vieira-Souto, chief of the mission for Brazilian economic expansion in foreign countries, Commissioner-General of Brazil to the Universal Exposition of Brussels to be held in 1910.

A cooperative pharmaceutical society, entitled "American Drug Store," has been incorporated in Buenos Aires with a capital of \$200,000. Argentina imports over \$18,000,000 worth of drugs and medicines annually.

A delegation of Brazilian students is to go to Paris in October to return the visit of the five delegates from the universities and principal schools of France sent to the Students' Congress which was recently held in São Paulo.

A destructive flood visited Monterey, State of Neuvo Leon, on August 28 last, causing the loss of hundreds of lives and millions of dollars of property. The Red Cross Society in the United States promptly sent funds and assistance to the sufferers.

It is stated that the National Railways of Mexico are to spend \$12,000,000, silver, annually in improvements of their lines. Bridges and heavier rails will be important items in the proposed improvements.

There are in the United States about 100 Ecuadoran young men in the different colleges and universities preparing themselves to become civil, mechanical, electrical, naval, and mining engineers. Another 100 have been sent to Europe for the same purposes.

The municipality of Manáos has been authorized to issue bonds to the value of 1,100,000 milreis (approximately \$330,000) to effect the consolidation of the municipal debt. The bonds will have a nominal value of 500 milreis each and will bear 5 per cent interest.

The first meeting of the Brazilian Geographical Congress was held in Rio de Janeiro on the 7th of September, the anniversary of the independence of Brazil. The organization of this congress is due to the efforts of Mr. J. Arthur Boitoux, second secretary of the Geographical Society of Rio de Janeiro.

The development of hydro-electric energy, of which great examples are to be seen in São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Bahia, is likely to be one of the greatest lines of industrial development in Brazil in the near future.

Work on the tunnel through the Andes on the line of railway between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires is progressing rapidly, and at the present rate will be completed before the end of the current year, when there will be good rail connection between these two cities.

The Brazilian Government is considering the adoption of a sliding customs tariff with a view of favoring those countries which facilitate the importation of native products. This measure seems to be inspired by the increase in duties which Germany has levied on the importation of Brazilian coffees,

There are nearly 654,000,000 coffee trees in the State of São Paulo, Brazil, the estimated yield of which in 1909-10 is 11,238,029 bags of coffee. This amount, plus 861,250 bags which it is calculated will be exported through Santos from the south of Minas and Paraná, represents practically the export quota of the Republic.

A practical proof of the disappearance of yellow fever from the city is found in the fact that the English Minister to Brazil is to move the Legation to Rio de Janeiro from Petropolis, which has heretofore been the residence of the diplomats, principally owing to the fact that it was considered dangerous for foreigners to live down in the city.

Eight steamers have recently been chartered to load lumber in the United States for the River Plate. The sufficiency of steamers offering the same rates as sailing vessels is apparently driving out sailing ships from the growing lumber trade between the Gulf ports of the United States and the River Plate countries.

American investments in Brazil at present are made nearly altogether through Europe. Though the United States took about one-fifth of the great coffee-valorization debt loan, placed by the government of São Paulo with the guaranty of the Government of Brazil, the loan was placed through London and Paris.

The electrification of the street railways of Rio de Janeiro as a development of the hydro-electric power system, recently put into service, is progressing rapidly. While many of the supplies are American, a considerable share of the business has gone to Europe as a result of close prices.

"O Paiz," of August 12, 1909, contains the notice of a project for the construction of a large up-to-date hotel at São Paulo. Mr. Souquiéres A. Daniel, who is at the head of this enterprise, has petitioned the state legislature to grant the company special privileges for a period of twenty years, such as exemption from property taxes, water and sewerage taxes, etc.

The Patagonian Meat Preserving Company, established in the Territory of Santa Cruz, Patagonia, slaughtered 52,700 sheep during the season 1908–9, preparing 250,000 tins of preserved meat of 6 kilograms (13.20 pounds) each, 550,000 pounds of grease, 88,000 pounds of extract of meat, and 9,000 tins of tongues, all of which were exported to London.

The largest deposit of decomposed whiting encountered in recent years has been located in the Mexican State of Campeche with about 3,000,000 tons in sight, for the working of which a company has been organized with a capital of \$600,000 gold. A refining plant has been erected at Mobile.

On September 7, the anniversary of the Independence of Brazil, the new series of Pan-American stamps created for postal exchange between Brazil and other States of the American continent was issued. These new stamps, which reduce the postage from 300 to 200 reis, bear at the top the inscription "Estados Unidos do Brasil" in white on a blue background.

Consul George A. Chamberlain, of Pernambuco, Brazil, reports that the municipal council of Recife (Pernambuco) has prohibited the use of glazed tiles on the fronts of houses within the city limits. The law carries no explanation, but it is supposed that the prohibition is based on the ground that the glare from the tiles is detrimental to the eyesight.

A wireless-telegraph apparatus, improvements in phonograph apparatus to increase the sound, and a patent for "certain useful improvements added to a system to alter the temperature" were among the important patents granted for a ten-year period by the Republic of Panama in 1908, reports Vice-Consul Claude E. Guyant, of Panama City. A horseshoe designed to prevent the stumbling of horses was granted a patent for four years.

The Chilean Government has appointed a commission under the direction of the *Ministro de Industria y Obras Públicas*, at Santiago, to study the question of electrifying the section of the state railways between Santiago and Valparaiso, a distance of 115 miles. It is proposed to complete the double tracking of this portion of the state railways, for which about one-half of the grading has been completed.

The adoption of mileage books by the Paulista Railroad of Brazil is reported by Vice-Consul Dirk P. De Young, of Santos. A book of 3,000 kilometers, or 1,864 miles, costs about 2 cents per mile, with graduated lower rates down to 1½ cents per mile for books of 12,000 kilometers, or 7,456 miles—reasonable fares considering the high cost of living generally. It is believed that the Mogyana and Soracabana roads will also shortly adopt these mileage books.

Twenty-four regular lines of passenger and freight steamers connect Uruguay with the United States and Europe, six plying between the United States and Uruguay, and the remaining eighteen lines plying between Montevideo and the principal seaports of western and Mediterranean Europe. These lines all touch at various South American ports, chiefly Brazilian ports, and nearly all continue to Buenos Aires, thus serving also as a means of intercommunication between Uruguay and other South American countries.

THE MONTH OF OCTOBER IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

- October 1, 1777.—Signing of the Treaty of San Ildefonso (Spain), by the terms of which the long-standing dispute between Spain and Portugal over their American possessions was finally settled.
 - 1821.—After a siege of fourteen months the city of Cartagena, Colombia, held by the Spanish, surrenders to General Montilla, in command of the patriot army.
 - 1883.—Opening of the Exposition of National Products, at Montevideo, under the auspices of the Sociedad Rural del Uruguay.
 - 1902.—The First International Coffee Congress meets at New York City.
- October 2, 1889.—The first Pan-American Conference, assembled at Washington,
 D. C., is formerly opened, Secretary of State James G.
 BLAINE presiding.
- October 3, 1823.—A treaty of friendship is signed between Colombia and Brazil.
- October 4, 1824.—The Mexican people adopt a second Constitution, establishing a Federal Union of States.
- October 5, 1502.—Columbus, on his fourth and last voyage, discovers the coast of what is now the Republic of Costa Rica.
- October 7, 1849.—The famous American poet, Edgar Allen Poe, dies at Baltimore, Maryland.
- October 8, 1867.—The United States Government purchases the territory of Alaska from Russia.
- October 9, 1820.—The citizens of Guayaquil, Ecuador, declare their independence and separation from Spain.
 - 1889.—The Haitian people adopt the present Constitution of the Republic.
- October 10, 1789.—The Haitian general, Toussaint L'Ouverture, aiding the French, drives the British from the island after they had conquered the whole western coast.
 - 1824.—Gen. Guadalupe Victoria is elected the first President of the newly established United States of Mexico.
 - 1868.—The Cuban patriot Carlos Manuel de Céspedes initiates the revolutionary movement known in history as the "Declaration of the Yara."
- October 11, 1614.—New Amsterdam (now New York City) is settled by the Dutch, under the auspices of the Amsterdam Company.
- October 12, 1492.—Christopher Columbus discovers the New World, landing first at Guanahani, one of the Bahama Islands, which he named "San Salvador."
 - 1822.—Dom Pedro I is proclaimed at Lio de Janeiro the constitutional Emperor of Brazil.

- October 14, 1813.—General Bolivar is proclaimed "Liberator and Captain-General of the Armies of Venezuela."
- October 15, 1535.—The first Viceroy of New Spain, Don Antonio de Mendoza, arrives at Veracruz.
 - 1802.—By a treaty with Spain, France acquires possession of the territory of Louisiana.
- October 17, 1777.—The British General Burgoyne surrenders his forces to General Gates, of the Patriot Army, at Saratoga, New York.
 - 1806.—Dessalines (Jacques I), Emperor of Haiti, is assassinated by his troops, who had rebelled against him.
 - 1880.—The Congress of Bolivia adopts the present constitution of the Republic.
- October 18, 1540.—Hernando de Soto fights a desperate battle with the Mobile Indians; 2,500 Indians are shot or burned, and De Soto looses 18 killed and 150 wounded, besides 80 horses and nearly all the baggage lost.
- October 19, 1625.—The Cathedral of Lima is solemnly dedicated. Its corner stone was laid by Francisco Pizarro on January 18, 1535.
 - 1781.—Cornwallis surrenders to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, with 7,000 men.
- October 20, 1883.—A treaty of peace is signed between Chile and Peru, at Ancon. 1890.—The United States of Brazil are formally recognized by Great Britain.
- October 21, 1520.—Magellan enters the straits named after him.
- October 22, 1901.—The Second Pan-American Conference is formally opened at Mexico City.
- October 23, 1818.—The Republic of Chile adopts a Constitution.
- October 27, 1681.—WILLIAM PENN, with 100 immigrants, first lands at Newcastle.
 - 1858.—Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States of America, is born at New York City.
 - 1904.—The first underground railway in New York City is opened to the public.
- October 28, 1492.—Columbus discovers the island of Cuba, describing it as "the most beautiful island eyes ever beheld."
 - 1701.—The city of Philadelphia is first chartered by Penn.
 - 1838.—Honduras declares its separation from the Central-American Union.
 - 1886.—The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, a present of the people of France to the United States of America, is dedicated in the harbor of New York.
- October 29, 1821.—The Costa Rican people depose the Spanish authorities.
- October 30, 1893.—Closing of the Chicago World's Fair.
- October 31, 1875.—Opening of the International Exposition at Santiago, Chile.

GUATEMALA'S UNIQUE OC-TOBER FIESTA OF MINERVA

INERVA was the Roman goddess who presided over all handicrafts, inventions, arts, and sciences. Like other deities of the Roman theology, she was more a myth than an individuality, and many functions and activities could be ascribed to her. It is no wonder, therefore, that she was supposed to have a powerful influence over education, and that many



TEMPLE OF MINERVA, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

On October 28, 1899, President Manuel Estrada published a decree setting apart the last Sunday in October of each year as a national holiday to celebrate the benefits of public instruction. The exercises and festivities are participated in by teachers, pupils, and the general public, and are held in temples erected and dedicated to this purpose.

tributes were paid her to lend her sympathies toward intellectual progress. Pallas Athene, in Greece, was similarly worshiped, and the schools in both countries celebrated certain days to the honor of these goddesses.

Temples were dedicated to Minerva in several parts of Rome, and annually a great festival of Minerva was held, when the schools had holiday. Honor to Minerva was on this account a token of reverence for education, and the establishment of a temple was a material sign of the intellectual ambition of a people.

In Guatemala the ancient custom of Italy has recently been revived, preserving the poetry of the Latin, as well as intensifying its symbolic and practical meaning to meet the requirements of their modern life. The Festival of Minerva has been for several years past one of the great events of the year, and it is worth the attention of American students to notice what educational influences are at work in that Central American Republic, and the effects accomplished.



THE FESTIVAL OF MINERVA IN GUATEMALA.

The avenue leading from the city to the Temple of Minerva is thronged with school children in parade. On the way, they pass various pavilions erected by organizations, both national and foreign, in honor of the event.

The origin of the Festival of Minerva can be definitely traced to an inspiration of President Esrada Cabrera. In the last years of the preceding century his beloved mother and wife had taken unusual interest in certain phases of the school problem of the country, and had given more than passing notice to the needs and ambitions of the children of the country. The President himself was keenly alive to problems of modern education and had desired to emphasize, by some significant token, during his term of office, the interest taken by himself and those near him in the upbuilding of the intellectual

forces and moral character of the youth of Guatemala. The idea occurred to him, therefore, to appoint a national holiday consecrated to education and the children of the nation, and on the 28th of October, 1899, he wrote his memorable Decree No. 604, which, translated, reads as follows:

Since it is the duty of every government which has at heart the progress and well-being of its people to use all means in its power to improve their condition, morally and physically, both now and in the future, by taking care that the education given to its youth be sincerely founded; and since it is eminently proper to crown in a worthy manner the labors of the teacher into whose hands



A PROCESSION OF MINERVA IN GUATEMALA.

All the citizens of the Republic take part in the parade. Private seminaries, as well as the national schools, are represented.

are intrusted the future of the nation, and also to stimulate, by manifestations of public appreciation, the ambition and energy of the nation's pupils:

Therefore I decree that the last Sunday in October of each year (beginning with the present year, 28th of October, 1899) be set aside for the worthy celebration of a national holiday dedicated exclusively to the promotion of education. Let this be a festival in which the faculties and the alumni of all the teaching bodies in the Republic shall be represented.

To this national holiday was given the name of the Festival of Minerva (*La Fiesta de Minerva*). Throughout all Guatemala this last Sunday in the month of October is devoted to the praise of education, the popular analysis of educational conditions in the Republic, and to the children who are to become the future guardians of the destiny of the nation.

Guatemala has an area of about 47,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,000,000. To provide for primary instruction for the children there are now 1,330 primary schools and 51,820

pupils. That is, over one-fortieth of the entire population went to the grade schools. But of course the higher schools had their quota as well. There are normal schools in several cities in the Republic for each sex, institutions for technical training, schools of commerce (what would be called business colleges in the United States), a conservatory of music, an academy of music and art, and plans are under way for the establishment of a training school with special reference to instruction for women in domestic arts. The State maintains also faculties for giving instruction and degrees in law, medicine and pharmacy, and engineering. In addition to these facilities, numerous



A CORPS OF CADETS IN GUATEMALA

The boys in the national schools of Guatemala take pride in showing their skill in military tactics before the multitude assembled at the Temple of Minerya.

private schools, supervised by the Secretary of Education, add to the total of the educational facilities of the nation. Every effort is made, also, to select a standard that will in the long run provide an education most beneficial to the inhabitants of the people of Guatemala.

It was this portion of the populace for which the Festival of Minerva was conceived; they take the largest share in it and enjoy it most. It has become the great holiday of the school children who thus, at the close of the public school term in October, have not only a unique celebration with which to end their work or to begin their play, according to the view they take of it, but also an inspiring remembrance of the event which will still be fresh when the opening of the next session comes round. No claim is made in Guatemala

that education has advanced to the high degree of pedagogy shown in Europe or the United States; neither is it asserted that all school children have available opportunites for instruction. The country is yet, in the matter of education, too new for the complete adoption of the methods prevailing in France, England, Germany, or the United States. In fact, it is by no means proved that such education is exactly what is needed or desired in Guatemala. Education to the Latin character must be something different from that given to the Anglo-Saxon. Fundamentally there is only one essential problem

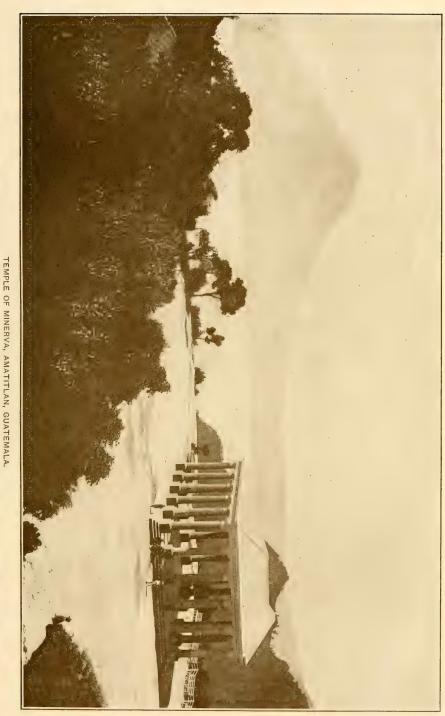


TEMPLE OF MINERVA AT QUEZALTENANGO.

Quezaltenango is the second city of the Republic, and vies with the capital in the beauty of its Temple and the elaborateness of its parades on the day of the Festival.

in view, and that is the offering to the coming generation of the country whatever education is best suited to fit the people of Guatemala for the "struggle for life," a phrase adopted in its evolutionary sense into the idiom of the land. It is consequently to the honor of the President, Estrada Cabrera, that he realized the condition necessary to elevate the possibilties of the people, and that he, therefore, in order to popularize the idea of education throughout the country, instituted the national holiday, and has done so much since the first year of its celebration to encourage it.

The Feast of Minerva is therefore the symbol in the popular mind of the ideals in education toward which the people should strive.



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And there is no doubt but that it has been a mighty stimulus for a worthy end. It has already placed Guatemala among the civilized nations desirous of best promoting public instruction, and it will demonstrate, as time goes on, that spirit and practice march hand in hand.

The last Sunday in October is a day of national festivities, In every city and town, in every hamlet where few or many people can come together, public gatherings are held for praises of Minerva and the education of the people. In the villages there are erected temporary structures dedicated to this tutelary goddess, and about this the neighbors gather, bringing the school children with them, to listen to music, but principally to hear some well-prepared oration that will arouse their national pride and instill into their hearts a living ambition to profit, as soon as they are able, by the opportunities the Government intends to offer them.

In the larger cities this function assumes a more elaborate character, and the artistic instincts of the Latin are given full sway. In many of them, notably in Guatemala, Quezaltenango, San Marcos, Culiapa, Escuintla, Antigua (Guatemala), and Huehuetenango, permanent structures have been erected to which the name of Temple of Minerva has been given. These temples are situated in a large park (plaza) or in an even more extensive field (campo) on the outskirts of the city. Leading to each is an avenue (avenida), all of them bearing the name of the goddess. Along the Avenida de Minerva are erected buildings representing some branch of industry, some organization of public or private activity, and various nations of the world. For instance there is a booth for the press of Central America; a pavilion for the North American colony, one for the German colony, and others of this class; an arch erected to the youth of Guatemala; pavilions in honor of agriculture, industry—symbolized by the railways—and others constructed in commemoration of banks and commerce.

All ceremonies take place near the Temple of Minerva, either within its arches or on the open field near by. Toward this spot the entire populace of the city moves on the morning of the appointed day. There are processions of school children, of the army, clubs and associations, guests, visitors and citizens. The program may vary from year to year, but there are sure to be exercises by the schools, competitive drills, exhibitions by societies or organizations of one kind and another, as well as general amusements in which all the people can join. There have been foot races among the boys, picturesque groupings by the smaller girls, base ball games by those who are enthusiasts in the sport and are eager, therefore, to instruct their less favored companions to that end, horse races, such as the Latin-American cowboy so dearly loves, and in the evening fireworks exhibitions are given, the day ending with a reception and a dance.

These are the incidental amusements, however, naturally pertaining to any holiday. The essential features of the occasion, and those which emphasize the purpose of this Festival of Minerva, are the



CAR OF MINERVA.

This magnificent work of art was presented to President Estrada Cabrera by the Guatemalan Consularorps, in celebration of the Annual Festival.

ceremonies illustrating the necessities and advantages of education, and the speeches delivered by prominent citizens to inspire devotion among the people to the intellectual progress of the nation.

Schools will, for instance, show by practical examples what has been accomplished during the past year; or they will denote the efficiency of the training received by demonstration at the desk. Many booths will have exhibitions of the pupils' progress, while in other parts of the field teachers and scholars as a body will unite in receiving guests and entertaining them.

The speeches, in like manner, glow with the praise of education. There is no undue flattery in them of the character of the educational system or results of the present day; in fact, there may be just criticism of the shortcomings of the tentative methods adopted. There is always suggestion of the improvements to be made and of

WHITE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON

July 3, 1902.

That education which properly fits a people to do successfully whatever part in the world's work comes to them is the surest means of continuing the upward progress of civilization.

Theodore Rosserely-

A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The most distinguished people of the world have written their sentiments expressive of admiration of the effort made by Guatemala for the encouragement of education.

the newer ideas, from both within and without the nation, to be introduced as experience may point the way. These speeches are therefore indicative of the aspirations of the Guatemalan people, and stimulative of their artistic and industrial ambitions. It would be worth while to quote some one of these speeches offered to the youth of the country, but it should have an individual setting. Perhaps this coming year's festival may give rise to an unusually brilliant oration, and the Bulletin will, in that case, take pleasure in presenting it to its readers.

But there is another feature of the Festival of Minerva which must not be ignored. This is the publication annually of an "Album of Minerva," as a permanent storehouse of the happenings, congratulations, and prophecies of the event. In this album are found many

Sive me White Paper'

This which you were is black and rough with smears of sweat and grime and fraud and blood and lear Coured with the story of mens Sun and fears

Of battle and of famin ale those years
When all Sod's children had Enget their brite
and drudged and fought and dred like beasts of conta.

Sie me White Paper!

One storm tramed Seaman listened to the Word, What no man saw he saw, what no man head he head he are an answer, he compeled the sea.

To eager men "to tell

The secret she had kept to well.

Left blood and grilt and tyrany behind

Suking still West the hidden shores to find

For all markind that stainless scroll unfill

Where Sod might write and the stay of the World!

Six me white Paper

Fir the Mineroa

from Edward E. Hale

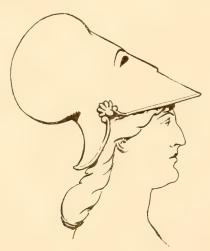
Reformy Makachustes

July 13.1902 U.S. of america

AN ORIGINAL POEM WRITTEN BY THE REVEREND EDWARD EVERETT HALE FOR THE FESTIVAL OF MINERVA IN GUATEMALA.

of the speeches already mentioned; poems dedicated to the nation's holiday of education; music, from native and even foreign composers, offered as a tribute to Minerva; resolutions from organizations all over the world congratulating Guatemala on its unique celebration. Equally interesting, however, are the letters written to the Government and to the President of Guatemala expressing some sentiment poetic, philosophical, or practical—with the good wishes of the writer for the influences on the future of the country. Most of these letters are reproduced in facsimile, and when they have been written in a foreign language there is appended a translation so that the original sentiment may not be lost by the native reader. It is truly astonishing how widespread has been the knowledge of this Guatemalan tribute to education and how sympathetically all scholars and men of action have given recognition to it. Presidents of Republics have written, Roosevelt, Estrada Palma of Cuba, Diaz of Mexico, Roca of Argentina, Campos Salles of Brazil, Fallières of France; men of letters like Edward Everett Hale, Mitre of Argentina, Coppeé of France, HAUPTMANN of Germany; educators like Angell of Michigan; statesmen like John Han; diplomats and writers like James Bryce. This album is really an epitome of the world's opinion on the forward march of education.

It is a reasonable assumption that any nation, any government, actuated by such a sincere desire to foster the intelligence and tastes of its people and to aid them in their struggle to advance from generation to generation, is guided by sincere and noble motives. Short-comings there may be, and impartial criticism will discover them, but meanwhile praise and approval should be given without stint to Guatemala for its conception of the Festival of Minerva.





CENTENARIO DE LA REPUBLICA ARGENTINA EXPOSICION INTERNACIONAL

DE FERROCARRILES YTRANSPORTES TERRESTRES

BUENOS AIRES

MAYO , NOVIEMBRE 1910

THE ARGENTINE RAILWAY EXHIBITION IN 1910

It is a strange condition, but a true one, that the manufacturers of the United States have less appreciation of the great opportunity offered them for trade in South America than have the manufacturers of other nations.

HIS is the beginning of an interesting interview published in a metropolitan newspaper only a few days ago, and illustrates the fact which the International Bureau of the American Republics has been trying to emphasize both through the Bulletin and in numerous letters of the personal correspondence. This fact is that the commercial world of the United States has not realized, and does not even yet realize, the immense importance of the international exhibition to be given by the Argentine Republic this coming year.

The gentleman above mentioned goes on to say:

Next year we shall hold in Buenos Aires an exposition to commemorate the first centenary of Argentine independence, and every country in Europe is making big preparations to participate. Germany, already an extensive seller to Argentina, is to have a display that will be the finest, perhaps, ever made by that country.

This statement is confirmed over and over again by commercial agents, travelers, and students now returning from South America. Many of them call personally or write to the Bureau with still more emphatic statements of the magnificent plans of the Argentine Government, of details of the efforts made by all countries in Europe for worthy representation in this exhibition, and of the backwardness of manufacturers in the United States in this direction.

The activity of the English is equally to be noted along with that of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. They have secured permission from the authorities to erect a permanent tower at the entrance to the exposition, decorated by a clock, which will be a symbol of the enduring value of the relationship between the British Empire and the Argentine Republic. The manufacturers are no less eager to take advantage of the opportunity, and the exhibition of their industrial products is intended to surpass anything ever before given in America.

Other nations show the same ambition, excepting the United States. The merchants and manufacturers of this country seem to be unaware of the splendid chance they have to do something worthy of their power and capacity as a comparative object lesson to South America. They are either slow to realize how important it is for our future intercourse with this part of the world that they be exhibitors, or there has not been sufficient publicity given to the exposition to arouse their energies. To some extent the latter is a reasonable solution.



STATUE OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Presented by the Italian residents of Argentina to the National Railway Exhibition in celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Republic.

Yet the International Bureau of the American Republics (and the Bulletin) has tried persistently and systematically to call the attention of manufacturers to the importance of acting now. Many newspapers have been urged to assist in spreading information concerning this exposition in Buenos Aires and to popularize knowledge about it both among manufacturers who may be thereby induced to exhibit their products there, and also among travelers and tourists who will be inclined to visit that beautiful city and see for themselves, at that time, the actualities of its progress.

Some effect has really been accomplished by this plea for publicity made by the Bureau. No better proof of this can be given than to quote an extract from the "Washington Post," which voices the growing demand in the following editorial:

More and more the United States is beginning to realize that the South American States furnish a great field for the extension of our commercial relations. There is a market ready to hand; all it needs is cultivation. Our business men have been slow in taking advantage of this market ready at their doors, but the tide is now rapidly turning in that direction.



ENTRANCE TO THE ARGENTINE NATIONAL RAILWAY EXHIBITION, FACING CABILDO, ARANA, AND GUTENBERG AVENUES.

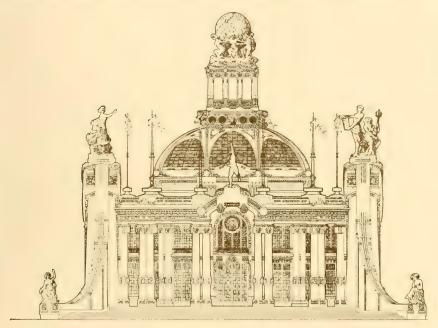
One of the greatest of the South American States, Argentina, is preparing to commemorate in 1910 the centennial of its independence by holding an exposition of the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing resources, not of Argentina alone, but of all the South American countries, and in this exposition all the countries of Europe are making extensive preparations to participate. An effort is being made to awaken American manufacturers and producers to the importance of taking a leading part. Argentina is not only one of the largest of the South American States, but it is one of the most progressive, and is growing rapidly in wealth, and for some years has enjoyed a high season of prosperity. Our relations with that country should be especially friendly. All the great nations of the earth, the producing nations, are seeking markets for their surplus. Germany and France are especially vigorous in this direction, and the governments of those countries let slip no opportunity to increase or widen trade.

As all the countries of South America will take part in the Buenos Aires exposition, American representatives would come in contact with those of the other South American States. Moreover, the attention of all the South American countries would be drawn to our exhibit, and our manufacturers would have an opportunity to learn what those countries want and to cultivate commercial relations through them.

This exposition furnishes us a golden opportunity, both as a people and as a government. We should eagerly seize it.

This is the proper spirit, and it is to be hoped that others of the daily press will support the work of the Bureau in this regard.

Another side of the matter may be shown by the work the Bureau itself is doing. Some weeks ago a representative of a large commercial organization visited here. His attention was at once called to the Buenos Aires Exposition. He was given pamphlets descriptive of it, and he was urged to impress upon the members of the body the necessity of bringing the exposition promptly to their notice. On his return home this was done, and at last accounts it was stated that steps had been taken to secure space on the exposition grounds.



GRAND CENTRAL PAVILION.

On the other hand, the Bureau was recently surprised by a letter from an industrial body in which it was said that the writer had recently been informed by friends in Europe that Germany and England were busy with plans for the Buenos Aires Exposition. The writer claims to have received no information on the subject, and asked, therefore, if it would not be wise for the Bureau to try to arouse some interest among United States manufacturers toward preparing a suitable exhibit of the productive energy of the country.

The writer was at once told that the Bureau had already gone far beyond the initial steps of his suggestion. He was supplied with a copy of the BULLETIN for May, 1909, containing a full account of the exposition and the official programme. Other pamphlets were

sent, and a long letter was written showing that the Bureau had been extremely active in spreading information in every direction.

This indifference of the public is in marked contrast to that manifested by the great producing centers of Europe. The periodical press of Germany, England, and France are letting no opportunity slip to demonstrate the prime importance of making a splendid display at this Buenos Aires Exhibition. Manufacturers' associations all over Europe have already taken steps toward worthy representation in South America, for they well know that every Republic in that continent will be interested; that merchants, travelers, and officials of all classes will be in attendance at the exhibition; and that from the showing made there it will be possible to judge the relative interest foreign exhibitors take in the development of South America and the ambition displayed to reach these growing markets.

The Bulletin has thought it advisable, therefore, to make this second appeal to the people of the United States to seize the oppor-



ENTRANCE PORTICO TO THE INDUSTRIAL PAVILIONS, FACING ALVEAR AVENUE.

tunity to enter, with whole heartiness, this Argentine Railway Exhibition, given in Buenos Aires to celebrate, in 1910, the centenary of the Republic.

It is very probable that the Government will extend the limit for foreign exhibitors, so that there yet remains time to prepare for a suitable presentation from North America.^a A favorable move is about to be taken to the effect that exhibitors will be protected on all patented articles during the period of display. Other concessions of like nature will be granted. The Government is eager to encourage the exhibition of every appliance that can possibly find entry, and a liberal interpretation has been given to the character of products that can come within the scope of the exhibition.

The Bulletin for May, 1909, contains a full translation of the official announcement, but an epitome of the programme is given below, so that those who read for the first time may find here information to meet their immediate needs. The accepted designation is "International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transport to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910." The opening day is May 25, 1910,

^a Further extension has been granted until October 31, 1909.

and the closing day November 25, 1910, but this period may be extended. The following subdivisions have been established:

INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

This includes everything that can possibly be referred to the matter of transportation. Practically every feature of modern industrial



PAVILION FOR PUBLIC FUNCTIONS AND CELEBRATIONS.

life can in some way be included within this department. The foreign exhibits are to be made here.

NATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

All features of Argentine industrial activity are to be made here, although foreigners already domiciled in the country will be allowed space in this division.

EXHIBITORS.

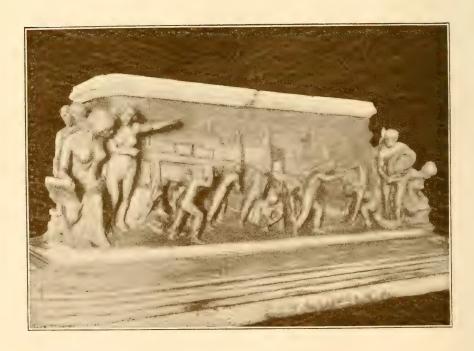
Thirty-seven rules are given for the protection to and assistance of exhibitors, all tending to facilitate the movement of goods to and from the exhibition.

PROGRAMME.

This establishes groups of exhibits according to the following sections:

- I.—Railways and tramways moved by other than electric power.
- II.—Electric railways and electric tramways.
- III.—Automobiles.
- IV.—Cycling.
- V.—Post-offices, telegraphs, telephones, and other means of communication.
- VI.—Beasts of burden, horsemen, and vehicles for teams.
- VII.—Public roads, highroads, suburban streets, and sporting tracks.
- VIII.—Military transport and sanitary service in the transport of sick and wounded.
 - IX.—Baggage, packing, etc.
 - X.—Municipal transport, and apparatus pertaining to the fire service.
 - XI.—Decorative fine arts applied to the transport industry.
- XII.—Hygiene and sanitary assistance.
- XIII.—Providence, assistance, and patronage in favor of employees of transport companies.
- XIV.—Galleries for manufacturing in action.
 - XV.—Aeronautics.

Finally are given the names of committees, the procedure for securing concessions for exhibits, and the rate and charges. Communications can be addressed to "The Executive Committee of the International Exhibition of Railways and Land Transport, Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic."



CHICLE, THE BASIS OF CHEWING GUM :: :: ::

EARLY three billion pieces of chewing gum are manufactured in the United States annually, practically all of which is made from one product of tropical America. This clearly accounts for the \$1,500,000 in chicle, annually exported by our sister Republics, and brings to light the workings of a most gigantic industry.



(Copyright by C. B. Waite, Mexico City.)

CHICLE TREE (CHICO ZAPOTE), MEXICO.

In the fifteenth century chicle was known to the intrepid Spanish explorers, who reported that the Indians employed the gum to quench thirst and relieve exhaustion; but the universal use of the gum can not be said to have begun until as late as 1876. Since that time the demand for this almost mysterious commercial commodity has increased to such an extent that importing firms have been obliged to



A CHICLE TREE IN A TROPICAL FOREST.

It is through such dense jungles as this that the search for chicle and other wood products must be carried on.



A CHICLERO AT WORK.

The gatherer of the chicle gum climbs the tree by a native rope device. He carries with him the machete with which he makes the incision for collecting the gum.

search the markets and exploit the growing of the tree in order to obtain a supply sufficient to meet existing requirements.

Prior to 1888 chicle sold for from 7 to 8 cents per pound; in 1896 it sold for 36 cents per pound; and now it is selling for \$2 per pound.

The tree, Achras Sapota, from which the chicle is obtained, is indigenous to northern South American countries, Central America, and in the Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Puebla, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, and the Territories of Tepic and Quintana Roo.

As yet the systematic cultivation of the Achras Sapota has not been carried on to any great extent, but experiments have shown that trees planted at a distance of 10 feet apart, or 400 to the acre, will yield from 5 to 6 pounds of chicle gum when from 8 to 10 years old and from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. In its wild state the tree is usually found in groups, frequently growing to a height of from 40 to 50 feet; it is straight, and has a long, clear length, thus making it most desirable for timber. While it grows well in a variety of soils, it seems to thrive best in a rich clay loam, with good drainage and an annual rainfall of about 90 inches. Lands well adapted to the growing of the tree vary in price from \$3 to \$15, gold, per acre, and are being largely dealt in at the present time.

The wood is of a reddish color, closely resembling mahogany, is quite hard, heavy, compact in texture, and fine grained. Prehistoric door frames and rafters of Sapota wood are found among the Mexican ruins, and are still in an excellent state of preservation. This wood is to-day greatly in demand by cabinetmakers, who employ it in the manufacture of high-grade furniture and household fittings.

For many years the Sapodilla pear, which also comes from the Achras Sapota tree, was a popular variety of fruit found in the markets throughout Latin America; but now, on account of the great demand for chicle gum and the attractive rewards offered for its gathering, the fruit is seldom dealt in by the natives.

The operation of gathering chicle and preparing it for the market is similar to that employed in the maple-sugar industry in the United Throughout the rainy season, and while the sap is up, the tapping is done by the chicle gatherers, or "chicleros," as they are called. Their outfit is most simple, and consists in nothing more than a piece of rope and a machete. By means of this rope, which is fastened about the waist and slipped around the tree, the chiclero is enabled to hold any desired position and wield the machete in cutting the incisions or gullies.

Great care must be exercised in tapping not to cut too deeply, as excessive bleeding of the sap will cause the rapid decay of the tree. It is possible for a chiclero to gather, properly, from 10 to 15 pounds of the sap per day, for which he is paid, in most cases, a contract price of from 10 to 15 cents per pound; but on many of the large estates an effort is now being made to effect payments for the labor by the day, week, or month, and in this way prevent the destruction of the trees frequently caused by a greedy desire on the part of the *chiclero*, when under contract, to obtain as much sap as possible without regard to the injuries sustained by the trees.

In granting concessions to gather chicle in the national forest reservations, the Latin-American Governments demand that natives shall be properly instructed in the gathering and preparation of the gum, as promiscuous tapping will not be longer tolerated.

In some instances trees have been tapped for twenty-five years, where care has been taken, although after that time they produced



A GROUP OF CHICLE GATHERERS IN MEXICO.

but from one-half pound to 2 pounds of sap. However, if allowed to remain untapped for a period of five or six years, they will then produce from 3 to 5 pounds of gum. Authorities differ in regard to the average height of the Sapota and the length of time required for its maturity; but a general average height can be placed at from 25 to 40 feet, and maturity is reached at from 40 to 50 years. A tree 25 years old, and producing from 20 to 25 pounds of chicle each year, will measure 25 to 30 feet in height, and 22 inches in diameter.

In tapping the trees a V-shaped incision is cut spirally all around the tree, the arms of the cut extending upward, in order to permit the sap to flow freely to the bottom, where a receptacle is placed at the end of the gulley. The sap has the appearance of milk as it flows from the tree, but it afterwards takes on a yellowish color, and thickens until it is about the same consistency as treacle. In this state the sap averages about 8 pounds to the gallon.

After gathering the sap it is carried to the boiling sheds, and by a rather primitive boiling process is brought to the proper consistency. As the operation continues, it is necessary to knead the mass from time to time, in order to extract the water. The gum, if properly handled, will take on a light gray color, although there is considerable variation in the shades and colors of the products received from the different districts. In the old days much deception was practiced by the *chicleros*, who, in order to increase the weight, would insert stones, bark, sand, or wood in the boiling chicle, before it was



PRIMITIVE METHOD OF BOILING THE CHICLE GUM.

After gathering the sap, the mass is boiled in primitive kettles in the open air until the water is evaporated and nothing but the pure gum remains.

formed into loaves. This clever deception is a thing of the past, however, as the contracts to-day call for a pure straight article, and there is little opportunity of adding any foreign substances.

Much of the chicle is shipped in rough, uneven loaves to the United States via Canada, where it is refined and dried out to one-half of its original weight, thereby saving 50 per cent of the duty.

Under the Wilson bill the gum was admitted free; but in accordance with the tariff-revision act of 1897 a duty of 10 cents per pound was fixed, which is the present rate.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, there were imported into the United States 5,450,139 pounds of chicle, valued at \$1,987,112, as compared with 929,959 pounds, valued at \$156,402, in 1885.



THE FIRST STEP IN TRANSPORTING CHICLE GUM TO MARKET.

Chicle, after boiling, is pressed into rough, uneven loaves, packed into bags, and hauled to the nearest depot for transshipment abroad.

Repeated attempts have been made to mix, adulterate, or substitute chicle in every conceivable manner, but nature insists that the gum shall only be used to furnish unlimited molar action, and that it can not be artificially prepared by chemical or mechanical means. No

medicinal use has yet been discovered for chicle; but in the manufacture of chewing gum various digestants, such as pepsin, have been added and the product pronounced by eminent medical authorities as pure, free from any injurious substances, and beneficial in the relief of various forms of dyspepsia and indigestion. In the strict sense of the word, chewing gum is an indestructible residuum, the user having the advantage of both the finest confection and a medicament as well. Its distribution extends in the Western Hemisphere from Hudson Bay to the Argentine Republic; in the East, from London to Hong-



A NATIVE VESSEL ON AN INTERIOR RIVER IN MEXICO.

If chicle can not be hauled directly to a port of shipment, it is carried on local vessels to the nearest ocean-going steamer.

kong; and the inhabitants of the Australian and South African colonies are large and ever-increasing consumers. It is estimated by a prominent manufacturer that sufficient chewing gum is produced each year to supply every human being on earth with two sticks, and that the daily energy expended in the consumption of this popular masticatory is equal to that necessary to light a city of 250,000 inhabitants for the same period.

There are numerous factories scattered throughout the United States, where can be witnessed the interesting processes by which chewing gum is manufactured. The factories are sanitary in every particular, and methods of absolute cleanliness prevail in each department. An official report by the Department of Commerce and Labor states that a chewing-gum factory was the second cleanest plant inspected in the United States.

The process of manufacture consists in simply mixing and boiling the gum, in copper kettles, to a required consistency, and adding some flavoring extract, such as vanilla, peppermint, or wintergreen,



A PORT IN MEXICO FROM WHICH CHICLE GUM IS BEING SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA VIA CANADA.

and sugar, after which it is transferred to large centrifugal receivers. Here it is whipped into a dough, and afterwards removed to tables and kneaded in powdered sugar. It is then rolled into sheets, cut to desired sizes, dried, wrapped by machinery in attractive papers, and placed in boxes ready for the market, the entire process being at all times under the closest inspection.

A visit to any of the chewing-gum factories will convince the most skeptical that the product is nothing more nor less than a pure and wholesome article and absolutely harmless to its vast and faithful army of consumers.

ECUADOR'S CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION :: ::

HE capital city of the Republic of Ecuador was the scene of international festivities on August 10, the date set for the formal inauguration of the Quito Exposition, held in honor of the centenary of the nation's independence.

Preliminary decrees issued by the Executive to the people and to the military had awakened popular enthusiasm, and sister nations showed their interest through the participation of their representatives and by a series of entertainments in celebration of the national event.

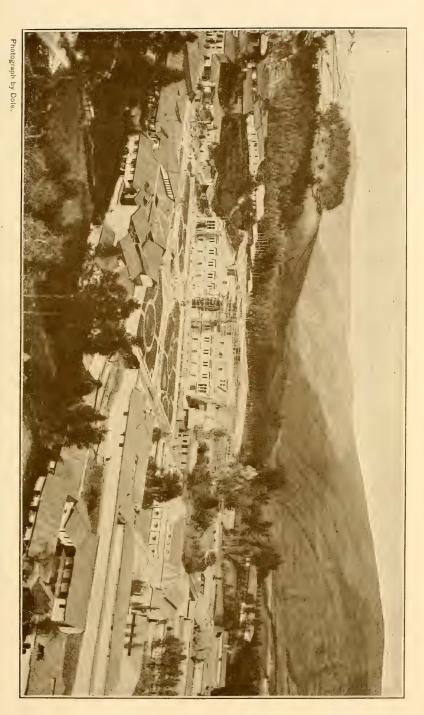
The day was declared a national holiday, special festival editions of the papers were issued, street processions and public concerts were features of the occasion, and at night a gala opera performance of "La Bohême" and a display of fireworks brought the day to a close.

The opening programme, within the National Exposition Building, embraced the playing of the national anthem by the army band; followed by an inaugural address delivered by the Minister of Fomento, Señor Don F. J. Martínez Aguirre; the singing of the exposition anthem by the pupils of National Conservatory of Music; an address of welcome on the part of the exposition committee, and the playing of the national hymns of America. In these ceremonies the diplomatic corps and prominent officials participated, having previously assembled at the National Palace at the invitation of President Eloy Alfaro.

The reception of the diplomatic corps by President Alfaro was made the occasion of felicitations by the United States Minister, Hon. Williams C. Fox, who spoke in behalf of his colleagues, congratulating the Government and people of Ecuador upon their century of progress. In the reply of the President special tribute was rendered the notable standard set by the United States in the establishment of national liberties.

A special issue of commemorative stamps was placed in circulation on August 9, to run until December 31, 1909.

Conspicuous among the celebrations in honor of the exposition was a dinner on August 8, at which the United States Commissioner, Mr. Ernest H. Wands, was host of the President, officers of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the foreign commissioners, and distinguished citizens of the Republic. The following night the Chilean legation entertained at a ball.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ECUADORAN EXPOSITION FROM THE PANACILLO, QUITO, JULY 7, 1909.

As originally planned, the exposition was to have been national in scope, but subsequently a number of foreign countries, including the United States, France, Spain, Italy, Colombia, Chile, and Peru, became actively interested and have made notable displays, in most cases erecting characteristic buildings for their exhibits.

The foreign commissioners representing the nations participating are:

United States—Ernest H. Wands, Commissioner.

France—Bobot Descoutures, French Minister to Ecuador.

Italy—Alfonso Roggiero, Italian Consul at Guayaquil.

Spain-Manuel M. Coll y Altabas, Spanish Consul at Quito.

Chile—Pedro Luis Gonzales, Commissioner.

Peru—Ricardo Colmenares, Commissioner.

Colombia—Vicente Urrutia, Commissioner.

The Commissioner of the United States, reporting on the nature and extent of the exposition at the time of the opening, says:

The site of the exposition is about 1 mile from the center of the city on the road to the temporary station of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad at Chimbacalle. It faces the Panecillo, at the foot of which the city of Quito extends, and some of the peaks of the volcanic mountain of Pichincha add to the grandeur of the surrounding scenery. The Panecillo is a huge hill which is said to have been piled up by human hands. The same incredible story is told of the hill of Callo, which is said to have been erected by the ancient inhabitants as a shelter against the eruptions of Cotopaxi.

To reach the exposition from the business part of the capital the visitor follows the Carrera Maldonado, leaving to the left the house in which Mejia was born. The road, which formerly was in a deplorable condition, has been rebuilt in the course of the last year.

The exposition grounds are surrounded by a wall of masonry and at the rear of all the buildings rises a beautiful hill crowned with a grove of eucalyptus trees.

The main building, erected by the Ecuadoran Government, faces a park. This building is of two stories and from above the principal entrance rises a graceful dome 30 meters high from the base of the building, representing a weight of 4,200 quintals. At the top of the dome is perched the condor of the Andes, with wide-stretched wings. The vestibule, under the dome, with a floor of jasper and walls covered with majolica ware, sustains two jasper staircases, running up to the second floor. In the front is a gallery containing a representation of the delivery of the exposition palace to the people by the Republic. The parlors for official receptions are in the center on the second floor, and on each side of this beautiful salon are rooms for exhibits. Those on the left side are decorated in green and those on the right in red.

The park in front of the building is luxuriant with rare and beautiful flowers and in the center of it has been erected an illuminated fountain, with a jet 8 meters high, surrounded by eight smaller streams.

Back of the main building is a "patio," built on both sides, and closed by two arches, united by a bridge. In front of the "patio" and above the arches is a medalion of General Alfaro, the President of the Republic.

The Chilean and Colombian pavilions, built on similar architectural lines, follow almost immediately behind the main structures of the Ecuadoran Gov-



SEÑOR DON JUAN FRANCISCO GAME,

Director-General of the National Ecuadoran Exposition. Mr. Ganne's grandfather was an American citizen by birth, and for fifty years was the head of one of the largest commercial houses in the Republic. He has been Chairman of the Central Committee of the Exposition since the work was undertaken, and has recently been advanced to the above position.



SEÑOR DON FRANCISCO MANRIQUE,

Director-General of Public Works of Ecuador, and Chief of Construction of the National Ecuadoran Exposition.

ernment. They are two-story buildings and each has a floor space of about 350 square meters. The Chilean exhibit is particularly interesting. Wines and nitrate occupy the most prominent position in the display. The other exhibits include sugar, cereals, hay, seeds, flour, bran, dry and preserved fruits, manufactured chocolate, vegetables, sirup, butter, wax, hides, lumber, furniture, vehicles of different varieties, textiles, plate glass, cement, matches, varnishes, inks, chemicals, coal, live plants, samples of printing and lithographing.

The Peruvian exhibit is installed in a wing of one of the main buildings of the Ecuadoran Government. It consists of wines, chemicals, liquors, coca, Peruvian bark, coffee, cacao, minerals, etc.

The French exhibits occupy a wing opposite that set aside for Peru. Among the things sent from France are furniture, porcelain, tapestries, glassware, copper decorations, wines, canned goods, etc.



OPENING OF THE PAVILIONS OF CHILE AND COLOMBIA.

On an avenue to the right of the main buildings are the pavilions of Spain and Italy. The Italian building is two stories high and is built in three sections. One is used for a reception room, and of the other two, one is used for the industrial exhibit and the other for fine arts.

The Spanish building, which is not yet completed, will be of carved pumice stone.

The American building, which has been erected at one corner of a large plot of ground attractively laid out with shrubs and flowers, is worthy of special notice for several reasons. Strange as it may seem it is the first all-wood frame building to be erected in Quito. Frame houses are common in Guayaquil and other parts of tropical Ecuador, but in the mountains adobe burnt bricks and pumice stone are the usual building materials. The edifice is unique also in that it contains the first mangle wood used for building purposes in Quito, and it has the first hardwood floors, constructed of narrow matched boards, and polished. Practically all the material for the building was

INAUGURATION OF THE EXPOSITION-SINGING THE NATIONAL HYMN.

brought from Guayaquil, and surmounting the difficulties and delays incident to the transportation and congregation of the equipment for this pioneer undertaking reflects great credit on the perseverance and ingenuity of Mr. John P. Paget, the contractor and erector of the structure.

The contract for the building was awarded by Commissioner Wands, February 27 of this year, and by March 24 the framework and a large part of the rest of the material was completed and loaded on cars at Duran, the tidewater terminal of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway. The last carload of this shipment, however, did not reach Quito till April 19, the delays being due partly to difficulty in procuring shipping orders and partly to washouts and landslides. On May 24 three cars, shipped from Duran May 21 and loaded with more building material, were in a wreck near Tambillo. One car went into a



HONORABLE ERNEST H. WANDS,

Commissioner of the United States of America to the National Ecuadoran Exposition, at his desk in the American Building.

ravine with the locomotive, and 20 per cent of the cargo was a total loss. The salvage from this wreck did not reach the building site until the 5th of June.

Ground was broken for the structure on April 3 and all the framework was in place June 6.

The building is a reproduction, on a small scale, of the White House in Washington. It is about 80 feet long and 50 feet wide, with four rooms and a transverse corridor on each of its two floors. Two porches, with tall white columns, ornament the exterior and relieve its severity. Until the middle of July all the carpenter work was done by men brought from Guayaquil for that purpose, but after that time some parts were erected by "serranos," the natives of the mountain country. These men, though unaccustomed to modern tools, which they use in a backhanded fashion, are marvelously skillful with the adz and the broadax.

A review of the material used in constructing this edifice is an interesting study of the woods of the country. The frame is of mangle, a tree that grows in the swamps along the Guayas River, frequently to a height of 75 or 80 feet, with a diameter at the butt of 30 inches. The wood is very hard and heavy, weighing 65 pounds per cubic foot, so that it can not, of course, be floated to the sawmills, but must be transported on rafts of some other material. The flooring in the building is of roble, a wood similar to white oak in texture and working qualities and with a surface that can be highly polished. The boards for the walls and for the finish are white and red cedar. A small amount of eucalyptus procured in Quito was used. This wood is very hard when well seasoned, but it is suitable only for interior work, because it cracks and splits badly when exposed to sun and weather. It is not particularly good for decorative purposes or for finish. To complete the catalogue of woods, the roof is made of split bamboo covered with paroid.



BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, NEARING COMPLETION.

The interior of the pavilion is artistically decorated in colonial style, and the mahogany furniture, upholstered to match the wall furnishings, blends with the general scheme of the building, as well as providing comfort for visitors.

The garden in which the house is situated is most attractively laid out in walks, flower beds, and grass lawns, and is about 25,000 square feet in extent.

Ecuador, the first of the Latin-American countries to reach the hundredth anniversary of independence, is a country of great possibilities. With great mineral resources and large cultivable areas, it offers a field for enterprise in all industrial branches.

The capital, Quito, and the principal seaport, Guayaquil, are thus described by Lieut. A. C. Hidalgo, a native of Ecuador, a former student and at present resident in the United States:

The capital of Ecuador is Quito, the highest city of its size in the world, being 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. It has about 120,000 inhabitants.

Quito has a clear, healthy, and temperate climate, maintaining a perpetual spring, which makes it one of the most charming cities of South America. It has a mean temperature of 40° F. every day in the year.

It is situated at the foot of the volcano of Pichincha, whose ice-covered sides catch the sun's rays by day and the moonbeams by night, sending, like a huge mirror, a reflection of dazzling beauty and loveliness to the city below.

The regular army has fine military bands at the Quito garrison. Every afternoon between the hours of 5 and 6 and on Thursdays and Sundays from 8 to 11 the bands play in the parks, avenues, and boulevards, where young and old gather and promenade.

Quito has many fine government buildings and all modern improvements, such as electric lights and electric cars. It has also a fine university, first-class



JAPANESE KIOSKS IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

hotels, good theaters, hospitals, museums, a library of 80,000 volumes, about 100 churches and many monasteries.

Owing to the inequalities of the ground, the streets are very irregular and uneven.

The society at the capital is one of the best in South America. The city has achieved fame for the cure of consumption, and people all over the world go there, no matter what stage the disease has reached, and many find lasting cures. This peculiar virtue in the climate of this city is due to its great elevation.

Quito is connected with Guayaquil, the metropolis of the country, by a new American railroad. Persons traveling between these two cities experience a great change of climate in going from the Tropics to the frozen belt.

The trip is delightful. Words can not describe the innumerable sights; crossing large cocoa and cacao plantations, whirling over ice lakes, ascending steep mountains, where the clouds hang very low, while the background is the

majestic Chimborazo of sheeted ice, or the imposing Cotopaxi, which is in perpetual activity, throwing light for miles around.

The largest city of Ecuador is Guayaquil. It is also the chief seaport and is considered the second in size on the Pacific Ocean. This city has about 150,000 inhabitants.

A disastrous fire visited the city in 1896, destroying 80 blocks, the loss amounting to \$10,000,000. It has been reconstructed along modern lines, and to-day is one of the prettiest cities in the world.



CHAPTER HALL, SHOWING ALTAR, OF THE OLD PALACE IN QUITO, WHERE THE ACT OF INDEPENDENCE OF AUGUST 16, 1809, WAS SIGNED.

Guayaquil lies at the head of an estuary of the Gulf of Guayaquil, and many rivers flow into this gulf. Steamers bring the leading products here—cacao, coffee, and rubber, and they are put on ocean steamers and sent to all parts of the world.

The city is lighted by gas and electricity, and has two electric car companies. The parks, statues, boulevards, theaters, jockey clubs, hippodrome, and large avenues make it a town beautiful.

All nationalities and religions are found here. The Catholic religion predominates. The mean temperature is 70° F.—never more than 85° nor less than 50° .

Guayaquil has 6 daily papers, 10 reviews and magazines, 8 banks, 2 savings banks, 80 public schools, 6 high schools, 3 markets, and many factories.

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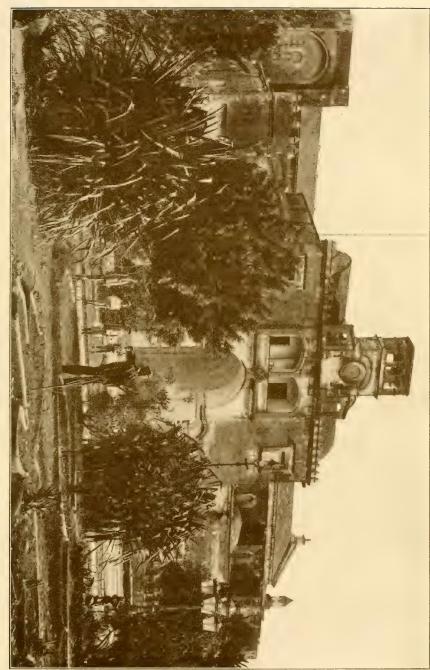
NORTH AMERICA.

HEN the Spanish discoverers and explorers of America drove the prows of their frail vessels through unknown seas in search of the India of their dreams, they left Europe stirring with that new life which was to blossom in the Renaissance. The Dark Ages were just closing and the wealth of knowledge and art so long hoarded in monasteries and castles, barred from the flow of human life, was about to burst forth like a flood to refertilize European civilization. Crumbling architecture was being restored, churches and palaces were being founded, great engineering works undertaken. In many respects, indeed, the wonderful activities and achievements of that time may be compared with those of our own, in spite of the differences in methods, materials, and purpose. When Columbus left Palos in 1492 St. Peter's at Rome was in the hands of builders filled with the new ideas, but waiting for the genius of Bramante and Michel Angelo; the cathedral of his native Genoa was being greatly enlarged and embellished; that of Seville was nearing completion; that of Toledo was just finished. For three hundred years the Gothic beauty of Burgos had been growing to its perfection in 1521, the year in which Cortez took the City of Mexico; and in the same year the beautiful cathedral at Granada, which enshrines the tombs of the Catholic kings and commemorates the deliverance of Spain from the Moors, was begun. This is but a part of the list that might be compiled of architectural monuments like these which, in Spain as elsewhere, were expressing the newborn energies and aspirations of Europe.

This passion for building crossed the ocean in the breasts of the Spanish discoverers and first colonists, who, although they celebrated their earliest religious services in tents by the seashore or beneath the branches of unfamiliar foliage, were impelled to erect as soon as possible temples big and splendid enough to express the master motives of their age—religion and art.

As Hispaniola, or the island of San Domingo, was the first land permanently settled, so Isabela, the capital, now the city of Santo Domingo, founded in 1496, contains what is probably the oldest cathedral church in the New World, begun in 1514. Within it

 $^{^{\}it a}$ The second article will be devoted to the Cathedrals of South America, by Fanny H. Gardiner.



CATHEDRAL OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Here, in the capital of the Dominican Republic, are preserved the bones of Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.

rested the body of COLUMBUS until this part of the island was ceded to the French in 1785, when the Spaniards carried what they supposed to be his remains with them to Cuba. Since that time other remains have been found here which the people of Santo Domingo, with justice, claim to be the true relics of the Discoverer, and as such they are revered and jealously guarded within a handsome modern monument.

At Port au Prince, Haiti, there is a cathedral, long under construction and yet unfinished, of mixed French Gothic and Romanesque style. The French cathedral at St. Pierre, Martinique, was destroyed by the eruption of Mount Pelée, and the bishop's seat was removed



TOMB OF COLUMBUS IN CATHEDRAL, SANTO DOMINGO.

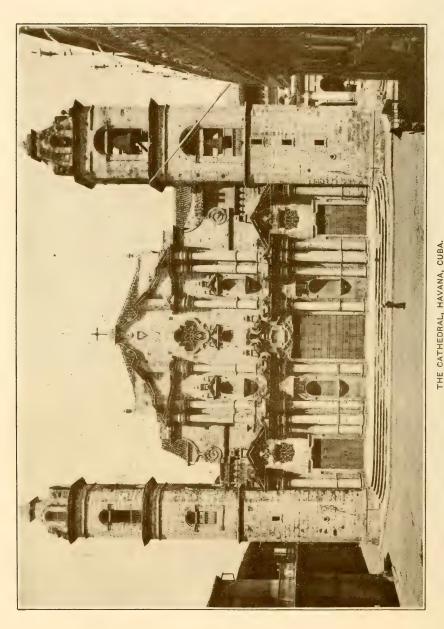
to Fort de France. Owing to the fact that the Government of Cuba rested for nearly forty years at Santiago, from 1518–1582, it happens that this town boasts a cathedral which antedates that of Havana, but it is not remarkable as compared with many of the Spanish colonial edifices. The cathedral at Havana, and indeed that at Santo Domingo, has much to inspire enthusiasm from the artistic standpoint, but Havana has been interesting as the temporary sepulchre of what were called the bones of the great admiral. His sarcophagus and the memorable inscription were set into the wall of the chancel at the left of the high altar until after the war of 1898, when his descendant, the Duke of Veraguas, removed the much-disputed bones to the family mausoleum in Seville.

Correz landed and burned his ships on the beach near Veracruz in 1519; determined upon the conquest of Mexico in the name of Spain



VIEW OF THE NEW C.

VIEW OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION IN PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI (TAKEN IN JANUARY, 1909).



This imposing edifice was erected in 1724 by the Jesnits for use as a college, and became the Cathedral in 1789—It is in the old town, a short distance from the President's Palace.



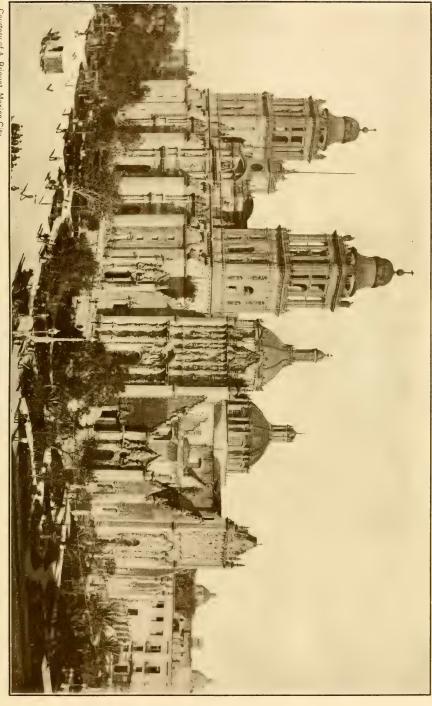
Miller Photograph.

INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, HAVANA.

The Cathedral has long been popularly known as the Columbus Cathedral, but the name is "Cathedral of the Virgin Mary of the Immaculate Conception," and it was creeted on the site of another church by the Jesuits in 1704. The interior walls are finished in dark marbles, the columns of highly polished mahogany, with gilt-bronze capitals, the choir stalls of mahogany, beautifully carved. The high altar is of Carrara marble. The walls and ceiling contain many beautiful paintings, and the Cathedral is said to contain a small painting by Murillo, representing the Pope and the Cathedral is celebrating mass preparatory to the sailing of Columbus.

and the Catholic Church. He marked his subjugation of every town and province by founding substantial works of engineering and architecture, wonderful, indeed, when one considers his slight acquaintance with the materials, the labor, and the climate that confronted him and the magnitude and beauty of the results. aqueducts, bridges and roads, fortifications, government buildings. and palaces must go unmentioned, as the purpose of these articles is to bring into prominence only the cathedrals of America. On entering the City of Mexico Cortez destroyed the teocali, or Aztec temple, and erected on its site a small chapel for the Indians, traces of which still remain. In it was installed the seat of the first bishop of Mexico. who came out in 1528 as a suffragan of the Bishop of Seville, but the corner stone of the present cathedral was not laid until 1573. This is the most stupendous of all the Spanish colonial cathedrals. the largest in all the Americas, and said to be outranked only by St. Peter's in Rome and St. Paul's in London. It had cost at the time of its completion about \$2,000,000, a sum as colossal in those days as the dimensions of the edifice itself. The façade is elaborately carved and the two enormous towers contain some of the largest bells in the world. The interior is disappointing, however, the effect of space and distance being spoiled by the position of the choir in the middle of the nave, as at Seville and many other Spanish churches. The twenty fluted columns and the really fine dome are pleasing, but there is little decoration, and the wooden floor cheapens the appearance. It must be remembered that Spanish and Spanish-American churches are not generally furnished with pews. The worshipers sit or kneel on the bare floor or stand to listen to the sermon unless they bring little camp stools of their own. In the cathedral of the City of Mexico there are numerous side chapels, some interesting tombs, a few paintings (one by Murillo) and a small baptistery, which stands between the cathedral and the Metropolitan Church. These three buildings form a solid mass facing the plaza, or Zocolo, where all the electric car lines now meet and depart. In this plaza is a pretty garden with some rare and curious plants, and at the side of the cathedral there is a market pavilion for the sale of flowers and birds.

Mexico has twenty-two dioceses and as many cathedrals, although not all the churches so designated were built for that purpose. Parenthetically it may be said that not all large churches in foreign countries are cathedrals, a statement that would be superfluous were it not that so many American travelers speak of them as such. The word "cathedral" is derived from the Greek word cathedra, meaning a chair or seat. In those religious denominations whose head is called a bishop (or particularly in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches), his seat or chair, installed in any edifice, confers



Courtesy of A. Briquet, Mexico City.

This view was taken February 6, 1906, and represents one of the best views of the Cathedral. Since then several changes in the building itself and the surroundings have taken place, and the recent earthquake caused severe damage to the entire building. CATHEDRAL OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.



CATHEDRAL AT GUADALAJARA, MEXICO.

Guadalajara is the second largest city in Mexico, and in many respects the most modern. It has a large foreign colony. The corner stone of the cathedral was laid in 1571 and the completed building was consecrated in 1618. It has two towers, 225 feet high, being, with those of the cathedral at Puebla, the highest in the Republic. In one of the towers is a bell called the "Little Bell of the Courier," which is struck only on some special occasion. Among the admirable features of the interior is the high altar of fine Italian marble, adorned with four statues of white marble, all made in Genoa. The magnificent organ, the first in the Republic, is over the principal entrance. This cathedral has the celebrated painting of the Virgin, by Murillo, similar to one by the same artist in the Louvre.

upon it the dignity of being a cathedral, but naturally the desire to surround this seat of authority with becoming ceremonial led to the erection of churches designed for the purpose. The church divides the country into sees or dioceses, just as the Government divides it into Provinces or States, although these do not always correspond in area. The bishop is the religious governor of his diocese, and the cathedral is his seat, just as the political head governs his State and resides at its capital. Among the cathedrals of Mexico deserving mention is that of Puebla, which antedates that of the capital, having been founded by the first bishop in 1536. Its interior adornment is the richest of any in the country; its aisles are divided by massive columns; its floor is laid in colored marbles, and its high altar, pulpit,



CATHEDRAL AT GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

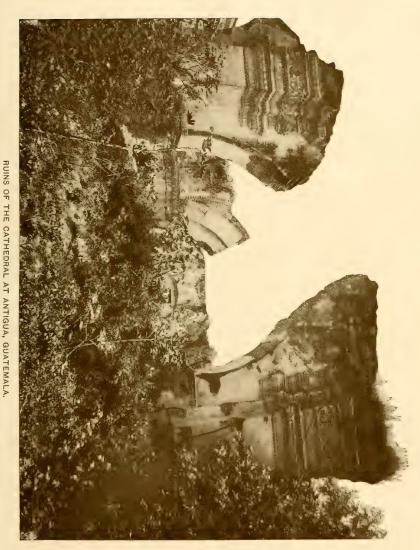
After the disastrous earthquake at Antigua in 1773, the capital of Guatemala was removed to the site it now occupies. The present building is, therefore, of comparatively recent construction, although it presents the favorite characteristics of Latin-American architecture.

and sounding-board are of the beautiful tinted onyx which is quarried in the neighborhood. The cathedral of Guadalajara, begun in 1571, lies along one of the prettiest plazas in all Mexico, and its two-pointed, but not very lofty, spires contain bells intimately associated with the history of the city. The interior has recently been decorated in white and gold, and the choir removed to the western end of the nave, so that the high altar is well seen. In the sacristy is a painting by Murillo, which is one of the treasures of Mexico.

"Oaxaca," says a writer of three hundred years ago, " is a bishop's seat, not very big, yet a fair and beautiful city to behold, which standeth three score leagues from Mexico in a pleasant valley." It was also the titular estate of Cortez and has been the home of Presi-



Copyright by C. B. Waite, Mexico City.



The rulins at Antigna are all that remain of the once wealthy city which was the early colonial capital of Guatemala. In 1773 the place was destroyed by an earthquake, and thickly dotted over the surrounding plain are the ruins of nearly eighty churches and the palace of the Spanish Victroy, with the arms of Spain carved in the stone.

dents Juarez and Diaz, Ministers Romero and Mariscal, and other prominent Mexicans. The see dates from 1535, and its cathedral front "is guarded by many saints disposed in niches, many of whom have been sorely shaken by earthquake." Morelia has an impressive cathedral founded in 1640, said to be a duplicate of that at Valladolid and kept in perfect repair. It contains many treasures, including a silver font, at which both the patriot Morelos and the Emperor Iturbide were baptized. Merida, the capital of Yucatan, has a cathedral completed in 1598 at a cost of \$300,000, remarkable for a fine dome and a circular choir filled with elaborately carved stalls.

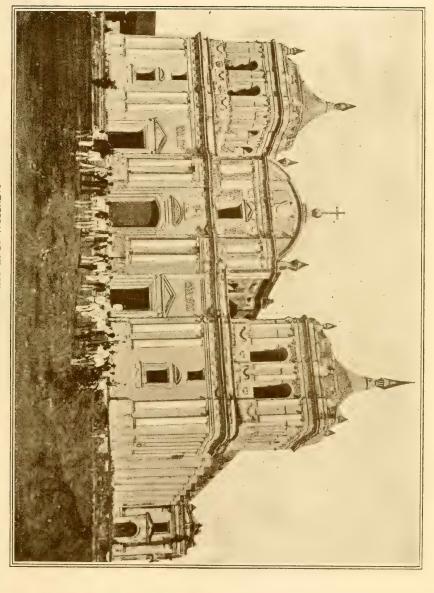


CATHEDRAL AT SAN SALVADOR.

This is a fine specimen of Latin-American ecclesiastical architecture, but is distinguished from many others of the same period by the feature of pointed arches instead of the usual square or rounded arches prevailing in this class of buildings.

The cathedral of the State of Vera Cruz is at Jalapa, and is hardly worthy of note, while that of San Luis Potosi was only raised to cathedral dignity in 1854. That of Monterrey is but about one hundred and fifty years old and has suffered much by the vicissitudes of war. Zacatecas cathedral (such only since 1862) was an old parish church dating from 1612; it has an elaborate front of brown stone and a modernized interior decorated in white and gold. It was formerly richly equipped with a silver altar, font, and other treasures, but these were lost when the State confiscated all church property (about 1856).

Central America was subjugated by Alvarado, the envoy of Cortez, in 1523. The capitals of the States into which this part of



CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER, LEON, NICARAGUA.

This building was thirty-seven years under construction, having been completed in 1743, at a cost of \$5,000,000. The walls are of stone and from 18 to 20 feet thick, and the style of architecture is Moorish, resembling the Cathedral at Seville, Spain. The great altar consists of silver elaborately chased.

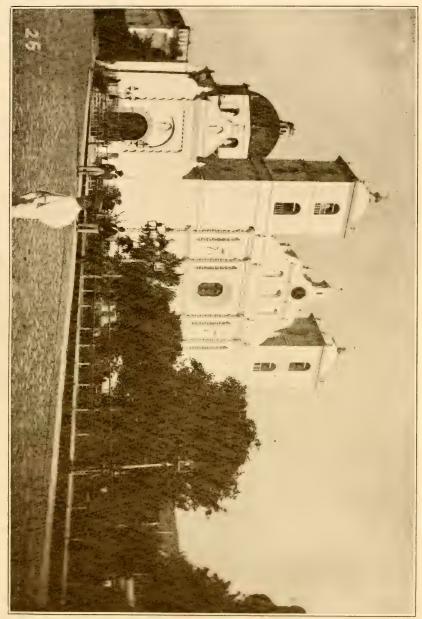
our continent is divided contain cathedrals for the local heads of the Catholic Church. Some of them are very old, some are very imposing and carry out as far as possible the dominant ideas of the age of conquest. The city of Guatemala is modern; that is to say, it was founded in the memorable year of 1776 after the old capital, Antigua, 25 miles distant, was destroyed by earthquake. There, however, are still shown the remains of "the majestic but ruined cathedral, 300 feet long by 120 broad, nearly 70 feet high and lighted by 50 windows, showing that La Antigua, founded 1542, was once one of the finest cities of the New World.



CATHEDRAL AT SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA.

The building faces Central Park, one of the many delightful places of recreation in this beautiful city.

We have in the United States two examples of Spanish colonial architecture, although they bear no comparison to those of Mexico in size or wealth of decoration. The earlier is that at St. Augustine, Florida, founded in 1682. It was partially destroyed by fire in 1887, but has been carefully restored so as to preserve the original style, and its ancient bells rehung. The second is that of New Orleans which, while it occupies the site of two previous French edifices, one destroyed by hurricane in 1723 the other by fire in 1788, was rebuilt in 1794 at the entire charge of a Spanish nobleman resident in the city while the colony was under the dominion of Charles IV of



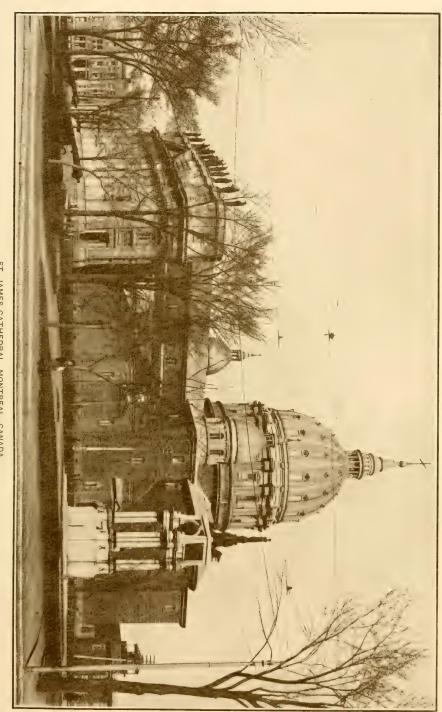
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Spain. This is the statement inscribed on his tomb before the altar of St. Francis, and mass for his soul is celebrated every Saturday. Nevertheless the cathedral is dedicated to St. Louis, patron saint of France, and the recent decorations illustrate his life. The original design was of the late heavy Spanish renaissance style, with three round towers, upon which steeples were raised in 1851 and the façade, fronting Jackson Square, enlarged and improved.

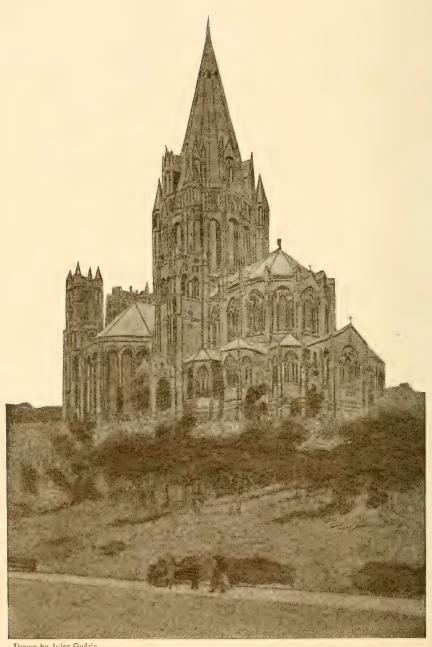
We are indebted to the French for two large cathedrals on our continent. That of Quebec was founded in 1660 by Mons. Laval the first bishop of New France. It is 216 feet long by 108 feet broad and its tower is lofty and well proportioned. The exterior is plain, but the interior excels that of the grand and more modern cathedral of Montreal, begun in 1824, which in size is the fourth largest completed cathedral on our continent. Montreal was granted a Roman Catholic bishop in 1836 and his chair was first installed in St. James's. a handsome church which is a small model of St. Peter's, at Rome. The actual cathedral is in the Norman Gothic style, with great arches 50 feet high at the entrance, the facade showing to great advantage from the Place d'Armes. One of its towers contains the largest bell in America and its great east window, 64 by 32 feet, is rich and pleasing. Contrary to Spanish custom, this French cathedral is furnished with pews which are set upon a floor slightly inclined from the entrance to the chancel, besides which there are pews in the double row of galleries supported by clustered pillars. It is said the church will accommodate 15,000 people.

Facing this cathedral of the Roman Catholic Church is that of the Protestant Episcopal, or Church of England. It was begun in 1805 and is a conspicuous ornament to the city of Montreal, although as compared with its neighbor its size is inconsiderable.

The first English explorers of the New World were neither settlers nor builders, and very different from the Spanish was the attitude of the Puritans toward the spirit and works of the Renaissance. The fruit of that gorgeous period had ripened, and in its decay it was malodorous, so that the reformers turned their faces from its degenerate and profligate offspring and, both in England and Holland, they whitewashed everything that bore evidence of pagan or papistical derivation. In the same way the Spaniards two centuries earlier had whitewashed everything left standing by Mohammedan and Jew, and it is noteworthy that they never consciously imitated Moorish architecture and design in their New World edifices. The Puritans, as Lowell says, "preferred to sit upon bare benches to hear the word of God," and their first churches, dubbed "meeting-houses," were destitute of ornament and symbolism. A few Episcopal churches in the South and a few of other denominations and of later



This is the fourth largest completed cathedral in America. It will contain 15,000 people, and in one of its towers hangs the largest bell on the continent. ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL, CANADA.



Drawn by Jules Guérin.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, NEW YORK CITY (FROM THE ARCHITECTS' PLANS).

The extreme dimensions of this cathedral are 520 by 280 feet, being cruciform in plan. Work was begun fifteen years ago. At present the walls and arches of the great tower, the choir, and sanctuary have been completed. The dome, 135 feet in diameter, is one of the four great domes of the world.

date in New England and the old Middle States are noble and dignified in their solidity and severity, but it is only recently that church architecture in the United States began to develop its present imposing and artistic proportions. Foremost among the denominations to enlarge and embellish their churches are the Episcopalians, whose traditions, derived from the Church of England, have never been lost sight of. This was wonderfully demonstrated when in September, 1907, the Bishop of London visited Washington to assist in laying the corner stone of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. It is claimed that a vision of such a cathedral was an integral part of the



THE NEW CATHEDRAL OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. (From architect's drawings.)

The design has been to obtain a cathedral which, while of the Twentieth Century in feeling and purpose, would embody also the features that gave so much charm to the churches of the Middle Ages. There are twenty-four large windows in the great dome, and the transepts on each side of it are lighted by great rose windows.

scheme of the "Federal City" planned by Major L'Enfant under President Washington. The cathedral is still a vision, but its proportions have been reduced on paper to "specifications" and "elevations" by which we may foresee its future beauty and grandeur. Many are the interesting gifts already made to the foundation—the Canterbury pulpit, the Glastonbury cathedra (or bishop's chair), the Jordan font, the Jerusalem altar, the peal of fifteen bells, and others. The style adopted is the Gothic of the fourteenth century and it is to be a reminder of the best features of the cathedrals of England. It presents an ideal which is to grow with our national life and last for ages to come.



THE INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

The plan of the interior is very open, affording from every part a clear view of the altar and permitting a fine grouping of the chapel organ galleries, etc. The seating capacity is 3,000 in pews, and 4,000 by the addition of removable chairs.



THE CATHEDRAL AT SANTIAGO, CUBA.

Authority for the establishment of a cathedral at Santiago was given by papal decree in 1522. Construction was begun in 1528, but was many times interrupted by poverty, by assaults of pirates from France and England, and by earthquakes. A second edifice was begun in 1666, and this building was dedicated in 1674. A devastating earthquake ruined it in 1678. In 1686 the task was again undertaken, dedication being celebrated in 1690. For the third time an earthquake destroyed it, in 1766, Severe shocks occurred in 1800, 1801, and 1802 and caused further ruin. In 1810 the first stone of the present cathedral was laid, and the building was consecrated in 1818. The earthquake of 1852 was the most severe since that of 1766, but repairs were soon made, and the structure as it now stands was completed in 1887.



THE WEST FAÇADE OF CATHEDRAL IN SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

This is the first cathedral to be erected in America. Work on it was begun in 1514. The early name was "de los Indios." The first mass in the New World was celebrated January 6, 1494, in Isabela, on the northern coast of the island. The west façade of the building is well preserved, its pillar and rounded arch showing traces of the Moorish influence upon the architect of the fact that Spain had just conquered the Moor and reclaimed the mosque at Cordova and the Alhambra at Grenada.

The same may be said of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, slowly rising on Morningside Heights, New York City. Aside from the treasures of art it is accumulating, which have an educational as well as a religious value, we may refer to one original feature, its Chapels of the Seven Tongues, to accommodate the various nationalities that seek our shores, an idea somewhat parallel to the polylingual confessionals at St. Peter's, in Rome.

The beautiful Roman Catholic cathedral in process of erection at St. Paul, Minnesota, is to have "Chapels of the Nations, six in num-



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

ber, dedicated to the apostles of the several races from which are derived the people of the Northwest." The plan of this cathedral follows "the main lines of the original plan of St. Peter's in Rome as laid out by Bramante and Michael Angelo;" that is, the nave and transepts are shorter than usual, and their intersection will be crowned with a great dome 96 feet in diameter, the cross over which will stand 280 feet from the floor. "The main entrance is under a monumental arch which frames the rose window and the three front entrances leading to the vestibule located



CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (FROM THE ARCHITECT'S DRAWING). The building is to stand on the highest part of Mount St. Alban, 400 feet above the Potomac River. Its roof line will be about on a level with the top of the Washington Monument. The great eentral tower will rise 220 feet in height. When finished, it will be one of the most splendid examples of Gothic architecture of the New World.

under the organ gallery. At each end of the vestibule under the towers are two chapels, one to be the founders' chapel, the other to contain the baptismal font," while at the ends of the transepts will be the two great chapels of St. Peter and St. Paul.



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood.)

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY.

It seems to be a fact that American people and architects incline toward the Gothic style more than any other for church purposes, and there is perhaps no purer and more pleasing example of this than the Cathedral of St. Patrick, Fifth avenue, New York City. Its harmonious proportions and tones, without and within, charm both soul and sense, and it is one of the greatest ornaments to that city of magnificent constructions. The corner stone was laid in 1850 and the building completed in 1879.

The Cathedral of St. Paul, at Pittsburg, in much the same style, has the advantage of being set high and apart from other buildings, so that its beautiful spires pierce the air without competition from such skyscrapers as dwarf St. Patrick's, Old Trinity, Grace, and other churches in New York. Baltimore has a Cardinal's cathedral,



THE CATHEDRAL AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

The first stone of the Cathedral Church was laid the 7th day of July, 1806, and in 1906 the centenary was celebrated. The building is 190 feet long, its width, including the arm of the cross, is 177 feet, and its height from the floor of the nave to the summit of the cross on the dome is 127 feet.

and the beautiful new building for the diocese of Richmond, Virginia, must be mentioned.

Many are the cathedrals of both the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches whose foundations are being laid or planned in the various dioceses of our country. Mr. ROOSEVELT said he believed implicitly "in the good that will be done by and through this cathedral" (speaking of the one in Washington), and those who live beside them and tread their "solemn pale" under "windows richly dight" must fall under the spell of their beauty and be touched with reverence for the spiritual things they represent.

BOGOTA.

OGOTA of the Holy Faith, the capital of Colombia, is not the Bocota of the Chibchan Empire and residence of the Emperor, although it is located within 6 miles of the site of the ancient city and takes its name therefrom. Bogota-its free title, "Santa Fe de Bogota," is not now used—is a Spanishbuilt city on the site of the little Indian village of Tensaquillo. In 1538 GONZALO XIMENES DE QUESADA built at Tensaquillo twelve small houses in honor of the twelve apostles on the skirt of the two mountains which now bear the names of Guadelupe and Monserrate. One of these houses, that occupied by Quesada himself, still stands in Bogota and is a point of interest to curious travelers. Quesada named the country New Granada, after his native province in Spain, and the new city he founded, Santa Fe, after the celebrated camp where the armies of Ferdinand and Isabella the Catholic encamped in their long siege which at last broke the Mohammedan power in Spain. To his eyes the site of Santa Fe de Bogota resembled the Santa Fe de Granada. In both there was the level plain fringed with the mountains, the last rising to about the same height. level country watered by the Fanza and its tributaries brought to his mind recollections of the plain of Granada watered by El Jenil.

Bogota, Quito, La Paz, and Caracas are the four mountain capitals of South America, which, although in the Torrid Zone, are yet cool and pleasant places of residence. Bogota is almost too cool, its average temperature is about 60° F. This is ideal for walking but almost too cool to sit long in the open air. There are but few vehicles in Bogota. In former days two or three high dignitaries and the archbishop kept carriages which were seldom used, but for the rest everyone walked or occasionally rode on horse or mule back. Now carriages and other wheeled vehicles are more numerous in Bogota, but yet not so common as in other South American cities. Local transport to and from the city is for the most part by pack animals.

The great Andes range of mountains, coming up from the south through Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador, in Colombia splits into three branches. One of them, going off to the northwest, passes through the isthmus in a low line of hills to rise again into the high mountains of Central America and Mexico and continue through the United States and Canada as the backbone of the continent. The middle range runs nearly straight north to the Caribbean Sea. The third turning to the northeast passes into Venezuela and forms the mountain wall which shuts off the valley of the Orinoco from the sea and ends at Cape Paria, opposite the island of Trinidad. It is in this last range, the Eastern Cordillera, about midway from where



PRINCIPAL PLAZA, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

Plaza Bolivar is the principal square of the capital of Colombia. In the center of a garden of flowers, shrubs, and trees is a handsome statue of Gen. Simon Bolivar, the liberator of five South American Republics.

The capitol, municipal building, and cathedral are built around this square.

the three ranges diverge to where the eastern one enters Venezuela, that the High Plain of Bogota lies, about 70 by 30 miles in size, like a huge high-rimmed and flat-bottomed bowl, more than a mile and a half above sea level. Across the western rim of this bowl lies the valley of the Magdalena River, and across the eastern rim stretch away for a thousand miles and more the plains of the Orinoco.

The Plain of Bogota is watered by numerous small streams which near the eastern edge unite into one, the Fanza River, which, breaking through the rocky barrier, falls 600 feet straight down into a deep gorge and then rapidly traversing the valley of Anapoime seeks the Magdalena.

The climate of the Plain of Bogota is almost invariable. The temperature rarely rises or falls more than 5° above the mean, yet the people of Bogota have four seasons, two of which they call winter and two summer. The winters are the wet seasons and the summers are the dry seasons. These words are relative. It is never very wet nor very dry, just as it is never very cold nor very warm in Bogota. The annual rainfall is about 42 inches and nearly all of it falls in the two winters, from March to May and from September to November, yet there are but few days in these months where it is not possible to be out of doors without an umbrella.



NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE IN BOGOTA.

The city is 8,760 feet in altitude and the average of the plain is nearly as much. Crops grow irrespective of seasons and may be sown or reaped at any time between January and December. Two and three crops are often gathered in a single year. The staple is the potato, which had its origin in the Andes; maize, wheat, and rye are also grown. On account of the high altitude the fruits of the north Temperate Zone do not ordinarily produce well, but garden vegetables grow to perfection. Of course, none of the tropical fruits are seen at this altitude, except when brought up from the lowlands.

Bogota is about 250 miles from the Pacific and 800 miles from the Atlantic, but in reality it is nearer the latter than the former, since

the high Andes shut off from any road to the west and the Magdalena opens a comparatively easy one to the north.

In the days of Quesada and until recently the route has been by boat from Barranquilla up the Magdalena to the rapids at Honda. This is about 600 miles. From here the way was by horse or mule back, or in the early days by the *silla*, a chair strapped to a man's back, to Bogota. Three high mountain ranges and as many deep valleys to be crossed made the journey interesting but tedious. The trip took about thirty days at the least. Gradually this time was shortened as the steamboat service improved and connecting links of railway were built. In January of 1909 the last iron link was forged when the Girardot Railway joined the Sabana Railway at Facatativa,

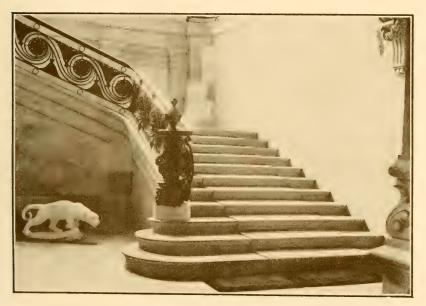


PATIO OF THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, BOGOTA.

thus establishing direct communication with the coast. The time now is about eight days down from Bogota to Barranquilla, or to Cartagena as follows: From Bogota to Girardot by rail, 24 hours; from Girardot by steamer to Ambalema, 12 hours; from Ambalema by rail to Honda, 12 hours; from Honda by steamer to Barranquilla, 70 hours, or from Honda by steamer to Calamar, 64 hours, and thence by rail to Cartagena, 6 hours.

Bogota has a population variously estimated at from 100,000 to 150,000 inhabitants. The city is a mixture of the very old and the very modern. In general appearance the city is not unlike Caracas, Quito, and other South American cities. The residences are of adobe and rather unattractive as seen from the street, but always comfortable and often richly furnished inside. The street front is

often occupied by shops which have no connection with the residences, which are entered by an archway between the shops which leads into the patio. Around the patio on the ground floor are the storerooms and offices, and near the entrance a broad staircase leads to the upper story or residence proper. The drawing-rooms have front windows overlooking the street, and a balcony at the rear overlooking the patio. On the right and left sides are bedrooms opening on to the same balcony which surrounds the patio. At the back is the dining room, also opening on to the balcony. In the larger residences there is a second patio behind the first, with more bedrooms above. On the street side there is also a balcony overlooking the sidewalk. This type of house, although none other could be more com-

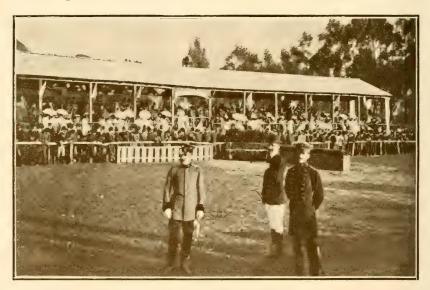


PRINCIPAL STAIRWAY IN THE NEW PRESIDENTIAL PALACE, BOGOTA.

fortable, does not lend itself to making a handsome city as viewed from the streets. The stranger, were he to go away from Bogota without entering any of its residences, would carry with him the impression that it was a poor and meanly built city, not knowing that the interiors of these squat houses will compare favorably with those of the best European and North American residences. The city has had gas since 1876, and for about eight years has been lighted with electricity. The power for the latter is from the Funza River. The power plant is just above the fall of Tequendama, and utilizes water taken about a quarter of a mile above the fall. From the plant a high-tension power-transmission line extends 15½ miles to Bogota. On the outskirts of the city there is a station from which cables are laid in underground conduits through the city. These cables sup-

ply power for the lighting of streets and houses and for running machinery.

The street-car system in Bogota has been extended until the service is quite modern and complete. The city is laid off in the ordinary checkerboard plan of cities of North and South America, with streets crossing at right angles. The streets running from northeast to southwest parallel to the hills are called carreras and numbered carrera 1, carrera 2, etc. The streets crossing these at right angles and running up the slopes of the hills are called simply streets (calles), and numbered in the same fashion. Sometimes the carreras, or high roads, are called simply "calles," as is the case of the two principal streets, Calle Florian and Calle Real, the latter also called "de la República" or "San Francisco."



THE RACE COURSE "LA MAGDALENA," BOGOTA.

Fine horses are bred in the plateau surrounding the city, and the race meeting held in the capital is one of the social events of the season.

The chief open square or park in Bogota is the Plaza Bolivar, which is the hub of the city. In the center is a garden with a bronze statue of the great Liberator. On the south of the plaza stands the capitol building, an imposing and well-proportioned structure of white granite. On the east of the plaza is the cathedral and the old Spanish vice-regal palace, now used as shops and offices. The cathedral occupies the site of the first Christian church, built by Quesada in 1538. It is a handsome building, with double towers and a small dome. Inside it is finely although plainly decorated. The building of the cathedral began in 1572, and was not completed until early in the nine-teenth century. There are about thirty churches in Bogota, the oldest of which is the Ejipto Church, built in 1556. The churches of Las

Nieves and Santa Barbara date from 1581. The Plaza de Los Máartires (of the martyrs), in the western part of the city, is so named for the patriots in the war of independence, who were killed on the spot by order of the Spanish General Murillo. There are also the San Fran-



A STREET IN THE REAR OF THE CATHEDRAL, BOGOTA.

The city, being on a plateau, has adopted a domestic architecture suitable to the climate. The roofs are usually of tiling and the houses still retain many of the features of the Spanish régime.

cisco, the Centenario, and other plazas. Near one of these—the small Plaza de Las Nieves—is the Quesada house mentioned above.

The President's palace, in which resides the Chief Executive of the Republic, near the Plaza Bolivar, is quite a fine building inside, although not so imposing from the exterior.

Bogota is, or should be, celebrated as a health resort. Tropical diseases, malaria, yellow fever, and the rest are unknown. Consumption does not exist among the natives, and marvelous tales are told of the cure of strangers who came to Bogota in the last stages of the white plague.

Bogota has a national university, with faculties of philosophy, natural sciences, law, medicine, and engineering; an ecclesiastical seminary, institute of fine arts, and good public and private schools. The

National Library contains some 80,000 volumes.

Two years after the foundation of the city, the Emperor Charles V, in 1540, created it a city and granted a coat of arms, composed as follows: On a gold field, a black eagle rampant, with golden crown, and seizing in either claw a pomegranate by the stem, bordered with pomegranate branches of gold on a silver field. In 1565 Philip II conferred upon Bogota the title of very noble and royal city. The pomegranate, in Spanish *la granada*, which gave the name to the province, is the symbol of love and charity.

Bogota became the capital in 1561 and was erected into an archbishopric in 1564. Recently the municipality of Bogota has been abolished, and at the present time the city is governed and denominated as the Capital District, embracing the former municipality.

The governor is appointed, and may be removed by the President of the Republic, and may, at the discretion of the latter, take part in the deliberations of the Council of Ministers.

An administrative council, composed of five principal and five substitute members appointed by the Chief Executive, exercise the functions of the extinct municipal council. This administrative council is presided over by the governor, but elects its own vice-president. The laws and ordinances are enacted by the council, subject to revision and approval of the Chief Executive.





GUATEMALA.

FLAGS AND COATS OF ARMS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GUATEMALA.

FTER the 15th of September, 1821, the date of the independence of Guatemala, the country continued to be divided between those who were in favor and those who were against the union with Mexico. On the 5th of January, 1822, the new nation decided, under an act of annexation, to become a part of the Mexican Empire, and naturally the flag and coat of arms were those of Mexico, but on the 1st of July, 1823, an assembly of representatives of Guatemala and the other Provinces of Central America resolved to proclaim the independence of the whole country, both "from Spain and from Mexico and from any other nation, whether of the Old or of the New World." By decree of the 21st of August, 1823, the coat of arms adopted was an equilateral triangle, at the base of which there were to be five of the twelve most notable volcanoes of Central America, to represent the five States on a piece of land washed by both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In the upper part there was a rainbow over the volcanoes, and under the arc the cap of liberty, shedding rays. Around the triangle and in circular form were the following words in golden letters: "Provincias Unidas del Centro de América" (United Provinces of Central America).

The flag was to be of three horizontal stripes, the upper and lower blue and the middle white, in which should be the coat of arms; in the pennants the stripes are vertical; in the merchant flag and pennants no coat of arms was used and in the center stripe the following words were inscribed in silver letters: "Dios, Unión, Libertad" (God, Union, and Liberty).

By a decree of the 20th of January, 1825, the coat of arms was placed on a large quiver, the superior extremity protruded from the circle and is crowned with blue and white arrows in it; the lower part of the quiver rested on a piece of land in which there were many trophies, among them the flag with the national colors. From the rings of the upper part of the quiver and resting on the circle of the shield hung two cornucopia, symbols of plenty; from the lower rose two

palms closing the circle, and a bow and arrow crossed the base of the triangle, which was in the center. Around the circle were the words in golden letters: "Estado de Guatemala en la Federacion del Centro" (State of Guatemala in the Federation of the Center).

The Union did not last and, on April 17, 1839, Guatemala became an independent State. After the dissolution of the federal compact. on the 14th of November, 1843, a new coat of arms was adopted, which was the one used on the obverse side of the Central American coin, but so arranged that the sun and the volcanoes should be in the center of the shield. The motto on it was "Guatemala en Centro América, 15 de Setiembre de 1821" (Guatemala in Central America, 15th of September, 1821), and there was on the quiver an olive crown. On the 21st of March, 1847, the name of Guatemala was changed to that of Republic of Guatemala, and on the 6th of April, 1857, the Government was empowered to make changes in the coat of arms, but preserving the inscription "Guatemalæ Respublica sub Dei Optimi Maxime Proctectione" (The Republic of Guatemala under the Protection of God Almighty). The changes were decreed on the 31st of May, 1858. The shield was divided transversely into two quarters; the upper one on an open field azure with vertical bars argent; and the lower with three volcanoes on a light sky-blue field, over the shield was a sun and in each side of the two flags with the national colors displayed, and the extremities gathered downward and knotted at the poles; on the right side of the shield an oak bough, and on the left one of laurel; on a white waving ribbon the legend in golden letters: "Guatemalæ Respublica sub Domine Optimi Magna Protectione." The flag remained unchanged.

A law of March 14, 1851, confirmed by that of May 31, 1858, established the national flag. The flag consisted of seven stripes, the uppermost and lowermost; that is to say, the first and seventh, blue; the second and sixth, white; the third and fifth, red; and the fourth, or center, yellow.

The man-of-war flag had the coat of arms in the yellow stripe, but the mercantile flag did not bear it.

The present flag of Guatemala is the one provided for by the decree of August 17, 1871, in which President García Granados declared that the revolution which had just been made imposed the duty of adopting a new flag which would better harmonize with the fundamental laws establishing the independence of Guatemala, and that this would be done by restoring the colors fixed by the National Assembly on the 21st of August, 1823. The flag consists of three vertical stripes, of equal dimensions, blue and white, the latter in the center. The national flag bears in the white stripe the coat of arms, which is omitted in the merchant flag.

The coat of arms was also decreed by García Granados on the 18th of November, 1871. It consists of a shield with two rifles and two swords of gold entwined by laurel branches, in a field of light blue, a roll in the center with the following inscription: "Libertad, 15 de Setiembre de 1821" (Liberty, 15th of September, 1821), and in the upper part a quetzal as a symbol of the independence and autonomy of the nation. The quetzal used by Guatemala as the national bird is indeed a bird of freedom. It never survives captivity, even when taken in early life. In the ancient days of the Indians, none but the royal family could wear its beautiful feathers; the tail ones, which sometimes reach a length of 3 feet, are of a peacock green, ranging to indigo, and contrasting with the scarlet breast and the dark wings of the proud and unconquerable bird.



NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GUATEMALA.

HE kingdom of Guatemala, conquered by Pedro Alvarado in 1524, included the present Central American Republics. Isolated from the centers of rebellion by its geographical position, the reports of the uprisings only reached Guatemala much distorted and after great delays, and were presented not so much as political movements but as antireligious crusades. The loyalists took advantage of every occasion to make the common people believe that opposition to Spain was visited by the wrath of the Almighty, citing the earthquake which destroyed Caracas and other towns of Venezuela, on the eve of the anniversary of the revolution, in 1812, as a punishment of the patriots for their unholy ideals.

Notwithstanding this, as it was afterwards said by Gainza in calling the First Guatemalan Congress in 1822, "Guatemala, placed in the middle of the two Americas, was a calm spectator of their efforts for independence, but her sons heard with pleasure the cry of Liberty, and observed with joy the steps of those whom they always considered as their brethern, and if they did not give expression with their lips to the feelings cherished in their hearts, nevertheless they were true to America, loving what she loved, and desiring what she panted for," and her men of worth commenced to stir the people and to sow the seeds which were soon to bear fruit. The subsequent imprisonments and banishments were of no avail, and in 1811 several uprisings occurred in different parts of Central America, showing, even in their failure—due to a lack of understanding among the different sections and unity in leadership—that these countries of the Continent were of one mind—separation from the European metropolis.

With the advent of the Constitution of Spain, in 1820, liberal newspapers were published in Guatemala, and an active propaganda was initiated in favor of emancipation, by such men as Córdova and Molina and Marure. The fervent speeches of Barrundia inflamed the patriotic souls, and, strengthened by the Mexican revolution, the majority wanted to strike without delay, while the others were inclined to await the outcome of their neighbor's attempt. On the

14th of July, 1820, the weak Spanish Captain-General URRUTIA yielded his authority to Gavino Gainza, and the latter joined in the plans for separation. On the night of the 14th of September, 1821, the leaders called the people to arms, and by 8 o'clock in the morning of the following day the market place and the public square were filled with enthusiastic crowds clamoring for action. In the meanwhile, in the palace, there was a council in which the Archbishop, Captain-General Gainza, the provincial deputation, and councilmen took part to determine whether Guatemala should remain in expectancy, to form later on a part of the Empire of Mexico, or to strike there and then and stand by herself. Cheered by thousands of Guatemalans the advocates of absolute independence carried the day; the assembly proceeded to draft the Declaration of Independence, and not until Gainza, the chosen Chief Executive, who had leanings toward Mexico, had taken the oath of absolute independence from all nations of the Old as well as of the New World, did the people disperse; and so, on that memorable 15th of September, without the loyalists being ill-treated, did Guatemala break the ties that bound her to Spain.

Besides the 15th of September, Guatemala had, up to 1871, other dates which were kept as national holidays, but on the 2d of August of that year President García Granados decreed that the 15th of September, 1821, was the one truly national and worthy of being celebrated, for the others but perpetuated the memory of party triumphs, obtained in fratricidal struggles, and therefore ought not to be considered as national. For the purpose of maintaining alive the significance and importance of the 15th of September the Declaration of Independence was ordered printed and distributed in the feasts that were to be held on that day throughout the Republic.

The other national holiday is the 30th of June, to commemorate the triumph in 1871 of the liberals under General García Granados and J. Rufino Barrios, who defeated the autocratic government that had been for thirty years in power and who reestablished the free institutions of the Republic.

SUBJECT-MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1909.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
Projected underground tramway in Buenos Aires		R. M. Bartleman, Consul- General, Buenos Aires, Do. Do.
BRAZIL. Lighterage and dockage at Rio de Janeiro	July 18,1909	G. E. Anderson, Consul-
Planting trees for railroad ties in Brazil. Pan-American postage in Brazil. Industrial notes.—Immigration to São Paulo; hardware;	July 23, 1909 July 24, 1909	General, Rio de Janeiro. Do. Do. Do.
tools; yerba mate. Notable railway improvement. Inauguration of the Pernambuco port works.	Aug. 2,1909 Aug. 3,1909	Do. Louis J. Rosenberg, Consul, Pernambuco.
CHILE.		
Importations into Chile by International Parcels Post	July 12, 1909	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul- General, Valparaiso.
Sewer system for Chillan, Chile Government railways in Chile Life insurance in Chile New docks and crematory Studying water-power resources.	July 27, 1909 July 29, 1909	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Bee culture in Chile	do	Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Dispatch with photographs relative to coffee culture in the Department of Santa Marta.	July 28, 1909	Eugene Betts, Vice-Consul- General, Bogota.
List of coffee estates and names of their owners or man-	Aug. 11,1909	Charles C. Eberhardt, Con- sul, Barranquilla.
agers in District of Santa Marta. List of more important banana growers of Santa Marta District. COSTA RICA.	do	Do.
Tabular statements of imports and exports of 1908	June 16, 1909	John C. Caldwell, Consul,
Commerce and industries of San Jose	June 19, 1909	San Jose. Do. Do.
(UBA.		
Shipment of Cuban-grown vegetables and fruits to the United States from Havana during the fiscal year 1908-9.	Aug. 7,1909	J. L. Rodgers, Consul-General, Havana.

Reports received to September 20, 1909—Continued.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
Market	<u> </u>	
MEXICO.		
Report on commerce and industries of Tampico for 1908	July 24, 1909	P. M. Griffith, Consul, Tam- pico.
Tourists in Mexico. Cost and profit of a banana plantation	Aug. 12,1909 Aug. 17,1909	Do. W. W. Canada, Consul, Vera- cruz.
Newspaper clipping regarding conditions at Tuxpam Report of the Mexican National Packing Co	Aug. 18, 1909 Aug. 20, 1909	Do. Arnold Shanklin, Consul- General, Mexico City.
NICARAGUA.		General, Mexico City.
Data regarding the exposition to be held at Leon, Nicaragua, in 1910.	July 24, 1909	J. de Olivares, Consul, Managua.
PANAMA.		
Translation of Decree No. 28 of 1909	Aug. 2,1909	C. E. Guyant, Vice-Consul- general, Panama.
PARAGUAY.		0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
Native lace industry of Paraguay	May 31, 1909	E. J. Norton, Consul, Asuncion.
Commerce and industries for 1908	June 3,1909	Do.
URUGUAY.		
Supplementary report on frozen-meat industry	June 26, 1909	F. W. Goding, Consul, Montevideo.
Lumber interests of Uruguay New law for limited liability companies The Uruguay Pan-American Railway Beginning of structural steel building in Uruguay	July 14, 1909 July 20, 1909	Do. Do. Do. Do.
VENEZUELA.		
Contract for cold storage and exportation of meats and meat products:	July 26, 1909	I. A. Manning, Consul, La Guaira.
Contract for navigation by steamer between various ports near and on the Gulf of Paria.	July 28, 1909	Do.
Banking in Venezuela	July 29, 1909	Do.
Cattle and stock foods classified for customs purposes Panama-hat industry in Caracas.		Do. Do.
Tariff revision in Venezuela	Aug. 6,1909	Do.
Rubber industry in the Orinoco Basin		Do.
Contract for manufacture of porcelain, glazed ware, etc., including house tiles.	Aug. 11, 1909	Do.
Packing biscuits, etc., for the Tropics	Aug. 18, 1909	Do.
		-



EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEAT, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

From January to June, 1909, shipments of frozen meats from the various refrigerating companies of the River Plate were: Frozen sheep and lambs, 1,971,723; quarters of frozen beef, 806,683; and chilled beef, 501,923 quarters. In all branches a decided gain as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year is to be noted.

For the year 1908 shipments of the three items were 3,672,162, 1,579,163, and 789,348, respectively.



ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

These gardens comprise an area of about 1,000 acres. They are artistically laid out, with artificial lakes and attractive walks lined with shrubbery and trees. As in the United States of America, the gardens become popular resorts on Sundays and holidays.

PROPOSED NEW CABLE TO EUROPE.

The Western Telegraph Company is negotiating with the Argentine Government for the establishment of cable communication by a new route between the Argentine Republic and Europe. The plan includes the laying of a cable more than 3,300 miles long from Argentina to Ascencion Island, an English possession 750 miles northwest of St. Helena, and the opening of independent cable and telegraphic communication with the United States, Brazil, and

Chile. The company offers a reduction of 50 per cent from the present cable rates on business of the Argentine Government and guarantees quicker service than that obtained heretofore.

TRAMWAY RETURNS, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The tramway companies of Buenos Aires, in their report for the first half of 1909, give the number of passengers carried by their systems as 135,984,481, and receipts as \$2,169,836 national currency.

The length of electric lines is given as 630 kilometers.

The service of the Electric Light Company of the capital for the same period was represented by 24,304,990 kilowatts for traction, 14,401,767 for light, and 5,731,920 for power; substantial gains being noted as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The "Review of the River Plate" for August 6, 1909, publishes an exhaustive résumé of the operations of the company during 1908.

Rosario tramway returns show 9,201,428 passengers carried over the 160 kilometers of electric line open to the public.

EXPORTS OF HIDES TO THE UNITED STATES, 1908.

The value of hides exported from Buenos Aires and Rosario in 1908 to the United States was \$6,908.721.86. The duty on hides having been removed in the United States, it is estimated that the annual exports of that product from the Argentine Republic to the United States will now be \$14,000,000.

According to statistics published in January, during 1908 this country sent to the United States the following quantities of hides:

	United States.	Total exported.
Ox hides: number. Dry. number. Salt do. Horse hides, dry. do. Sheepskins. bales. Goatskins. do.	1,352,757 112,245 1,141 7,669 2,851	2,844,838 1,403,649 109,022 76,371 5,359

CONDITIONS OF STOCK IMPORTATION FOR CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

A government decree of June 18, with reference to the importation of breeding stock destined to the agricultural exhibit to be held in conjunction with the Centennial Exposition at Buenos Aires in 1910, provides:

Clause 1.—The importation of live stock bound for the International Agricultural Exhibition to be held at Buenos Aires in June, 1910, on the occasion

of the hundredth anniversary of the Argentine emancipation, shall be permitted from the following countries:

- (1) Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, England, and Australia a, with permission to import cattle, horses, sheep, and goats.
 - (2) Turkey, only horses.
 - (3) England, with permission to further import pigs.
- (4) Every country from which importation is allowed must have an official service for testing breeding cattle destined for exportation. b

Clause 2.—The breeding stock imported from above-named countries must fulfill the following conditions:

- (a) Be accompanied by an official certificate of the country of origin, legalized by the Argentine consulate, certifying the perfect health of the animals for import, the good sanitary condition of the farm, and the absence of contagious disease in the place of origin.
- (b) Be accompanied by a second official certificate, also legalized, certifying that the animal was free from any contagious disease at the precise moment of shipment.
- (c) Importation of breeding stock is only allowed through the port of the capital.
 - (d) The observations shall last—
 - (1) Ten days for cattle.
 - (2) The time necessary for clinical examination and maleine test of horses.
 - (3) Eight days for sheep and goats.
- (4) During the observation tuberculin and malein tests shall be applied to cattle and horses, and any animal in any way suspicious shall be considered unfit for importation.
- (5) Animals suffering from contagious or parasitic disease shall undergo the dispositions of article 51 of the actual regulations of the official testing service or, if the owner should prefer, be reshipped for some foreign port with the necessary precautions.

Clause 3.—The live-stock department will adopt the convenient measures in order to effect the execution of the present decree, submitting them to the Department of Agriculture for their approbation.

Clause 4.—The Foreign Office will charge the Argentine legations with making this decree known to the Governments of the countries in which they are representatives and which might be interested in knowing its clauses. The legations will also provide for the publication of the notice to the greatest extent.

THE OSTRICH INDUSTRY.

A recent census shows the number of ostriches in the Republic to be 422,783, as compared with 82,497 in 1895, embracing 409,961 American and 12,822 African birds. One-fourth of these ostriches are in the Province of Buenos Aires; the Provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordova, San Luis, and La Pampa, respectively, ranking next in importance in the industry. The African ostriches, requiring

a Tasmania is included in Australia.

^b The Republic of Uruguay may send any live stock. Remaining countries of North and South America are only allowed to send horses.

a dry and sandy region, are principally found in the Provinces of Buenos Aires and Cordova.

Formerly nearly all the plumes were exported, but since 1907 a constantly increasing quantity is used in the Republic. The following table shows the exports of ostrich feathers from 1904 to 1908, inclusive:

	Kilos.	1	Kilos.
1904	46,733	1907	37, 607
1905	40,226	1908	27,431
1906	75, 577		

There is a seemingly unlimited demand for ostrich plumes in the markets of the world, England alone importing annually about \$6,000,000 worth, while large quantities go to the United States, France, and the principal European countries. First-class ostrich plumes are sold at from \$240 to \$300 per kilogram.

DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY CONGRESS AT BERNE.

President Alcorta has accepted the invitation of the Government of Belgium to participate in the Eighth International Railway Congress to be held at Berne in July, 1910, and has appointed Engineer Pablo Nougués, chief of the division of traction and shops in the Department of Railways of the Argentine Government, as the representative of the nation in said Congress.

APPOINTMENT OF PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

In compliance with the resolution of August 13, 1906, of the Third International American Conference, recommending the creation of special divisions in the Department of Foreign Affairs, President Alcorta has appointed a committee composed of Dr. Mario Ruiz de los Llanos, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and Drs. Horacio Calderon and Jacinto Cardenas to promote the acceptance of the resolutions adopted by the International American Conferences, and to furnish the International Bureau of the American Republics with all information necessary for the preparation of its work.

COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS OF AMERICANS.

The President of the Republic has appointed Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, Director of La Plata Museum, and Drs. Roberto Lehmann-Nitsche and Juan B. Ambrosetti to initiate the preliminary work for the Congress of Americans which will meet in Buenos Aires in May, 1910, and in Mexico in September of the same year.



TRADE DISTRIBUTION IN 1908.

Figures published in the "South American Journal" for August 14, 1909, give the total valuation of Bolivian trade during 1908 as £6,165,009, imports figuring for £3,394,385 and exports for £3,770,624.

The principal exports and their valuations were: Tin, £2,474,064; rubber, £432,166; silver, £644,648; copper, £113,452; bismuth, £28,200; gold, £4,738.

The countries supplying the bulk of imports were: Germany, £850,627; United States, £680,344; Great Britain, £549,038; Chile, £312.516; France, £221,845; Belgium, £116,531; Italy, £118,630; Peru, £98,095.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The Consul-General of Bolivia in New York advises that the exports to Bolivia from New York and San Francisco in 1908 decreased considerably, amounting to \$804,121.66 and \$153,872.91, respectively, as compared with \$2,127,755.92 and \$715,264.58, respectively, in 1907. There has been a gradual increase in the exports from New York to Bolivia since 1899, at which time the total commerce amounted to \$169,142.89.

During the first half of 1909 there was a notable increase in the exports from New York, San Francisco, and New Orleans to Bolivia, the totals for the period amounting to \$660,667.77, \$183,915.76, and \$2,775.38, respectively.

The principal articles exported from New York to Bolivia during the first half of 1909 were as follows:

Railway material	\$387, 003. 00	Kerosene	\$12, 207. 98
Machinery	32,740.35	Miscellaneous	85, 522. 56
Cotton goods	133, 577. 09		
Groceries	9, 616, 79	Total	660, 667. 77



FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Figures issued in August relative to the foreign commerce of Brazil during the half year January-June, 1909, show imports valued at £16,907,575 and exports £23,493,257, a trade balance of £6,585,682 being thus indicated. For the corresponding period of 1908 imports were reported to the value of £18,556,427 and exports £18,792,917.

Brazil. 771

Export values are thus shown to have advanced by £4,700.340, due mainly to a rapid rise in the price of rubber, while imports declined to the extent of £1,648,852.

The staples of export, their quantities and values during the period are reported as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Coffee bags Rubber kilos Tobacco Sugar Maté	4,529,527 21,348,163 21,319,127 41,213,028 22,573,772	£8, 900, 739 8, 802, 793 1, 034, 169 378, 677 659, 684	Caeao kilos Cotton kilos Hides kilos Skins kilos	13, 418, 129 3, 301, 457 19, 039, 482 2, 241, 793	644, 255 172, 105 921, 039 587, 550

Rubber shipments increased by £3,050,299, or 53 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1908; tobacco, by £560,920, or 118 per cent; coffee, by £295,413, or 3 per cent; sugar, £352,102; hides, £219,624; skins, £188,094; and sundries, £33,888.

Cacao is the only product showing a decline in both quantity and value, the decrease of 1,121,909 kilograms causing a shrinkage in value amounting to £347,062.

FOREIGN TRADE, 1908.

Official figures of the foreign trade of Brazil for the year 1908, as furnished by the Bureau of Statistics of Rio de Janeiro and given both in *milreis* and pounds sterling, show total values aggregating 1,273,062,247 *milreis* (£79,646,690), exclusive of specie. In this total, imports figure for 567,271,636 *milreis* (£35,491,410), compared with 644,937,744 *milreis* (£40,527,603), and exports for 705,790,611 *milreis* (£44,155,280), as against 860,690,882 *milreis* (£54,176,898) in the preceding year. Specie and bank notes figure on the import list for 2,265,429 *milreis* (£141,736) in 1908, and 69,815,327 *milreis* in 1907.

The countries having the largest share in the import and export trade of Brazil in 1908, as compared with 1907, were the following:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1907.	1968.
Germany Argentina	£6,218,348	£5, 271, 682
Argentina	3, 630, 709	3, 596, 206
Austria-Hungary	678, 256	568, 286
Belgium	1,609,493	1,656,954
United States.	5, 172, 714	4, 298, 439
France	3, 499, 860	3, 199, 077
Great Britain	12, 155, 110	10, 224, 565
Italy	1, 434, 821	1,204,624
Portugal	2, 355, 429	1,836,408
British Possessions	945, 767	942 996
Uruguay	1, 126, 947	1,094,935

Countries.	1907.	1908.
Germany Argentina Austria-Hungary Belgium United States France Great Britain Holland Portugal British ports (order) Uruguay	£9, 276, 673 1, 759, 699 1, 527, 970 2, 930, 123 17, 432, 355 7, 205, 838 8, 657, 955 2, 136, 520 375, 347 889, 186 744, 075	£6, 964, 846 1, 855, 171 1, 581, 787 979, 322 17, 706, 932 3, 376, 066 6, 521, 890 2, 030, 716 194, 134 483, 899 805, 633

RUBBER SHIPMENTS.

Consul George H. Pickerell, of Para, gives the exports of crude rubber from Para, Manaos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara for the past five fiscal years ending June 30 as:

	Kilos.
1905	33, 088, 273
1906	
1907	37, 666, 777
1908	36, 422, 806
1909 (11 months)	
Estimated shipments for June, 1909	1,600,000

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The use of the telephone in Brazil is becoming very general. There are at the present time 39 telephone systems which have from 2,200 to 3,500 subscribers. Of these systems, 15 are the German, 9 are the Kellogg, 3 the Bell, 4 the American system, and the others Swedish and French.

The capital of the companies operating these lines varies from \$900 to \$1,190,000. Five lines alone have more than 500 subscribers.

The telephone system of Rio, the most important one, operated by an American syndicate, had 21,000 miles of underground wires and 3,520 subscribers at the end of 1908.

The Bahia system, also American, has 1,400 miles of wire and 554 instruments of the Bell system. The Pernambuco system has about 1,000 miles of wire and 631 instruments. This is a German and Norwegian system. The Pelotas system (Rio Grande du Sud) has 32,400 miles of wire and 1,479 instruments, and São Paulo, the most important after Rio de Janeiro, has 3,300 miles of wire and 1,997 Kellogg instruments.

An American company is establishing a line between Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, Nictheroy, Campos, and other important points in this district.

THE MARKET FOR COAL.

The total imports of coal into Brazil from all countries in 1908 amounted to \$9,719,334, the imports of briquettes, or patent fuel, amounting to \$871,798. In 1907 the imports of coal were \$10,004,213

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and of briquettes \$1,138,286. The total imports from the United States in 1908 amounted to only \$19,015, as compared with \$67,659 in 1907. The general decrease in the use of coal in 1908 as compared with 1907 was the result of decreased shipping, due to smaller crops and to decreased industrial movement because of depressed business generally.

In the semiannual call for bids for furnishing coal for the use of the Central Railway of Brazil, the trunk line of the Republic, the Brazilian governmental authorities have provided that of the 80,000 tons required 10,000 tons may be American coal, provided that previous to the submission of the bids samples of the coal offered may



PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL.

This city of over 90,000 inhabitants is the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Being situated at the north end of the Lago dos Patos, an enlargement of the Jacuhy River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean, it has both a large interior and export trade. It has a harbor well provided with docks, and the city is clean, healthful, and thriving.

be had both for testing purposes and also as a measure of the quality of coal to be furnished under the contract when awarded. This latter condition prevents Americans from competing unless they are represented by agents with a line of samples on hand.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Based on a report of the Brazilian Geological Survey, the President of the Republic has recommended that the Federal Congress give whatever aid may be necessary in establishing and maintaining

the smelting of iron ore which exists in vast deposits in different parts of the country, and in the manufacture of steel and kindred products. Consul-General Anderson, in a recent report to the Department of State, gives the imports of iron and steel into Brazil during the last three years at over \$100,000,000, and says that a number of foreign interests are interested in a plan for the exportation of iron ore to Europe and the United States. One of the chief difficulties in the development of the industry in Brazil is the transportation of fuel, but the Government intends to increase the carrying capacity of the Central Railway of Brazil and to provide excellent terminal facilities in connection with the new dock works in Rio de Janeiro, so that ships carrying cargoes of iron ore can return laden with coal and other merchandise. It is believed that Congress is favorably disposed to the granting of subsidies to companies that will establish smelting plants and iron and steel foundries. At present the use of iron in the Republic is largely confined to railway work, but a development of the industry and a cheapening of the product would lead to its extended use in the building trades and similar industries.

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF DIAMONDS IN BAHIA.

Vice-Consul Taylor, of Bahia, Brazil, reports that one of the professors of the Polytecnic Institute of that city estimates the diamond production of the State of Bahia from 1845 to 1908, inclusive, at 2,706,898 grams, or 12,351,575 carats. The largest production, 481,013 carats, occurred in 1881. The diamond production of the State of Bahia for 1906, 1907, and 1908, was 154,307, 189,948, and 298,046 carats, respectively.

EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

The exports of hides and skins from Brazil, according to a report of Consul-General Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, was very active during the first three months of the current year, amounting to \$1,262,-648, as compared with \$688,788 during the same period of 1908, and the shipments of hides to the United States greatly increased during the first quarter of 1909, as compared with the same quarter of 1908. The value of hides shipped from Brazil in 1908 was \$6,414,667, as compared with \$8,328,960 in 1907. There has been a notable increase in the exports of hides and skins from Brazil to the United States during the last few years, a steady and constant demand having been produced in the latter country for Brazilian goat, sheep, and kid skins.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, reports that the Government has entered into a contract with the Belgian syndicate, which is building a railway from the port of Victoria to BRAZIL. 775

the interior of the country, to build a branch line to Diamantina, and on to Curvelho, on the Central of Brazil Railway. This branch road will give Diamantina a great boom, and enable the owners of the diamond and gold mines in the district to transport their machinery and supplies to that place by rail, instead of by mule back, as at present. A large part of these mining properties is owned by Americans, who have been long waiting and working for this new improvement.

President Peganha has asked authority from Congress to make the necessary contracts and issue the necessary bonds for the electrification of the Central of Brazil Railway in and near Rio de Janeiro, for the reason that the number of passengers carried increased from 13,423,779 in 1903 to 20,128,387 in 1908, while the means of giving service have not been proportionate, resulting in failure to meet unusual demands, as on Sundays and holidays. It is understood that the preliminary estimates and surveys of the government engineers provide for the third-rail system, and that the work, without materially interfering with traffic, can be finished within two years, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000.

Vice-Consul Dirk P. De Young, of Santos, states that there is a plan in the city of Joinville, the principal foreign-trade center of the Brazilian State of Santa Catharina, to build an electric railway to Lake Sagaussu, an ocean harbor 10 miles distant, where vessels can enter successfully. At present Joinville freight is handled by barges via the port of San Francisco, but the irregular condition of the river has caused the plans for the new method. Joinville is the principal jobbing center for a rich agricultural district, besides having manufacturing interests.

The survey and preliminary work of the new railroad from Mogy-Mirim to Santos has been completed. This road will fall south of the São Paulo Railway, staying clear of her 40-kilometer zone, free from competition, but will connect Santos with São Paulo, as the former does, by another cable system. It is estimated that the new road will be completed in about two or three years, after which time the freight rate on coffee from the interior to the seaboard will be materially reduced.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Up to the present time Brazil has concluded arbitration conventions with seventeen different countries, of which all but two have been signed since January, 1909. The countries covered are Chile, Argentina, United States, Portugal, France, Spain, Mexico, Honduras, Venezuela, Panama, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Cuba, Great Britain, Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Norway. Arbitration treaties with other countries are under negotiation.

The Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress which met at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1909, was a great success, and was attended

by many foreign delegates. Useful sanitary measures of general interest were proposed and interesting papers were read by the different delegates. Lima was unanimously chosen as the next meeting place of the Congress.

The contract which the Brazilian Government made with Messrs. Edmond Bartissol and Demetrio Nunes Ribeiro for the construction of the port works at Pernambuco has by a recent presidential decree been transferred to the "Societé de Construction du Port de Pernambuco."

An English corporation, known as the "Cruzeiro Mining and Finance Company," has recently been authorized to operate in Brazil. As its title indicates, the company has for its main objects the purchase and operation of mines, the negotiation of loans, construction of public works, etc.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of Brazil has called for bids for the establishment of a steamship service between Rio de Janeiro and Paraty, with calls to be made at the ports of Mangaratiba, Bahia do Abrahão and Angra dos Reis. The conditions governing the bids are published in the "Diario Official" of July 13, 1909.



FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Figures covering the foreign trade of Chile during the first six months of 1909 show a total valuation of $\clubsuit236,725,307$ (\$86,404,737), of which $\clubsuit113,327,774$ (\$41,364,637) are credited to imports and $\clubsuit123,397,533$ (\$45,040,099) to exports.

In the corresponding period of 1908 total trade values aggregated ₱284,311,423, divided into imports, ₱139,176,672, and exports, ₱145,134,751.

In a decline of ₱25,848,898 on the import list, machinery and tools figure for over 50 per cent, or ₱13,627,021; and in the ₱21,737,218 decrease credited to exports, a decline of ₱28,633,663 in mineral products is noted, offset to some extent by a gain of ₱6,378,382 in vegetable exports.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF COMMERCE IN 1908.

In a total valuation of imports by Chile during 1908 amounting to ₱267,264,169 of 18d., against ₱293,681,855 in 1907, the proportions

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furnished by the leading countries were as follows, the figures for 1907 being also given for purposes of comparison:

	1908	4005	
Countries.	Value.	Per cent.	1907.
Great Britain Germany United States Australia. Belgium. France. Argentine Republic. Peru. India. Italy. Spain. Uruguay Brazil	17, 168, 811 12, 757, 365 11, 945, 367 10, 535, 007 10, 213, 863 7, 583, 264	31. 40 28. 35 9. 12 6. 42 4. 77 4. 47 3. 94 3. 82 2. 83 2. 26 . 81 . 36	P113, 502, 732 74, 310, 374 31, 124, 384 7, 397, 112 10, 197, 301 16, 993, 564 10, 015, 251 8, 705, 298 3, 986, 616 8, 231, 834 2, 707, 171 1, 591, 722 1, 626, 836

Export valuations for the year amounted to ₱314,274,093, as compared with ₱274,455,222 in the preceding year, distributed mainly as follows:

Constal	1908	1007	
Countries.	Value.	Per cent.	1907.
Great Britain.		47. 52	₱139, 666, 884
GermanyFrance		21. 50 6. 08	55, 819, 019 16, 224, 086
Belgium		2.75	3,724,218
Italy		. 49	1,308,501
Spain Austria-Hungary		. 61	1,218,910 698,450
Holland	7, 140, 566	2.27	11, 562, 645
Portugal		1.09	9, 735, 775
United States Peru	0 101 051	14.02	24, 843, 462 2, 820, 653
Argentine Republic		. 89	2,746,681

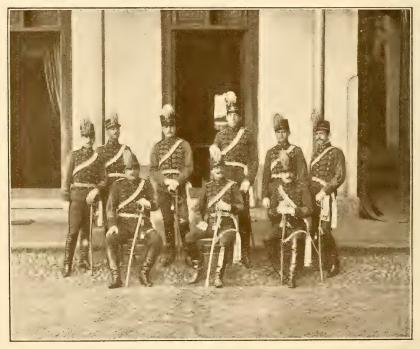
The gain on the part of the United States as a receiver of Chilean merchandise is thus shown to have been ₱19,220,207, or over \$7,000,000, though shipments from the United States to Chile declined in the sum of ₱6,739,261 (\$2,500,000).

On the list of imports textiles rank first, valued at \$55,828,127, of which Great Britain furnished nearly one-half, followed by Germany, India, France, Italy, and the United States. Machinery and mechanical appliances are next in order, valued at \$53,433,831, of which Germany supplied nearly one-half, Great Britain coming second and the United States third. Minerals are third on the list, valued at \$46,902,528, of which Great Britain and Germany furnished the bulk, or over \$35,000,000, in about equal proportions, Belgium and the United States following. Of oils and fuels to the value of \$46,850,020 imported, Australia and Great Britain supplied the greater part in nearly equal proportions, the United States ranking third, followed by Peru and Germany.

Mineral products comprised practically the whole of Chile's exports, being valued at #271,459,104, as a receiver of which Great Britain stands preeminently first with #124,340,442, followed by Germany, #59,530,514; the United States, #43,448,189, and France, #17,107,059.

RATIFICATION OF CONVENTIONS.

The International Bureau of the American Republics has been notified, through the courtesy of the Minister of Chile in the United



OFFICERS OF THE CHILEAN ARMY.

The Chilean army is considered one of the best trained in the world. It has been drilled and developed on the German system. Military service is compulsory and some 15,000 men are being instructed annually, while 500,000 citizens are enrolled in the National Guard.

States, Señor Don Aníbal Cruz, that this Government has ratified the Sanitary Convention signed by its representative at the Washington Conference of 1905, record of which has been transmitted to the Department of State of the United States.

The convention regarding the practice of liberal professions in the Republic, as signed at the Second International Conference of American States in the City of Mexico in 1902, has also been ratified by the Chilean Government and notice thereof filed with the Mexican Government.

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THE CONVERSION OF PAPER MONEY.

The minister of Chile in the United States has furnished the following information concerning the conversion law of the Republic:

Article I. The time fixed by the law of December 29, 1904, for the conversion of legal-tender paper money has been deferred until January 1, 1915; but if before that date the average international rate of exchange should have been 17 d. for a period of six months, the President of the Republic shall order the conversion to be effected within the following six months.

In the same manner the other periods of time provided for in said law of December 29, 1904, are postponed for a period of five years.

Article II. The conversion funds, by virtue of the laws now in force affecting exclusively the payment of paper money, shall be increased: (a) by 500,000 pesos gold, of the value of 18 d., which the Treasury Department shall deliver monthly to the mint, taking same from the customs revenues on and after January 1, 1910. The President of the Republic shall deposit these funds in Europe or the United States, in the form and under the conditions prescribed by the law of December 29, 1904.

(b) The product of the sale of nitrate lands and of the transfer of lands in the Territory of Magellan, in accordance with law, before January 1, 1915.

Article III. During the first half of 1914, or before, if the conversion of paper money should be decreed in accordance with this law, the President of the Republic shall have the funds intended for coinage brought to Chile.

Article IV. Article 15 of law No. 1992, of August 27, 1907, which authorizes the raising of a loan not to exceed £4,500,000, for the purpose of completing the conversion fund, is hereby repealed.

Article V. Prior laws in contravention of the present one are hereby repealed.

NITRATE PROPAGANDA ASSOCIATION.

The nitrate interests at Iquique recently petitioned President Montr for the renewal of the Nitrate Propaganda Association. A short time thereafter an additional petition was presented to him by the merchants, bankers, commission houses, and industrial establishments of Valparaiso, setting forth the advantages of renewing the Nitrate Propaganda Association and urging upon the President the desirability of prompt action in the matter in order to promote the financial and business interests of the Republic.

A commission was appointed by the Government to consider the subject. This commission recommends that the State receive a sum equal to 1d. for each 46 kilograms of nitrate exported, to be expended in promoting the nitrate industry, either by reducing the cost of pro-

duction, increasing the consumption, or in opening new markets; that the scientific and industrial propaganda remain under the direction of the Nitrate Association Propaganda; that the State deliver annually to the Nitrate Association an amount sufficient for the payment of its services, and that the commercial propaganda and the development of the nitrate industry, in so far as the cost of production and the propaganda at home and abroad are concerned, be placed under the direction of an Advisory Nitrate Council. The commission further recommends the establishment of a technical industrial nitrate laboratory, the centralization of the sale of nitrate, the systematic examination of present nitrate deposits, the search for new deposits, and the placing of sacks used in the exportation of nitrate on the free list.

There is an export tax of 56 cents United States gold per Spanish

quintal of 101.42 pounds.

On January 31, 1909, there were 145 separate nitrate works in Chile, and it is a very difficult matter to get all the interests together. There are several strong companies that own several plants each, and it is among these that the most opposition to combining is found.

The following table, furnished by United States Consul Winslow at Valparaiso, covers the average cost of nitrate per quintal in United States gold under the several conditions given during the month of May for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, and 1908:

Selling conditions.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
On board steamer in Europe	\$2.46	\$2.38	\$2.21	\$2.12
On board steamer in Chile with freight paid.	2.26	2.34	2.46	2.19
Alongside steamer in Chilean port.	1.84	1.96	2.13	1.79

During May, 1909, the price of nitrate was quoted as low as \$1.60 United States gold per quintal, to be delivered alongside steamer in Chilean ports.

EXPOSITION AT SANTIAGO.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, writes that according to the best information obtainable there the exposition of American products that was to have been held in Santiago during October and November, 1909, has been postponed until the spring of 1910.

The Chilean public seems quite enthusiastic over the enterprise, and the Chilean Government has freely granted the use of three large well-arranged buildings built for exposition purposes. Provision has been arranged for the entry of all exhibits in bond.

Though under private auspices, the circular issued by the company in charge states that the enterprise has been approved by the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor, the International Bureau of the American Republics in Washington, many leading manufacturers, as well as the Government of Chile, CHILE. 781

which has agreed to place at the disposal of the company three buildings in the beautiful government park of Santiago for the coming exhibition.

RAILWAYS, JUNE 30, 1909.

On June 30, 1909, the railways under construction in the Republic represented a length of 1,127 kilometers, 219 kilometers of which corresponded to the Longitudinal Railway, 689 to branches of the cordillera, and 219 to branches of the coast. The cost of construction of these lines is £2,817,910, of which sum the Arica to La Paz Railway represents £2,750,000.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow states that of the railways in operation in Chile, 1,581 miles belong to the Government and 663 miles to private corporations. The Government railways have 9 tunnels aggregating 7,500 feet in length, 300 bridges over 16 feet in length, and 330 bridges over 49 feet in length. The cost of the Government railways, including equipment and workshops, was \$71,259,160.91. The gross receipts in 1908 were \$8,548,655.72; operating expenses, \$11,903,538.02, or a loss of \$3,354,882.30, as compared with a loss of \$5,101,281.62 in 1907 and \$1,300,707.58 in 1906. In 1908 the Government bought rolling stock to the amount of \$7,531,900.42.

The rolling stock of the Government railways consisted in 1908 of 463 locomotives, 526 passenger coaches, and 6,782 freight cars. The total number of passengers carried in 1908 was 10,997,556, and the total mileage run 304,507,879, while the total number of tons of freight hauled during the same year was 3,972,272 with a ton mileage of 555,578,634.

Several Government railways are being constructed, and a double track is being laid on the main line between Valparaiso and Concepcion, via Santiago.

LOAN FOR PORT WORKS.

The Government of Chile has negotiated with London bankers a loan of £3,000,000, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, £1,100,000 of which is to be used for the improvement of the port works at Valparaiso, and the remainder for railway construction and equipment.

CULTIVABLE AREAS.

According to the best estimates obtainable, furnished by United States Consul Winslow from Valparaiso, there are 37,065,000 acres of land either under cultivation or suitable for cultivation in Chile out of a total acreage of 186,119,673, or only about 20 per cent of the whole. Of the 37,065,000 acres suitable for cultivation only 7,828,128 acres were under cultivation in 1902, or about 21 per cent. The lands

under cultivation are employed about as follows, in acres: Devoted to wheat, 2,471,000; cleared for grazing, 1,482,600; natural prairie land, 1,235,500; meadow lands, 1,235,500; barley, 494,200; corn and beans, 444,780; vineyards and orchards, 247,100; potatoes, 123,550; pease, lentils, and chick pease, 93,898; total, 7,828,128.

Much of the land suitable for cultivation that is not covered by the foregoing statement is found in the large landed estates containing from 10,000 to 50,000 acres, of which not 25 per cent is under cultivation; most of the balance is Government land, principally covered with dense forests.

Since 1902 more new lands have been put under cultivation in Chile than ever before during a like period, and in general the methods employed are much in advance of what they were then, and since that year agricultural machinery has been imported to the value of \$6,612,775 gold, of which the United States supplied about 70 per cent.

PARCEL-POST SHIPMENTS.

In reporting that the importations into Chile by parcel post are increasing very rapidly, and cover a wide range of articles, Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, states that during 1907 these imports amounted to \$366,250 United States gold, against \$989,720 for 1908, which shows a gain of about 170 per cent for the year. The increase was so rapid that the customs department of the post-office was often so crowded with work that much delay was experienced. The Chilean Government is arranging for more commodious quarters and will put on an adequate force to handle the increasing business. During 1908 the more important lines of goods imported by parcel post were as follows: Watches, jewels, etc., \$225,215; silk goods in general, \$227,287; lace, gloves, dresses, etc., \$160,102; leather goods, feathers, etc., \$43,945.

The five countries supplying the bulk of this business are the following: United States, \$86,666; France, \$356,470; Germany, \$266,109; England, \$132,690; Switzerland, \$49,968. It is understood that quite a large proportion of these goods was brought in by the retail dealers of the country, who find it much more profitable than paying freight on small packages.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS ON DEPOSIT JUNE 30, 1909.

On June 30, 1909, the funds of the Government of Chile on deposit in the sixteen depository banks of the Republic, not including the current-account balance in the Bank of Chile, amounted to #27,471,898.69. The following banks had deposits of over #1,000,000: National Bank, #7,047,977; Bank of Chile, #5,186,628; Mortgage Bank, #3,408,579; Bank of Santiago, #3,040,794; Bank of the Republic, #3,000,237; and the Spanish Bank of Chile, #2,695,806.



MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT HOLGUIN.

On July 20, 1909, President ad interim Jorge Holgun delivered an interesting message to the National Congress of Colombia, in which he stated that the policy of the Government would continue to be that of moderation and respect for public liberties, the securing of domestic peace, and the encouragement of the normal development of the country.

He further stated that the Government continues to observe its traditional policy of friendship and amity with foreign powers, and especially with the countries of Latin-America. The unpleasant relations which formerly existed with Venezuela are now most amicable and cordial, and the Minister of Colombia in Caracas has recently been the recipient of marked honors at the hands of the Venezuelan Government, and a further evidence of good will of a practical nature is shown by the opening of Venezuelan rivers, on the borders of the two nations, to Colombian traffic. The celebration of a treaty between Colombia and Venezuela looking to the settlement of all questions now pending or which may in future arise between the two countries is recommended.

The treaties made with the United States and Panama will be considered by the Congress of 1910. The celebration of a boundary and arbitration treaty with Peru is urged.

The attention of Congress is called to the condition of the finances of the Republic, and the desirability of solving the problem of paper currency and the betterment of the monetary system of the country in a safe and conservative manner in the interests of the nation.

Public instruction in Colombia is in a satisfactory condition, and it is proposed to foment and develop as much as possible the cause of education. The public schools of the Republic number at the present time 2,987, with an enrollment of 200,965 pupils. Industrial night schools have been established in the principal centers of population, and intermediate and higher education is receiving the fostering care and attention of the Government.

During the last few years Colombia has carried forward a vast project for the construction of public works, especially with regard to means of communication, and the building of railways, the opening of navigable rivers, and the improvement of ports, all of which have received the special attention of the Government.

APPROVAL OF TREATIES.

The treaty concluded between the representatives of Brazil and Colombia during 1908, covering the navigation of the Amazon and commercial rights thereon, has received the approval of the Government of Colombia, publication thereof being made in the Bulletin of Foreign Affairs for May, 1909.

The principal points of the treaty as affecting vessels of all nationalities are:

No dues shall be levied on merchandise in transit by the river Amazon in vessels of any nationality.

Bales containing merchandise in transit shall not be opened by customs authorities in the intermediate ports.

In place of old dues called "beaconage and light dues," Colombia and Brazil shall collect, for the benefit of navigation, only tonnage dues on the total capacity of the vessel. Merchant vessels of less than 30 tons are exempt from tonnage dues, and on vessels up to 600 tons the dues range from \$5 to \$25.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and with France have also received the approval of the Government.

DUTIES ON WINES.

An executive decree of Colombia, effective January 17, 1910, fixes the duty on imports of red wines in barrels, casks, or demijohns at 2 cents per kilogram and at 3 cents per kilogram if imported in bottles.

White or colored wines, sweet or dry, such as Bordeaux, Madeira, Sherry, Muscatel, Malaga, Oporto, Vermouth, etc., in casks, barrels, or demijohns, 5 cents per kilogram, while the same class of wines bottled, as well as foaming wines, with the exception of Champagne, are subject to a duty of 15 cents per kilogram, and medicinal wines to 10 cents per kilogram.

The foregoing duties are subject to a surcharge of 70 per cent.

NEW NORMAL SCHOOLS IN THE REPUBLIC.

A recent decree of the Colombian Government has established additional normal schools for males at Medellin, Manizales, and Ibague, and for females at Neiva and San Gil. The faculty in each will consist of one director professor, with a salary of \$80 gold per month; 1 subdirector professor, salary \$45 per month; 4 professors, at \$20 per month; 2 monitors, at \$40 per month; and a porter, at \$12.50 per month. Certain expense accounts are also allowed.

Normal schools will be allowed a subvention of \$400 per month for the school year of ten months, which will be used to pay the board the school year of ten months, which will be used to pay the expenses of as many poor students as possible, and the governors of the departments are to oversee the contracts made for the care and maintenance of these pupils. The decree provides for the establishment of a primary school in connection with the normal, which school shall be taught by the master students of the normal for practice in teaching.

United States Consul Manning, at Cartagena, states that the curriculum provided for these normal schools covers a wide range of studies. It includes religion and morals, civics, pedagogy, Spanish language (including grammar, rhetoric, ideology, orthography, composition, and punctuation), caligraphy, lineal drawing, arithmetic and mental calculus, geography, history, hygiene, and deportment, principles of agriculture, gymnastics (military training for males and calisthenics for females), bookkeeping, and commercial arithmetic for males; music and singing, especially the national hymn. Dramatic reading, æsthetics, and recitation will be taught in the annexed school.

In the school for girls manual training will be a branch of instruction, particularly cutting, fitting, and sewing; culinary art and domestic economy. Where possible, shorthand will be an added branch.

REPEAL OF A RAILWAY CONCESSION.

The concession of February 20, 1905, to Henry G. Granger, for the construction, exploitation, and equipment of a railway from the Gulf of Urabia to Medellin, was repealed by the Government of Colombia on July 14, 1909, because of the failure of the concessionaire to comply with the terms of the contract.

OPENING OF PORTS.

Barranquilla and Puerto Colombia, which were closed to traffic by a legislative decree of July 5, 1909, were again opened to the commerce of the world on July 12 of the same year.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN 1908.

The receipts of the Government of Colombia in 1908 were \$17,223,818.39, made up of the following items:

Customs duties	\$6, 500, 000. 00
Tax on liquors	2, 100, 000, 00
Tax on slaughterhouses and hides	1, 450, 000, 00
Receipts from salt mines	1, 100, 000, 00
Receipts from real property	997, 995, 00
Miscellaneous receipts	5, 075, 823, 39
m + 3	45 000 040 00

Expenditures to the same amount were made for the following items:

Finance and Treasury	\$6, 962, 858, 03
War Department	2, 731, 150. 87
Public Works and Fomento	2, 288, 485, 48
Posts and telegraphs	1, 377, 713. 84
Public instruction	767, 556. 15
Other expenses	3, 096, 054. 02
Total *	17 999 818 90

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES AT CUCUTA.

On August 3, 1909, the Executive decreed that 50 per cent of the customs duties collected at the port of Cucuta be payable in American or English gold coin, gold sight drafts, or paper currency at the legal rate of exchange, instead of all silver coin as formerly.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER.

On October 10, 1909, the Government received bids for the carrying of the mails on the Magdalena River for a period of two years. The result of the bids has not yet been made public, but the maximum price that the Government is authorized to pay for this service is \$2,000 gold per month. The contract requires the approval of the President and his cabinet before becoming operative.

RESCISSION OF SALT CONTRACT.

The Government of Colombia has, by mutual agreement of the parties in interest, rescinded the contract made with Manuel Maria Gonzalez V for the extraction of salt from the Zipaquira salt deposits.

PRICE OF SALT AT THE GOVERNMENT MINES.

Executive decrees of July 10 and 18, 1909, fix the rates at which salt will be sold by the Government at the different salt mines of Colombia. The prices vary considerably, according to the location of the salt mines and the quality of the product.

CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF TROPICAL PRODUCTS.

The American vice-consul at Barranquilla advises that the Government of Colombia has granted a concession to the French Company of the Sinu River for the exploitation during a period of twenty years of timber, of the rubber, ivory nuts, ipecacuanha, copaiba, and sarsaparilla found on the public lands and forests of the Atlantic coast. The company agrees to pay to the Government for each cedar, mahogany, or ceiba log, 15 feet in length or fraction thereof, and for

each long ton of other woods, \$1, and, in addition, for each 50 kilograms (110.23 pounds) of rubber, \$4; ivory nuts, \$0.30; ipecacuanha, \$6; copaiba, \$3; and for each 50 kilograms of sarsaparilla, \$0.05.



EXPORT DUTY ON BANANAS.

The President of Costa Rica promulgated on July 7, 1909, a law enacted by the Federal Congress on June 30 of the same year, placing, on and after October 29, 1910, an export tax of 1 cent American gold on each bunch of bananas exported, regardless of the quality of the fruit or the size of the bunches.

For a period of twenty years, or until October 29, 1930, neither the exports of bananas nor the banana industry shall be subject to any federal or municipal tax, unless the same be for some national purpose, such as wharfage or the like, in which case damages will be paid to the parties in interest.

The export tax must be liquidated in American gold or in sight drafts on New York approved by the Treasury Department.

By a contract between the Government and the United Fruit Company, which controls the banana business of the country, the company waives its right to exemption from October 29, 1908, or for the last two years of the exemption period, and will pay tax on all bananas exported after that date.

BANKS AND BANKING LAWS.

By the present banking law of Costa Rica banks of issue may circulate notes to the extent of their paid-up capital, holding a gold reserve of 50 per cent of the issue. Consul John C. Caldwell writes from San Jose in regard to a modification of the law:

Congress by a decree of June 18 empowered, until December 31, 1919, the present banks of emission to issue notes with a reserve of 40 per cent, the limit of reserve being thus reduced 10 per cent. Any new bank of emission which may be established until that date will be subject to the old law, unless authorized by a special law to issue with the lower reserve granted to the present banks. On January 1, 1920, the old law, of a 50 per cent reserve, is to again come into force.

The two oldest banks here—Banco de Costa Rica and Banco Anglo-Costa-Ricense—have already issued notes to the amount of their paid-up capital. The Banco Comercial de Costa Rica, established in 1905, has not yet issued to its full limit. A fourth, Banco Mercantil de Costa Rica, established within the past year, is preparing to become a bank of issue, and will undoubtedly be given the benefit of the 40 per cent reserve.

TIMBER CONCESSION.

Consul Chester Donaldson, of Port Limon, reports that the Government of Costa Rica has given a concession for cutting and exporting cedar and mahogany from a tract of 400 square miles near Guapiles. The concessionaire is to pay 70 cents for each tree cut and 58 cents for each log exported, which will make a tax of about \$2 for each tree. The concession is considered quite valuable.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

On August 11, 1909, the President of Costa Rica approved the postal convention made with Mexico on June 29, 1909, the full text of which, consisting of fifteen articles, is published in "La Gaceta," of San José, for August 19, 1909.

CACAO PRODUCTION.

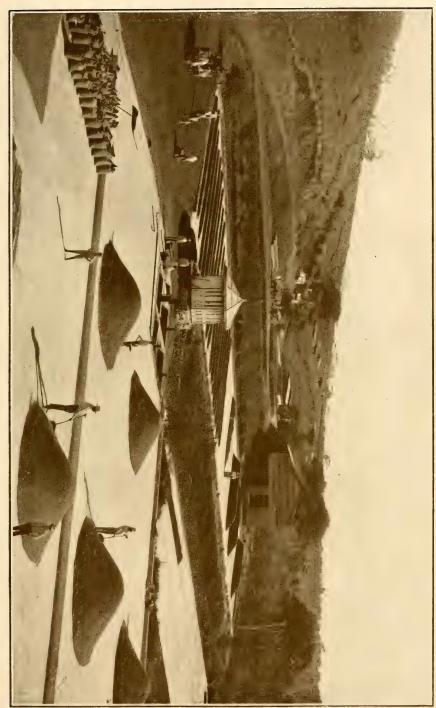
Cacao production is reported by United States Consul Donaldson to have steadily increased during the last three years, and to be rapidly becoming one of the principal exports from Costa Rica, ranking now after bananas, coffee, gold, and, silver. The amount exported does not indicate the production, as the home consumption of cacao is large and a few years ago exceeded the production. Since 1904 the planting of cacao has been increasing and the results are now beginning to show. The exports of cacao from Port Limon in 1906 were 387,700 pounds; in 1907, 611,300 pounds; and in 1908, 784,450 pounds. From the outlook about 1,000,000 pounds will be exported in 1909, as many large plantations are just reaching the bearing age. There is abundant cacao land in the northeastern part of this Republic not yet taken up which can be obtained reasonably from the Government, which offers every encouragement to settlers, giving them tracts of 100 acres each and paying a subvention of \$0.12 for each cacoa tree when 3 years old. From 300 to 400 trees are planted to the acre, and at 5 years old should bear 5 pounds of cacao each.



FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The report issued at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the Cuban Republic showed a balance of assets and liabilities at \$9,967,783.56.

The loan for \$16,500,000 announced on July 21 was taken by Speyer & Co. in Cuban bonds, of which \$5,500,000 are to be issued in the near future and the remainder within two years.



A fine grade of coffee is grown in the Republic. Over \$2,000,000 worth of this product was exported in 1908. DRYING COFFEE IN COSTA RICA.

The customs receipts of the Republic for the last few years have averaged \$23,000,000 annually, independent of special taxes amounting to nearly \$3,500,000 a year since they were created as a special revenue applicable to the service of the loan placed with the same company a few years ago.

EXPORTS OF TOBACCO.

Shipments of tobacco from Cuba from January 1, to June 30, 1909, include 152,908 bales of leaf, against 116,111 bales in the preceding year; 87.151,904 cigars against 78,701,912; and 5,802,843 cigarettes compared with 7,101,791 in 1908. The United States continues to take the bulk of the product.

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLES AND FRUITS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1908–9.

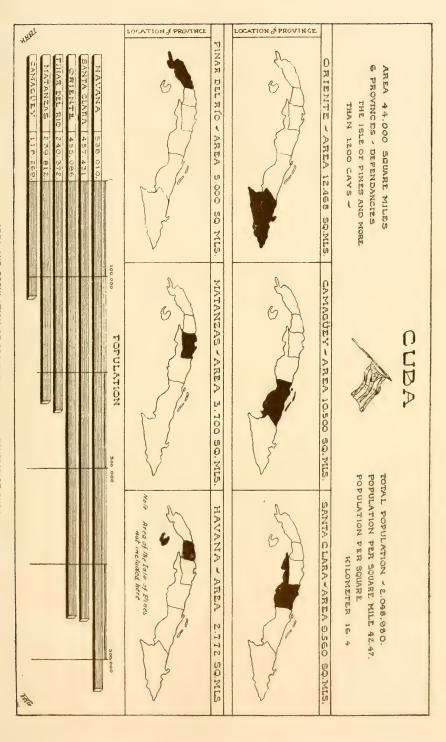
Consul-General James L. Rodgers, of Havana, reports that the shipment of Cuban-grown vegetables and fruits to the United States during the fiscal year 1908–9 consisted of 16,257 crates of onions, 3,255 crates of potatoes, 204,603 crates of tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, okra, squash, etc., 4,781 crates of alligator pears, mangoes, mamey, anon, etc., and 24,348 crates of oranges and grape fruit. New York took nearly all the onions, 53 per cent of the potatoes, 67 per cent of the tomatoes, 48 per cent of the special fruits, and 60 per cent of the oranges and grape fruit. Nearly all the rest went to Mobile and New Orleans for distribution to northern cities of the United States.

The total shipment of pineapples for the year ended June 30 was 1.263,466 crates of 80 pounds each. Of these, 862,844 were carried to New York by the Ward Line steamers; 207,613 to Mobile by the Munson Line; 114,807 to New Orleans by the Southern Pacific steamers, and 78,202 to Knights Key, Florida, by the P. & O. boats. This pineapple crop was distributed from the ports of entry named to nearly all of the great cities east of the Mississippi River.



SETTLEMENT OF GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.

On May 28, 1909, Congress passed a law prescribing that obligations originating prior to July 1, 1904, should be presented to the Department of Finance and Commerce for examination and settlement, in accordance with the provisions of the law concerning the payment of the public debt before January 1, 1910, and if not presented before that time will be considered lapsed. Obligations adjusted by the



AREA AND POPULATION OF PROVINCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

Department of Finance and Commerce, and which the creditors have failed to collect before January 1, 1910, will be canceled and the amount deposited with the fiscal agent of the loan, to be delivered to the creditors, if claimed within the period fixed by law. Said deposits will bear no interest.

Certain wharves and other property of a public nature belonging to private parties will be expropriated by the Government under the law of eminent domain.

TAX ON LIQUORS.

A special law, consisting of ninety articles, was promulgated on June 16, 1909, prescribing the revenue to be collected on domestic and imported spirituous liquors.

Spirituous liquors produced in the country are subject to a tax of 60 cents per Dominican gallon of 3,240 cubic centimeters. Imported liquors must pay a duty of 39 cents per liter of pure alcohol, that is to say, 39 cents per liter for each degree of the centesimal scale of Gay-Lussac at 15° C.

Denatured alcohol manufactured for industrial and domestic purposes is free from taxation.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Dominican Republic was established under the law of May 28, 1909, published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of June 3 of the same year. The law provides for the immediate establishment of sections of demography, census, sociography, and commercial and administrative sections, and for such other sections in future as may be needed in the compilation of the statistics of the Republic.



ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

On June 23, 1909, the Treasurer of the Province of Guayas, in conformity with an executive decree of June 22 of the same year, issued 2,500 treasury certificates, valued at 1,250,000 sucres (\$608,750), bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, in payment of a loan of a like sum, redeemable from the entire receipts from export duties of all the ports of the Republic after the payment of the treasury certificates of the same class issued on July 5, 1908. From the date on which the aforesaid certificates commence to be redeemable from the export duties referred to, they shall be receivable in payment of said duties in all the ports of Ecuador.



DELEGATE TO REUNION OF ASSOCIATION OF MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President of Guatemala has appointed Dr. Luis Toledo Her-Rarte delegate to the Eighteenth Reunion of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, October 5 to 9, 1909.



A PUBLIC PARK IN GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR.

The new part of Guayaquil, like most Latin-American cities, is well supplied with public parks or plazas. The walks are of cement or gravel, surrounded by well-kept flower beds containing tropical plants with vari colored leaves and blossoms. Concerts are given in these plazas in the evenings and on Sundays and holidays, and like those of their northern neighbors they are the places of public resort and recreation.

PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF BRUSSELS.

The Government of Guatemala has accepted the invitation of the King of Belgium to participate in the International Exposition to be held at Brussels, from May to November, 1910, and has appointed its Vice-Consul in that city, Mr. Eugenio Thiery, as the representative of the Republic. Exhibits will be made of coffee, cacao, sugar-

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF QUATEMALA.

HAITI. 795

cane products, cabinet woods, fibrous and medicinal plants, oleaginous fruits, and mineral substances.

REGULATONS FOR STOCK COMPANIES.

By a decree of the Guatemalan Government, effective from January 1, 1909, a tax of 5 per cent was established on the dividends received by the shareholders of all existing joint-stock companies. or such as may hereafter be organized; also of 2 per cent on the nominal value of shares on each transfer thereof. All stock companies are required to register in the Minister of Interior and of Justice.

TELEPHONE LINE FROM THE CAPITAL TO QUEZALTENANGO.

The Government has contracted for the construction of a telephone line between Guatemala City and Quezaltenango, the consideration being \$550 per mile. The posts of the Government telegraph line will be used for the stringing of the wires, and the installation is to be completed within a period of three months.

SANITARY REGULATIONS FOR BARBER SHOPS AND BAKERIES.

The Superior Board of Health of Guatemala has prepared rules and regulations governing barber shops and bakeries, and the President of the Republic approved and promulgated the same on June 18, 1909. These rules and regulations provide the strictest hygienic and sanitary measures for the protection of the public, disinfectants and sterilizing apparatus being employed in barber shops, and pure and unadulterated flour and other materials being required in the manufacture of bread and pastries. The kneading of dough by hand is prohibited, and rigid measures are taken to prevent the spread of disease, and especially of tuberculosis, through the use of bakery products.



FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

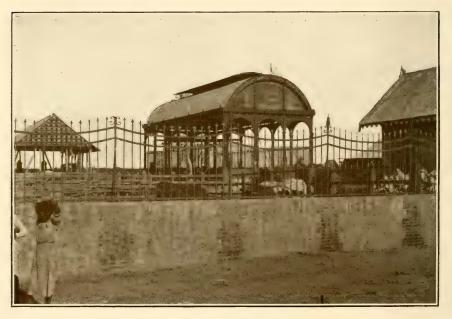
The United States Department of State has been advised by Mr. II. W. Furniss, American Minister at Port au Prince, that a law has been promulgated by the Republic of Haiti which adds an additional duty of 25 per cent gold on all imports into that Republic, which law became effective August 24, 1909. The proceeds of this

surtax are to be used to guarantee a loan which the Haitian Government proposes to obtain from the merchants and bankers of Port au Prince. In a report to the Department of State, made prior to the promulgation of the new law, the Minister said:

The Haitian Secretary of Finance has approached the merchants and bankers in this city as to taking up a temporary loan for 2,000,000 gourdes (to-day \$400,000 gold), on the following conditions:

One million in gourdes is to be payable in 50-cent nickel pieces, which the Government claims will be destroyed. The other million in gourdes to be payable in either nickel pieces or paper currency at the option of the subscriber, the amount to be used by the Government for current expenses.

The Government agrees to convert the money subscribed on a basis of 4 to 1—that is, 4 gourdes to 1 dollar gold. (The rate to-day is about 5 to 1.) It



ABATTOIR AT PORT AU PRINCE, HAITI.

Good pasturage abounds in Haiti, especially in the plateaus of the interior, and the raising of cattle and shipping of hides is a growing industry. Modern methods for slaughtering cattle and handling meat products are rapidly being adopted.

also agrees to pay interest at the rate of one-half per cent per month and brokerage at one-half per cent. The money subscribed is to be payable in four monthly installments, commencing in August.

The Government proposes to give as guaranty for the loan the proceeds of a 15 per cent in gold surtax on all imports which it is proposed to levy, commencing September 1, 1909, and which surtax will be abolished six months after the reimbursement of the loan. The Government proposes to sell monthly the proceeds of the surtax created and apply the amount so received to the pro rata payment of the subscribers to the loan.

I understand that the loan has been entirely subscribed and that the Government now awaits the sanction of Congress to make it effective.

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FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1908-9.

The volume of foreign trade carried on by the Mexican Republic during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, according to figures issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Treasury Department of the Government, was represented by \$\mathbb{P}387,606,242.46 (\$198.800,000). In this total imports are credited with \$\mathbb{P}156,504,447.22 (\$88,750,000) and exports with \$\mathbb{P}231,101,795.24 (\$115,500,000).

Compared with the preceding fiscal year, there was a net diminution of \$\mathbb{P}76,891,422.82 (\$\\$38,400,000)\$, the decline in imports being \$\mathbb{P}65,253,016.99 (\$\\$32,600,000)\$ and in exports \$\mathbb{P}11,638,405.83 (\$\\$5,-800,000)\$.

The general import classifications for the two years show the following valuations and comparisons:

<u></u>	1908-9.	1907-8.	Comparison.
Animal products Vegetable products. Mineral products. Textiles and manufactures thereof. Chemical and pharmaceutical products. Wines, liquors, etc. Paper and manufactures thereof. Machinery and appliances. Vehicles. Arms and ammunition. Miscellaneous.	44, 584, 428, 34 15, 880, 423, 03 9, 655, 737, 67 5, 566, 386, 09 4, 648, 301, 71 20, 121, 500, 47	P 17, 265, 462, 83 30, 668, 276, 75 69, 651, 258, 02 30, 639, 230, 18 10, 349, 051, 02 7, 163, 890, 97 6, 134, 037, 89 28, 648, 023, 84 7, 410, 726, 76 3, 650, 558, 61 10, 176, 947, 34	- P 4, 697, 114, 54 - 1, 301, 773, 17 - 25, 066, 829, 68 - 14, 758, 807, 15 - 693, 313, 35 - 1, 597, 504, 88 - 1, 485, 736, 18 - 8, 526, 523, 37 - 3, 097, 434, 44 - 1, 118, 458, 27 - 2, 909, 521, 96

Although a considerable decline is to be noted in the general classification of textiles and manufactures thereof, it is important that an increase of \$\mathbb{P}2,402,885.11\$ is assigned to textile fibers to be employed in the manufactories of the country.

Export values for the two years, as classified by the report, were as follows:

	1908-9.	1907-8.	Comparison.
Mineral products Vegetable products Animal products Manufactured products. Miscellaneous.	67,930,590.01 13,939,349.96 2,551,206.75	70, 204, 937. 00 9, 659, 593. 00 3, 009, 423. 00	+ 4,279,756.96

Silver shipments totaled #73,841,592,59 against #93,012,766,23, a decline of #19,171,173.64, whereas exports of gold exceeded those of the preceding year by #7,288,781.48, the valuations for 1908-9 and 1907-8 being #39,210,080.32 and #31,921,298.84, respectively. With the exception of copper and plumbago, all other mineral prod-

ucts show satisfactory gains, lead values advancing from ₱5.344,541 to ₱6,396,986, a gain of ₱1,052,445.

In vegetable products a gain of ₱3,308,232 was made in shipments of guayule, the year's exports being valued at ₱4,541,071. Coffee also showed an increase in export values, figuring for ₱12,544,327 in 1908–9 against ₱10,592,486 in the previous year. Henequen shipments declined by ₱3,136,619 to ₱23,882,721 and tobacco decreased in export value from ₱2,818,133 to ₱1,707,299.

Hides and cattle figure largely in the gain reported for exports of animal products; #9,016,477 and ₱3,980,459 being the values assigned, respectively, to the shipments under these heads, the former showing an advance of ₱2,229,024 and the latter of ₱1,752,763.

Trade distribution, by grand divisions, was as follows:

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1908-9.	1907-8.	Increase or decrease.
Europe. Asia North America. Central America South America West Indies. Oceania	P 61, 631, 887. 25 1, 812, 978. 74 78, 447. 93 91, 974, 075. 88 30, 819. 28 610, 417. 39 164, 392. 60 201, 428. 15	P99, 161, 729, 28 2, 224, 507, 69 225, 605, 89 118, 823, 721, 69 118, 860, 78 696, 577, 72 142, 704, 24 363, 756, 92	- P 37, 529, 842, 03 - 411, 528, 95 - 147, 157, 96 - 26, 849, 645, 81 - 88, 041, 50 - 86, 160, 33 + 21, 688, 36 - 162, 328, 77
EXI	PORTS.		
Europe	P 55, 101, 672, 90 15, 00 173, 472, 467, 14 843, 450, 53 52, 103, 67 1, 612, 086, 00 20, 000, 00	P 69, 490, 502. 01 1, 090. 00 170, 310, 600. 06 828, 158. 00 48, 749. 00 2, 061, 102. 00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

While the United States, by reason of its commanding position in the trade of Mexico with the Americas, showed the greatest proportionate decline in import valuations, it is also the ranking country among the receivers of Mexican merchandise, which show an increase for the year.

United States goods were shipped to Mexico to the value of ₱90,537,649.71, a decline of ₱27,464,326.55 as compared with 1907–8, and exports of Mexican products to that country were made in the amount of ₱172,946,292.14, a gain of ₱2,822,704.66 over the preceding fiscal year.

With most of the other countries of America, Mexican trade showed an advance in values for the year both as regards imports and exports, the principal decline on the import list being with the Argentine Republic.

MEXICO. 799

PROGRAMME OF CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Centennial of Mexican independence is to be observed throughout the country, commencing with the "fiesta," May 1 to 20, 1910, and culminating with the principal ceremonies on September 14, 15, and 16, which have been declared legal holidays. The national committee will organize a contest revealing the intellectual advancement of the country in 1910, and also open a contest for the composition of a patriotic hymn. Under the committee's auspices the Fourth Medical Congress will also be held in Mexico City in September, 1910.

The commission which has charge of the arrangements for the celebration has prepared an interesting programme. A leading feature will be an aeroplane contest for purses aggregating \$50,000, to be held in September. A national athletic meet will also be held here during the same month.

The inauguration of many public improvements will take place as part of the festivities. On September 1 the corner stone of the new government building for the Museum of Archeology and Fine Arts will be laid. The inauguration of the new halls for specimens of flora and fauna collected by the exploring commission for the Republic will take place on the same day.

The corner stone of the new city jail building will be laid September 2. On the evening of that date the opening of the lecture course, organized by the superior board of health in connection with the exposition of hygiene and public health, will take place.

The inauguration of the new insane asylum and the enlargement of the penitentiary of the federal district will take place on September 3.

The ceremony of honoring the Mexican flag, in which thousands of school children will participate, will be given on September 4.

The national seismological station will be inaugurated on September 5.

Elaborate ceremonies will be carried out on September 6 in inaugurating the new national university building.

A number of primary public-school buildings will be inaugurated on September 7.

On September 8 the opening of the new amphitheater of the national preparatory school and the new building of the Government Department of Foreign Relations will take place. An automobile parade in honor of the nations diplomatically accredited to this Government will be given in the afternoon.

The new normal school for women will be opened on September 9. A number of improvements to the municipal water-supply system will be formally inaugurated on September 10.

The new building of the War Department will be dedicated on September 11.

The inaugural session of the pedagogical congress on primary instruction will be held September 13. On this date several buildings for the use of the military will be dedicated.

A great civic procession will take place September 14. At night a grand torchlight procession will march over the principal streets.

On September 15 a grand historic pageant will be given. Lectures and fiestas will be held in various public buildings. Free performances will be given in all the theaters. At 11 p. m. the official ceremony of celebrating the centenary of independence, including the singing of the national hymn, will occur. Bonfires will be lighted upon the mountains and hills surrounding the city and will be kept burning for three hours.

The monument to independence will be inaugurated on September 16. This ceremony will be followed by a great military parade, horse



A SCHOOLHOUSE IN PACHUCA, MEXICO.

Pachuca, the capital of the State of Hidalgo, is one of the oldest mining towns in Mexico.

Many new edifices dedicated to education have been erected during the last five years.

races, and other sporting events. Band concerts will be given in ten plazas of the city.

National championship fencing matches will be held on September 17. The first session of the pedagogical congress of secondary instruction will be held.

The monument to Juarez, located on the south side of the Alameda, will be dedicated on September 18.

The third historical lecture will be given on September 19.

The corner stone of the new legislative palace building will be laid on September 20. MEXICO. 801

The inaugural session of the pedagogical congress of professional education will be held September 21.

A grand concert will be given at the Arbeu Theater on September 22.

A tablet commemorative to Morelos will be placed in the citadel on September 23.

The third and last public lecture on hygiene will be given on September 24.

A second grand historical pageant will be given on September 25.

The congress of archeologists will inspect the pyramids of San
Juan Teotihuacan on September 26.

Grand balls will be given in all the theaters and upon many of the public plazas and market places on September 27.

The closing session of the medical congress will be held September 29.

On September 30, the closing day of the festivities, a grand concert will be given at the Arbeu Theater. President Diaz will preside. The monument to Morelos in San Cristobal Ecatepec will be dedicated on this day.

STATUS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILROAD.

In the course of a consideration of the acquisition of the Mexican section of the Pan-American Railroad by Hon. David E. Thompson, "The Mexican Herald" for August 27, 1909, states that the line is 457 kilometers (280 miles) in length, connecting Gamboa on the Tehuantepec National with the Guatemalan border at Mariscal. in the State of Chiapas. On the opposite bank of the Suchiate River is the town of Ayutla, Guatemala.

The contract for the construction of the Pan-American road in Mexico was entered into with the Mexican Government, under a liberal concession, August 28, 1901. The company is organized in New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000 gold. However, but little of the capital stock has been issued and the road is at present owned by the Pan-American Construction Company. The road has an outstanding issue of 5 per cent gold bonds amounting to \$3,653,000 of an authorized issue on existing mileage of \$6,026,699. The further indebtedness of the company amounts to about \$900,000.

Under the company's concession it was to receive a subsidy of \$9,600 gold per kilometer, and for a term of ten years the Government will not permit the building of lines parallel in whole or in part within 20 kilometers on either side of the track. On the subsidy account the Government has paid the company a total of \$3,847,165 silver and retains \$652,800 pending the completion of permanent metal bridges, stations, etc.

With insufficient equipment the road has shown a net earning over operating expenses that is most encouraging. The country through which it passes is capable of much greater development, and the tributary population is about 300,000 people. The southern portion



MINING IN MEXICO.

Mexico is one of the leading mineral-producing countries of the world. The value of its mineral exports for last year was over \$80,000,000, half of which was of silver.

of Chiapas is one of the richest sections of Mexico, and with the completion of the bridge across the Suchiate it is hoped to attract a fair proportion of Guatemalan freight to be shipped via Salina Cruz or Coatzacoalcos.

MEXICO. 803

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1908-9.

The customs receipts of the ports of the Republic during the fiscal year 1908–9 amounted to \$3,478,423.98 silver, made up of import duties, \$3,315,137.21; port dues, \$126,816.03, and export duties, \$36,470.74.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM 1877 TO 1908.

During the thirty-one years from 1877 to 1908 Mexico produced 250,571 kilograms of gold, valued at \$334,228,518 silver, and 40,225,278 kilograms of silver, valued at \$1,649,528,978 silver, or a total value in Mexican silver during the period referred to of \$1,987,757,496.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The Postal Money-Order Convention between Mexico and the United States, concluded in Washington on February 2, 1909, between the representatives of the two Governments, approved by the Mexican Congress on May 3, 1909, and ratified by President Diaz on June 26 of the same year, became effective October 1, 1909, and will continue in force until one year after either country shall have notified the other of its intention to terminate it.

Under this convention postal money orders will be issued between Mexico and the United States, but shall not be applicable to the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands, except as provided for in Article XVII, which prescribes that the Post-Office Department of the United States shall act as the intermediary in the settlement of accounts arising from an indirect exchange between Mexico on the one hand and the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands on the other.

INTERNATIONAL REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

On July 26, 1909, the Republic of Mexico was included in the arrangement of Madrid of April 14, 1891, relative to the international registration of trade-marks.

PARCEL-POST CONVENTION WITH CANADA.

The parcel-post convention made in the City of Mexico on May 4. 1909, between the representatives of the Governments of Mexico and Canada, the full text of which was published in the "Diario Oficial," of Mexico, of July 12, 1909, became effective October 12, 1909, and will continue in force for a period of six months after either of the contracting parties has notified the other of its intention to terminate the same.

NEW TRADE ROUTES.

United States Consul John E. Kehl, of Sydney, reports on an experimental new trade route trip conducted by the Canadian government. The object of the government is to make a test of the practicability as regards cost of carriage between Montreal and Canadian ports on the Pacific Ocean by way of Mexico.

It is the intention to have freight carried by water from Montreal and other Canadian ports en route to a point near Veracruz, in Mexico, thence overland by the Tehuantepec Railway, a distance of about 200 miles, to Tehuantepec, on the Pacific seaboard of Mexico, and thence by water again to the final coast place of destination. It is claimed that by this route, notwithstanding the fact that the total distance is several times as far as by the direct overland railway line, freight can be carried from Montreal to British Columbia ports 20 per cent cheaper than by the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Consul Arminius T. Haeberle, of Manzanillo, reports that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company has ordered three ships to run from Hongkong and other oriental ports to Manzanillo and Salina Cruz, Mexico, and to South American ports as far as Valparaiso and Coronel, Chile, returning by the same route.



PARCEL-POST CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

The exchange of ratifications of the parcel-post convention, approved by the Mexican Senate on October 23, 1907, and ratified by President Diaz on April 23, 1909, and by the Congress of Nicaragua on February 6, 1908, and approved by President Zelaya on June 16 of the same year, was made in Mexico on July 27, 1909, by the authorized representatives of the two countries. The convention will continue in force until twelve months after one of the contracting countries notifies the other of its intention to terminate the same.

BANK FOR REGULATING EXCHANGE.

In addition to the American banking project in Nicaragua, recently announced, Consul José de Olivares, of Managua, now reports that French capitalists are also seeking a concession. The Nicaraguan Congress has been convened to decide which parties shall be authorized to establish a bank to guarantee and settle the equivalent in gold of the national bills.



ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.

The Statistical Bulletin of the Republic estimates the population of Panama at 419,029. The estimate is based upon a compilation of figures made by the Director-General of the Statistical Bureau, who states that the first official enumeration of the population was made in 1843, showing a total of 119,000 inhabitants. A second enumeration, in 1851, placed the number at 138,000; a third count, taken in 1870, gave a return of 220,542; and a fourth census, in 1880, showed 307,598 inhabitants.

In 1879 the population of the municipal district of Taboga was 1,568 and at the last census it was found to be 3,400, an increase of 117 per cent in thirty-nine years. Allowing an average increase of 90 per cent for the whole country, the statistical office arrives at the result given above.

CITIZENSHIP AND THE NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.

Decree No. 46, of July 30, 1909, prescribing conditions of citizenship and the naturalization of foreigners in Panama, is published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of August 16, 1909. Chapter I, consisting of 17 articles, specifies who are Panamans, and Chapter II, composed of 18 articles, treats of the naturalization of foreigners, enumerates the classes of persons eligible to citizenship, and prescribes the procedure necessary to follow in the naturalization of foreigners.



COMMERCE IN 1908.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of Paraguay, the imports and exports of the Republic in 1908 amounted to \$3,929,724 and \$3,731,745, respectively. The imports consisted of foodstuffs to the amount of \$981,919; textiles, \$727,471; hardware, \$319,947; beverages, \$253,274, and notions, \$135,135, with a considerable commerce in drugs, hats, clothing, firearms, perfumery, books, and hides and skins. The imports came principally from Germany, \$989,047; Great Britain, \$868,257; Argentina, \$743,660; France, \$355,558; Italy, \$323,578; Spain, \$256,189, and the United States, \$214,467. The ex-

ports went principally to Argentina, \$1,830,365; Germany, \$812,186; Uruguay, \$529,204, and Belgium, \$146,013. The United States received only \$1,231 of the export commerce of the Republic.

BUDGET FOR LAST HALF OF 1909.

The budget submitted to Congress by the President of the Republic, covering the receipts and expenditures of the second half of 1909, estimates the former at \$496,000 gold and \$26,636,000 currency, and the latter at \$665,612.16 gold and \$24,004,247.20 currency. The Executive recommends the repeal of all laws and decrees authorizing expenses not included in the budget.



RESTRICTION OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

An executive decree was issued on May 14, 1909, prohibiting the entrance into Peru of Chinese immigrants having less than £500 in cash. Chinese emigrants en route to Peru at the time of or before the issuance of the decree were excepted from the effects thereof.



IMPORTS, FIRST QUARTER OF 1909.

In January, February, and March, 1909, the imports of the Republic of Salvador amounted to \$1,204,996, silver, and consisted principally of cotton goods and thread, to the value of \$378,120; boots and shoes, \$45,511; groceries, \$21,923; drugs and medicines, \$63,156; flour, \$74,561; woolen goods, \$24,893; hardware, \$62,771; matches, \$18,204; silks, \$38,816; coffee sacks, \$32,758; machinery, \$10,344; materials for soap and candles, \$27,174; wines, \$18,650; and coal oil, \$12,323.

The principal countries from which these imports were made were United States, \$404,479; Great Britain, \$337,374; Germany, \$164,063; France, \$107,230; Belgium, \$34,784; China, \$31,685; Spain, \$23,967; and Austria-Hungary, \$7,068.



CUTTING AN EXTENSION OF THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY AT PIRAPO. PARAGUAY.

THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF BALSAM.

As is well known, the imports of "Peruvian" balsam into the United States are mainly derived from Salvador. The following report on the culture and curing of the article in that country, by Consul-General Arthur Hugh Frazier, of San Salvador, will therefore be of interest:

Outside of the country of its origin the commercial name for balsam is Peruvian balsam. This misnomer is a strange survival of Spanish colonial rule, when all products of the colonies situated on the Pacific were assembled at Callao, Peru, for transshipment in the fleets of merchantmen which at stated intervals set out from that port for the mother country. Although balsam trees are found in Guatemala and Nicaragua, it may safely be said that Salvador is the only country in the world where the producti n of balsam is a recognized industry. Its home is the so-called "balsam coast," stretching from the port of Acajutla on the north to the port of La Libertad on the south and extending inland to the mountain ranges of volcanic origin, which in Salvador rise gradually from the sea level to an altitude of 2,000 feet. Within this somewhat limited area the balsam tree is found singly or in groups; occasionally the regularity of the grouping suggests a plantation, but in general the trees grow wild and uncultivated. The balsam tree belongs to the Leguminosæ family and is known by the botanical name of Toluifera perciræ Baill. or Myroxylon pereiræ Klotzsch. It rarely exceeds 75 feet in height and remains green throughout the year. Wherever enough trees grow near together the grove is fenced in by the owner, but single, isolated trees are regarded as the property of some particular native, who generally establishes his hut

The method of obtaining the balsam is as follows: Beginning at a point a foot or more above the ground, a section of the trunk of the tree about 6 inches wide by 10 inches long is carefully pounded with a round stone or blunt instrument until the outer bark can be detached, leaving the second layer exposed; upon this exposed surface a piece of cotton cloth is made fast by wooden pegs driven into the tree. At the end of about five days a small quantity of balsam oozes from the bark and is absorbed by the cloth. After the first flow of balsam has ceased, the surface stripped of the outer bark is warmed by means of a torch until it becomes thoroughly heated; this process has the result of inducing a second flow, which is taken up by the successive application of cloths until no more balsam appears. The burnt section is next gashed with a machete, and after several days a still further flow of balsam takes place. The final yield is obtained by removing the various strata of bark down to the wood with a knife, reducing the bark to a powder and boiling out the residue of balsam with water.

The entire process, which often takes as long as six weeks, is then repeated, continuing the removal of the bark upward along the trunk of the tree until an inconvenient height is reached. The balsam tree shows extraordinary vitality under this treatment, and is able to withstand severe mutilation without losing its vigor or its properties for the secretion of balsam.

After a sufficient number of cloths have been saturated with balsam they are placed in caldrons containing water and boiled for a certain length of time; the impurities rise to the top and are skimmed off, while the balsam, having a higher specific gravity, sinks to the bottom of the caldon. The cloths are afterwards subjected to pressure in a primitive but highly efficient press until



Salvador is the most densely populated of the Latin-American Republics. Large quantities of coffee, indigo, sugar, and rice are exported from this scaport, and the Government pays a great deal of attention to improving the means of transportation by building roads and bridges.

the last vestige of balsam is forced out. The resulting flow of liquid is caught up in jars, where it is again separated from the water and impurities by boiling and decantation. The balsam, after being run into galvanized-iron cases of 55 pounds capacity, is then ready for shipment.

According to the report of Dr. Paul Preuss, published by the Kolonial Wirtschaftliches Komitee, Berlin, 1901, to which the writer is in other respects indebted, the chemical analysis of balsam gives the following results:

Specific gravity	1.1404
Cinnameinper_cent_	64.72
Rosindo18.0	9-18. 23

Doctor Preuss estimates that the average tree yields from 3 to 5 pounds of balsam in a year.

Balsam is used in medicine as a treatment for wounds and as a remedy for skin diseases; it is also used in the preparation of certain perfumes and hair tonics.

Hamburg is the principal market for balsam, and Hamburg quotations fix the price for the world. Within the last two years prices have fluctuated from 12 to 22 marks per kilogram (\$2.86 to \$5.24 per 2.2 pounds). The price at the beginning of 1909 was 14 marks (\$3.33) per kilogram. Below is given a table showing the export of balsam from Salvador to the United States and Germany compared with the total export for the past three years:

Year.	Ger- many.	United States.	Total export.
1906	\$50, 290	\$19,250	\$72,740
1907	20, 500	24,310	68,910
1908	38, 580	20,795	82,639



LOAN FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

The contract for the issue of the loan of \$5,999,984.75 (Uruguayan gold) to be applied to public works in the Republic, was signed on July 8, 1909, by the minister of finance on behalf of the Government and the representative of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

The authority for the loan was granted by the act of June 14. The purchase money, which constitutes the nominal capital in bonds of the Public Works Loan, was to be delivered in national gold money in Montevideo within twenty days from the signature of the contract against delivery by the Government of the whole of the bonds of the loan with the interest maturing October 1.

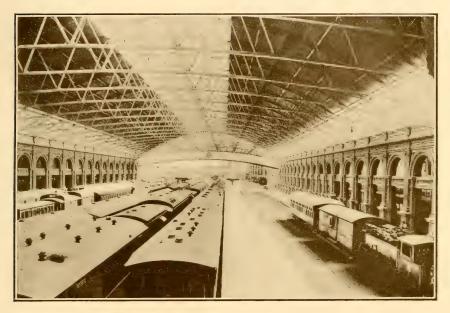
The loan is represented by 64,643 bonds, each of the value of \$93.75, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable quarterly.

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THE PLANTING OF NEW COLONIES.

In connection with the colonization clause contained in the recently granted concession for the carrying out of the Pan-American railway project in Uruguay, wherein the company undertakes to colonize 40,000 hectares along the line, the Central Uruguay Railway has presented a plan for the establishment of colonies along its lines.

It is proposed to contract for the introduction of 250 families of foreign agriculturists, to each of which a farm of at least 40 hectares (98.8 acres) shall be supplied. Proprietary rights shall be acquired by the colonists by the payment of an annual sum which shall redeem the capital and interest at 6 per cent in fifteen years. Arrangements



RAILROAD STATION AT MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

Uruguay, operating over 1,400 miles of railway, takes second rank among the Latin-American republics in its proportion of railway mileage to square miles of territory.

are also made for the supply of animals, seeds, machinery, and implements to intending colonists, the same to be paid for in annual installments.

The projected railway from Coronilla to Santa Rosa also includes a colonizing scheme, and other plans are being made for the establishment of colonists in Colonia and other sections. At Sarandi del Yi a colonization project embracing 23,000 hectares is being carried to a successful issue.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1908-9.

Customs revenues of the Republic of Uruguay for the financial year ending June 30, 1909, totaled \$13,875,136, an increase of \$494,341 over the preceding fiscal year.

The amount creates a record in the ascending scale of Uruguayan customs receipts during the past five years.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

The new trade-mark law of the Republic of Uruguay of July 13, 1909, provides that there may be used as marks, denomination of articles, or the names of persons in a distinctive form, emblems, monograms, engravings or prints, seals, vignettes and reliefs, ornamental borders, fanciful words or names, letters or numerals of a special design, forming a combination, the receptacles or wrappings of articles, and any other sign by which it is desired to distinguish the manufactures of a factory, the articles of a trade, or the products of the agricultural, mining, lumbering or cattle-raising industries, and that same can be placed on the receptacles or wrappings or on the articles themselves that it is desired to distinguish.

To obtain a trade-mark, application shall be made to the Minister of Industry, Labor and Public Instruction, accompanied by three copies of the mark it is desired to make use of, a duplicate description of the same, a receipt showing the payment of the prescribed fee, and the necessary power of attorney, or authorization, in case of foreign patents. A brief résumé of the patent, signed by the Minister, shall be published in the "Diario Oficial" for a period of fifteen consecutive days. Counterfeiting, altering, or imitating fully registered trade-marks is punishable by fine or imprisonment, and the infringers and their accomplices are liable for damages. The law consists of 59 articles.

DENUNCIATION OF TREATY WITH BELGIUM.

In accordance with the previously prescribed formula, the Government of Uruguay has denounced the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation at present in operation with the Kingdom of Belgium, and the pact will become noneffective from May 19, 1910.

RAILWAY CONTRACT.

The "Diario Oficial" of July 20 publishes the terms of the contract that has been signed between the Government of Uruguay and the Pan-American Trans-Continental Railway Company for the construction of a railway from the northern border of that Republic to its southern border at Colonia, of which mention was made in the Monthly Bulletin for February, 1909. The importance of this enterprise lies in the fact that the line will be a por-

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tion of the Pan-American plan to secure rapid transit between New York City and Pernambuco, Brazil, by high-speed steamers, thence by rail to Valparaiso via Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The greater portion of this railway is finished and in operation, there remaining to be completed about 25 miles in southern Brazil and the projected section of 373 miles through Uruguay, with some 13 miles between Argentina and Chile, making a total of about 400 miles.

The Uruguay portion, 378 miles long, to be called "The Interior Railway of Uruguay," starts on the Brazilian border, at San Luis, passes through a magnificent agricultural region rich in minerals to Trinidad, thence to Colonia, on the River Plate, opposite to and 26 miles from Buenos Aires, where the terminals will include docks, warehouses, and elevators, the depth of water allowing large ocean steamers to load and discharge cargoes.

The Republic of Uruguay guarantees a minimum interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on an expenditure of £5,500 per kilometer (\$26,765.75 for each 0.62 mile), of a line between Trinidad and San Luis (248 miles), no deduction to be made in payment of the full guaranty unless the net profits earned by the railway exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum. The existing railways of Uruguay are operated at a profit, most of them on 50 per cent of the gross receipts.

When the net profits exceed 6 per cent the company must hand over to the Government two-thirds of such excess, and all exceeding, until all guaranteed interest advanced is paid. All profits exceeding 8 per cent are handed over to the Government, or the tariffs are reduced, at the option of the Government; but if the reduced profits fall below 8 per cent the Government is to make good the deficiency. The concession is for ninety years, the minimum interest being guaranteed for the first thirty-five years. The guaranteed interest is payable out of the 45 per cent of the custom-house receipts reserved for the payment of the Uruguay consolidated debt, and the railway guaranties. Approximately the capital guaranty amounts to \$12,000,000 American money. The line must be finished within four years after the date of approval of the concession.

The company is also required to invest in the fixed port works of Colonia not less than \$1,070,630 and a further sum of \$145,995 in steamers and lighters for the exclusive use of that port, the total sum to be expended within three years. The company further agrees to colonize at least 15 square leagues of land with a minimum of 1,000 families fitted for agricultural life and work, and to maintain that number for thirty-five years.

The company receiving this concession, according to the report on the subject by United States Consul Goding, at Montevideo, is composed wholly of capitalists in the United States, and as this is the first extensive venture in Uruguay financed by American capital it doubtless will prove an important factor in advancing our commercial interests, especially as practically all of the material used in constructing this great enterprise will come from the United States.

NICKEL COINAGE PROVIDED FOR.

The "Diario Oficial" for July 23, 1909, publishes a law of the Uruguayan Republic providing for the coinage of \$500,000 worth of nickel money.

The work is to be effected in a state (official) mint in the following proportions: \$250,000 in 5-cent pieces (5,000,000 pieces); \$200,000 in 2-cent pieces (10,000,000 pieces), and \$50,000 in 1-cent pieces (5,000,000 pieces).

Tenders for the work are to be invited.



CHARACTER OF EXPORTS, 1908.

The official Statistical Bulletin of the Venezuelan Government for June, 1909 (*Boletín de Estadística*, *Junio*, 1909), recently issued gives the total valuation of exports from Venezuela during 1908 as 75,716,292.51 bolivars (\$15,000,000), and of imports, 50,849,880.66 bolivars (\$10,000,000).

The leading articles shipped abroad and their valuations for the year were:

Coffee	\$7, 206, 000	Gold	\$267,000
Cacao	3, 769, 000	Asphalt	195, 000
Rubber	1, 404, 000	Pearls	65, 000
Hides	790, 000	Heron feathers	18, 800
Cattle	297, 000		

In an exhaustive report on the trade of the Republic for the year in reference, made by United States Consul Isaac A. Manning, at La Guaira, the distribution of exports to leading countries was stated as follows:

United States	\$6, 843, 433	Germany	\$793, 932
France	4,832,504	Spain	657, 770
Great Britain	1, 330, 755	Austria-Hungary	408, 610

FIRST VENEZUELAN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

The "Medical Gazette," of Caracas, publishes the rules and regulations governing the First Venezuelan Medical Congress, to be held in Caracas in July, 1911, in celebration of the Centennial of the Independence of the Republic. The doctors, pharmacists, dentists.

etc., of the Republic are invited to participate. The congress will be divided into the following sections: Tropical pathology, general medicine, general surgery, gynecology and obstetrics, hygiene and demography, pharmacology, dental surgery, and veterinary science.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS AT CARACAS.

Congress has authorized the President of the Republic to arrange, in such manner as he may deem most desirable for the interests of the country, to raise the funds necessary for the construction in the Federal capital of Venezuela of a system of sewers, an increase in the supply of potable water up to 300 liters per inhabitant, and the paving of the streets of Caracas. The Executive is further authorized to organize a system of hygiene throughout the Republic in accordance with the most modern scientific principles adopted in other countries.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN CIUDAD BOLIVAR AND MARACAIBO.

The Fluvial and Coastwise Navigation Company of Venezuela has arranged with the Government to establish a regular semimonthly steamship service, consisting of one or more vessels, between Ciudad Bolivar and Maracaibo, touching at Cristobal Colon, Port Sucre, Carupano, Guanta, La Guaira, Port Cabello, La Vela, and other intermediate points, when it is thought that the traffic to be obtained will justify the same. Freight carried for the Government will be charged for at a reduction of 50 per cent of the tariff rates, the Government paying the company 8,000 bolivars (\$1,600) monthly and granting it the privilege of repairing its vessels in the national docks of the Republic at a discount of 25 per cent from the regular charges, as well as the franking privilege over the Federal telegraph lines.

The Fluvial and Coastwise Navigation Company of Venezuela, with a capital of 6,000,000 bolivars (\$1,200,000), will also establish a steamship service on the Orinoco River, its tributaries, the coast ports of the Republic, and Port of Spain, Trinidad.

FROZEN MEAT INDUSTRY.

The "Diario Oficial" of July 10, 1909, contains the full text of the contract made by the Government of Venezuela with ESTEBAN HERRERA SUCRE for the establishment of the frozen meat industry in the Republic, with the special view of exporting the products. The first plant will be at Port Cabello. The concessionaire is to pay the Government 5 bolivars (\$1) for each beef and 3 bolivars (60 cents) for each goat or hog butchered for use in the establishment. The concession will terminate on September 6, 1917.

MARITIME SANITARY POLICE REGULATIONS.

The maritime sanitary police regulations of Venezuela as published in the "Gaceta Oficial" for June 9, 1909, in so far as they affect merchandise imported into the Republic, forbid the introduction of the following goods proceeding from areas infected with cholera or plague, whatever their condition:

Articles of personal or domestic use not new, used linen, worn clothes, bedding, etc., excepting those carried as baggage and owing to change of residence.

Old rags, carpets, used lace, etc.; but rags from areas of infection may be admitted when in hydraulically compressed packages inclosed with metal bands.

New waste of tissues or thread from industrial manufacturing establishments, new artificial wool, or new waste paper shall not be regarded as rags, nor is their importation forbidden.

Articles of personal and domestic use carried as baggage, or owing to a change of residence, shall not be subjected to disinfection save in the case where, owing to circumstances which have been remarked on board, they could, in the opinion of the health officer, be considered as infected or suspected of infection.

Goods not included in the foregoing category and transported by sea, loose, without packing, or with defective packing, which, during the voyage, have been in contact with rats known to be plague-infected, shall be disinfected. If disinfection is not possible, they shall be held in deposit in some isolated part of the port or on a pontoon for a period not exceeding two weeks from the date when they are unloaded. This without prejudice to the measures applicable to the vessel which has transported them in accordance with the provisions of the present regulations.

Goods in transit through the Republic destined to other localities may be allowed disembarkation and transport in transit if the packages are in good state and in such condition as not to require manipulation during the journey.

Correspondence, excluding postal parcels, shall not be submitted to disinfection or any other restrictive measures.

All goods arriving in a ship with a clean bill of health shall be admitted to free circulation except as specifically provided in the regulations.

Dried or fresh hides in the rough, hair of animals, and in general, animal products, even where there is a clean bill of health, may be the object of measures of disinfection to be determined by the sanitary inspector.

When there is on board organic matter susceptible of transmitting contagious diseases, if it is impossible to disinfect it and it is dangerous to give it free pratique, the inspector shall order its destruction after having duly certified as to the necessity of the measure.

Disinfection shall be obligatory in the following cases:

- 1. Soiled or used bedding, clothing, linen, transported as merchandise.
 - 2. Old carpets.
- 3. Rags and old cloths for paper, unless placed in the following classes, when they shall be admitted to free pratique.
- (a) Rags pressed by hydraulic force, transported in packages, bound with iron bands, unless the sanitary authorities have legitimate reason to consider them infected.
- (b) New waste matter which proceeds directly from weaving, knitting, cutting, or bleaching establishments; artificial wools and new paper waste.

Merchandise disembarked from ships not having a clean bill of health shall be considered as contaminated and therefore their disinfection shall be ordered in the lazaret or in the pontoons.

Merchandise proceeding from infected countries shall be admitted to transit without disinfection, provided always that they possess a covering that precludes all danger of transmitting infection.

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers and other business papers (except postal parcels) shall not be submitted to any restrictions and disinfection.

Live animals other than cattle may be the objects of disinfection.

Certificates of origin may be required for animals embarked on ships coming from ports in the neighborhood of ports in which an epidemic is prevalent.

EXPORTS OF CACAO IN 1908.

In 1908, Venezuela exported 16,303,197 kilograms of cacao, valued at 18,527,193 bolivars (\$3,705,000), about five-eighths of which, or 9,875,646 kilograms, were shipped to France.

CONFIRMATION OF THE MATCH MONOPOLY.

The courts of Venezuela have confirmed the rights of the Venezuelan Match Company under the concession of 1905, and the Government has therefore prohibited the manufacture of matches in Venezuela.

The Government has also prohibited the importation of matches into the country, with the exception of Bengal lights.

PARCEL-POST REGULATIONS.

The United States Consul at La Guaira reports that the Venezuelan Government will not fine consignees receiving from different consignors a number of packages by parcel post, if the former can prove by invoices that they are not responsible for the receipt of the packages at the same time. The law allows 20 kilograms shipped at one time from the same consignor, but weight in excess of this amount is subject to a surcharge.

RUBBER FROM THE ORINOCO VALLEY.

The United States Consul at La Guaira reports that in 1908 balata rubber to the value of \$1,081,806 was exported through the port of Ciudad Bolivar, the United States taking \$480,805; France, \$313,918; Great Britain, \$188,954; and Germany less than \$100,000. The United States ranked first as a receiver of the exports of india rubber from this region in 1908, taking an amount valued at \$104,987, while Germany, France, and England took, respectively, \$30,499, \$7,688, and \$7.654.

During the first six months of 1909, the balata and india rubber exported from Ciudad Bolivar to the United States amounted, respectively, to \$145,561 and \$163,265. The price of crude rubber in Ciudad Bolivar ranges from 32 to 40 cents per pound, and of india rubber from 65 to \$1.10.



INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE

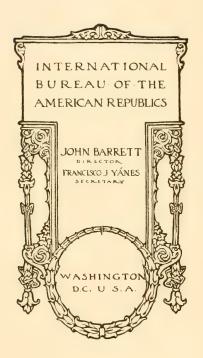
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

NOVEMBER

1909



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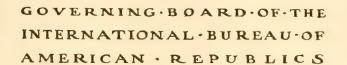


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MexicoSeñor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.a

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.....Señor Don Aníbal Cruz, Office of Legation, 1104 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

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.....Señor Don Federico Mejía, Office of Legation, "The Portland," Washington, D. C.

Venezuela .

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... Señor Don Balbino Dávalos, Office of Embassy, 1415 I street, Washington, D. C.

Nicaragua Señor Don Felipe Rodríguez, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.

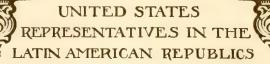
.... Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Office of Legation, 1737 H street, Washington, D. C.

... Señor Don Alberto Nin-Frias, Office of Legation, 2117 California avenue, Washington, D. C.

[Paraguay and Colombia have at present no representatives on the Govern ing Board.]

aAbsent.

TO OF



AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic......Charles H. Sherrill, Buenos Aires.

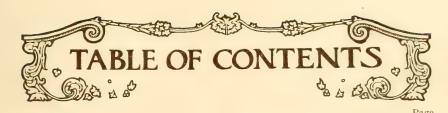
Paraguay....(Same as Uruguay.)
Peru Leslie Combs, Lima.

UruguayEdward C. O'Brien, Montevideo.

Venezuela......WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic Fenton R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.



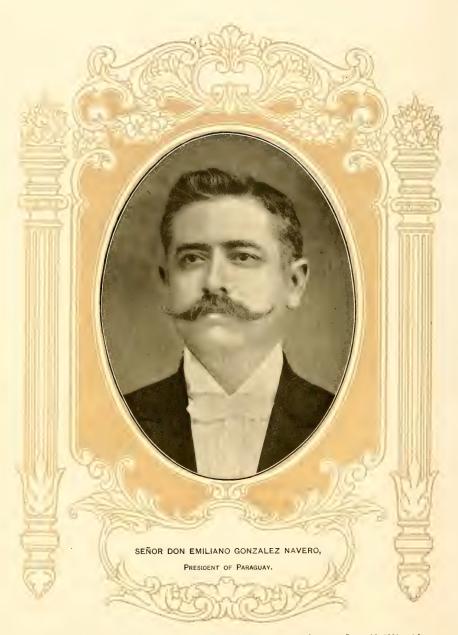
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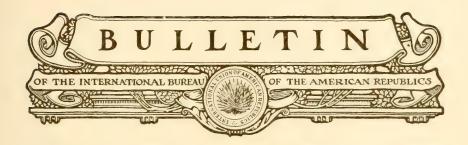
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Señor Don Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, President of Paraguay, was born on June 16, 1861. After a brilliant record in the University of Asuncion, he entered upon a judicial career in 1887 when he was appointed criminal judge. The following year he became a member of the Superior Court of Justice. Becoming interested ir politics, he allied himself with the Liberal party and was elected Senator. The Liberals, in 1905, having placed General Benigno Ferreira in power, Señor Navero was appointed Minister of Finance. He was elected Vice-President at the elections held in 1906, and in 1908 succeeded President Ferreira to the executive power. Señor Navero has called around him a Cabinet composed of men distinguished for their learning and devotion to public welfare, which is a sure guarantee for the continuation and strengthening of the friendly relations uniting Paraguay with the other nations of South America.



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■HE ink was scarcely dry on the pages of the BULLETIN for October, containing a complimentary notice and the picture of the Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, on the occasion of his having been honored by the Venezuelan Government, when the sad intelligence of his sudden and unexpected demise in London, England, came as a heavy blow to all who knew him and had learned to appreciate his sterling qualities as a public man. The cause of Pan-Americanism, of which the International Bureau of the American Republics is a living factor, has lost in Mr. BUCHANAN one of its truest and most devoted friends. His high sense of justice, his love of peace, his familiarity with the affairs of Latin America, his knowledge of human nature, his sincere desire to aid in the development of closer relations between the United States and the other Republics in this Hemisphere, made Mr. Buchanan peculiarly apt in the successful discharge of the diplomatic duties, at times of a most delicate character, which the United States intrusted to him on several occasions. He entered the diplomatic service in 1894, as American minister to the Argentine Republic, where he laid the foundations of his career as an international authority by his award in the Argentine-Chilean boundary question, as the umpire selected by the contending parties. At the time of the Second Pan-American Conference, in Mexico, 1902, as one of the delegates of the United States, and in 1906, as the chairman of the American delegation to the Third Pan-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, Mr. Buchanan served the interests of Pan-America with that same broad, unselfish spirit which gained for him and for his country the respect and consideration of all. In 1904, when Panama became an independent State, Mr. BUCHANAN was the first American minister accredited to the young Republic, a position requiring the highest diplomatic attainments. The success of the Central American Peace Conference, held in Washington in 1907, was due in a large measure to Mr. Buchanan, then the representative of the Department of State of the United States at the conference. His untiring efforts, his broad views, his friendly advice, were by all appreciated and



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THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN,

The distinguished American diplomat, chairman of the Pan-American Committee, who died in London October 16, 1909.

eagerly sought for. He afterwards, as the representative of the State Department, attended the opening of the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, Costa Rica. In December, 1908, Mr. BUCHANAN was sent to Venezuela as High Commissioner of the United States to renew diplomatic relations between the two countries. The success of his mission was brilliant, as he not only satisfactorily settled all pending questions, but also gained the good will of the Venezuelan Government for his fairness and the lofty spirit shown at all the stages of the negotiations, to the extent of having conferred upon him the order of the "Bust of the Liberator," of the second class, the first class being reserved for heads of nations. At the time of his death Mr. Buchanan was the agent of the United States for the peaceful arbitration at The Hague of the only claim against Venezuela that has not been settled, and was also chairman of the Pan-American Committee for the Fourth Pan-American Conference. Full justice can not be done to Mr. Buchanan's affection for Latin America. To quote from an interview given by the Director of the Bureau, "Next to Elihu Root, he has done more than any North American to develop true Pan-American good will and friendship."

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. ALFRED E. BATES.

The BULLETIN has to record the death of another member of the Pan-American Committee, Maj. Gen. ALFRED E. BATES, who died in New York October 13, 1909. General Bates was born July 15, 1840, and had a brilliant military career. He was a West Point graduate in 1865, and retired from active service in 1904 with the rank of major-general. At the time the Pan-American Committee was appointed by the then Secretary of State of the United States, the Hon. Elihu Root, General BATES was selected to be a member of that committee, which consists of 14, chosen from among the most distinguished citizens of the United States especially interested in Latin-American affairs. In the organization of the committee under the chairmanship of the Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, General BATES was appointed a member of the executive committee of four, and as such rendered most important services both to the executive committee and to the general committee. By direction of the committee, General Bates prepared a paper on "International Monetary Exchange," which is a most valuable and exhaustive contribution to the literature of the subject.

DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

As the time draws nearer for the holding of the Fourth Pan-American Conference at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in July, 1910, the countries in the International Union are commencing to name their delegates.



THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL ALFRED E. BATES,

Member of the Pan-American Committee, who died in New York City October 13, 1909.

The Argentine Republic has led off by appointing men who rank among her foremost citizens. Some of them have international reputations. Not one of them is a man of inferior ability. This example set by the nation which will act as host of the convention will doubtless be followed by all the other Governments. The delegates of the United States will probably be selected early in January, after Congress has made an appropriation for the expense of participation in the conference. It is hoped that those chosen will be not only those whose names will seem complimentary to Latin America, but of a kind to convince the people of the United States that the conference is one of first importance. In a recent communication received at the United States Department of State from Hon. CHARLES H. SHERRILL, United States Minister at Buenos Aires, there is some interesting information about the Argentine delegation, which is made up as follows: Antonio Bermejo, Eduardo L. Bidau, Luis Maria DRAGO, ESTANISLAO S. ZEBALLOS, ROQUE SAENZ-PEÑA, CARLOS ROD-RIGUEZ-LARRETA, MANUEL A. MONTES DE OCA, JOSÉ A. TERRY, and Epifanio Portela.

Doctors BIDAU, TERRY, and PORTELA were three of the four Argentine delegates at the Third Congress held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and were appointed by Señor Montes de Oca, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs. Doctor Bermejo was delegate at the Second Congress held at the City of Mexico, and Doctor SAENZ-PEÑA was delegate at the first one, held at Washington in 1890. Doctors Drago, Zeballos, Saenz-Peña, Rod-RIGUEZ-LARRETA, MONTES DE OCA, and TERRY have served as Ministers for Foreign Affairs. Doctors DRAGO, ZEBALLOS, SAENZ-PEÑA, and Rodriguez-Larreta are the four gentlemen designated by the Argentine Republic as members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. The following data indicate the high standing of the designates to the conference:

Doctor Bermejo is the President of the Federal Supreme Court and has been Minister of Public Instruction and Justice. Doctor BIDAU was formerly professor of international law, University of Buenos Aires. Doctor Drago is at present at The Hague as judge in the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration. Doctor Zeballos was twice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister to the United States, a voluminous writer on international law, and now occupies that chair in the University of Buenos Aires. Doctor Saenz-Peña is Minister to Italy, has been Minister to Uruguay and Spain, and at present is the leading candidate for the Presidency. Of Doctor Rodriguez-Larreta there is to be said that he is a fine orator. Doctor Montes de Oca is a practicing lawver, has been Minister of the Interior, professor of constitutional law (University of Buenos Aires), and was attorney for the Argentine Republic in London for four years during the arbitration by King Edward of the Argentine-Chile boundary dispute. Doctor TERRY has been Minister of Finance. professor of finance (University of Buenos Aires), and was selected as



DR. FRANCISCO X. AGUIRRE JADO, Minister of Foreign Relations of Ecuador.

Delegate to the Third Congress (and probably now for the same reason to the Fourth) because of his grasp of international financial questions. Doctor Portela is Minister to the United States, and has been Minister to Brazil, Chile, and Spain.

PITTSBURG AND LATIN AMERICA.

Among the representative Americans who have recently made a trip to a portion of Latin America is Mr. P. C. WILLIAMS, assistant secretary of the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce. In September he made a trip to Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica, for the purpose of gathering information in relation to trade extension. He reports that he was greatly surprised by what he saw and was impressed with the opportunities for the development of commerce between the United States and those countries. Mr. WILLIAMS believes that Pittsburg can find a great market throughout Latin America for its manufactured products, and favors the sending to that part of the world of a trade commission representing the city and its large interests. In the execution of this plan he will have the hearty cooperation of the International Bureau.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA.

WILLIAM P. KENT was born at Wytheville, Virginia, March 8, 1857. He graduated from William and Mary College in 1876 and received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Virginia four years later, being admitted to the bar in the same year. He practiced law until 1890. when he became a newspaper editor, in which field he continued until 1900. He was made captain of the Second Virginia Regiment of Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, under Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, and in 1905 was a candidate on the Republican ticket for lieutenantgovernor of his native State. Mr. Kent was appointed to his present post in 1906.

THE NEW BUILDING IN THE "WASHINGTON GUIDE."

The importance of the part which the new building of the International Bureau will play in the attractions of Washington to visitors is evidenced by the intention of FOSTER & REYNOLDS, the publishers of the "Official Washington Guide" to place in this publication a special colored picture of the structure, accompanied by a careful sketch of its architectural features and a description of its significance as an international institution. Already the men who describe different buildings as they show structures to you in the "Seeing Washington" cars are pointing out



HONORABLE WILLIAM P. KENT,
Consul-General of the United States of America at Guatemala City, Guatemala.

the new building as one of the most interesting edifices that is being erected in the National Capital. The prominent position that it occupies at the corner of Potomac Park and the White Lot causes it to be seen by everybody who drives, motors, or walks in that attractive section of the city.

A PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Col. IKE T. PRYOR, the newly elected president of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, and a resident of San Antonio, Texas, has inaugurated a campaign in favor of holding at that city in the fall of 1910 a Pan-American Commercial Congress, at which will be present representatives from all of the Latin American Republics, as well as from the United States. Whether this will be held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Congress or separately is not yet fully determined, but whatever Colonel Pryor and San Antonio undertake is usually carried through successfully, which is shown by the way in which that city secured the next meeting of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress in face of active competition from other important points. In order to draw attention to this project for a Pan-American gathering, it is now stated that a group of San Antonio's leading citizens, headed by Colonel PRYOR, will visit South America next year, including a stay at Buenos Aires to see the exposition which will be held there, for the purpose of inviting representative people and interests from that part of the world to come to attend this gathering at San Antonio. The International Bureau commends enterprise of this kind on the part of the people of Texas, and assures them of its hearty interest and cooperation.

FINANCIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF HONDURAS.

Much interest has been manifested in the presence in the United States of Sr. Don Juan E. Paredes and Sr. Don Paulino Valladares, prominent men of Honduras, who have been sent to the United States for the purpose of consulting with the bankers of that country in regard to the financial conditions of their own country. Honduras is a land of great material potentialities, and it is to be hoped that much good will result from the negotiations of these delegates.

STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON IN BUENOS AIRES.

The North Americans residing in Buenos Aires are to be complimented on their plan to present a statue of George Washington to the Argentine Government upon the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of its

independence in 1910. It is fitting that this should be done, because General San Martin, the great liberator of southern South America, gained much of the inspiration for his wonderful task from the career of GEORGE WASHINGTON. SAN MARTIN, as well as WASHINGTON, was one of the great characters of the world's history, and it is to be hoped that the city of Washington may yet be graced with a statue of this man, and also of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of northern South America.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF HONDURAS IN NEW YORK.

Señor Don Guillermo Moncada, the present Consul-General of Honduras to the United States in New York City, was born November 17, 1879, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He attended the Central University of that city and at the age of 21 received the degree of licentiate in law and political sciences, shortly afterwards being appointed judge of the courts of the Republic. Señor Moncada has filled the important offices of secretary of the Supreme Court of Justice, judge of the Auditor's Office, and assistant judge of the Supreme Court in his own country, and in addition to his position as Consul-General he also fills that of secretary of the Hondurian Legation at Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE.

Among the special articles worthy of careful reading in this issue are the following: "The Turkey—America's Greatest Indigenous Fowl;" the first of a series of articles on "The American Museums-The United States National Museum;" "The Great Guano Deposits of Peru;" "Cartagena, the Heroic City;" "Opening up Oriente;" "The Dominican Forests;" and "The National Military School of Ecuador."

ACTION OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE.

The Chicago Association of Commerce some months ago made arrangements with Mr. Leopold Grahame to represent it as a trade commissioner in Buenos Aires. Later on Mr. Grahame found out that it would be impossible for him to undertake the work desired and accordingly presented his resignation. Although this was accepted, it is not the intention, the Bureau is informed, of President Skinner and Vice-President Sheldon, of the Foreign Trade Division, to abandon commercial representation at Buenos Aires. WILLIAM HUDSON HARPER, the editor of "Chicago Commerce," informs the Bureau that in due time a successor to Mr. Grahame will be appointed, and that every effort will



SEÑOR DON GUILLERMO MONCADA, Consul-General of Honduras to the United States in New York City,

be made by the association to get into closer touch with the business interests of Buenos Aires and of the Argentine Republic. This association is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in foreign trade matters, and it is to be hoped that its experience in South America may not be disappointing.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF NICARAGUA IN NEW YORK.

Señor Don Pío Bolaños, the Consul of Nicaragua to the United States in New York City, was born in Granada, Nicaragua, and received his early education in the "Instituto Nacional de Oriente," where he obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. Subsequently, he attended the Law School of Granada, and later went into the newspaper business, publishing for some time in Managua a Liberal daily paper entitled "La Democracia." He served for three years as private secretary to President Zelaya. 1901 he was secretary of the Nicaraguan delegation to the Second Juridical Central American Congress which met in the Republic of Salvador, and in January, 1903, acted as secretary to the Nicaraguan Legation in the same Republic. In May, 1903, Señor Bolaños was appointed Consul of Nicaragua in New York City, which position he has filled to date. At the beginning of the present year he was also appointed secretary of the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington, but resigned this position, as it was impossible to devote proper attention to his duties at the legation in addition to his consular work. The Government of Nicaragua appointed him as its Special Delegate to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration recently held in New York.

TRADE BETWEEN LATIN AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1909.

Favorable augury may be drawn from the trade returns covering transactions between the United States and Latin America in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, when a gain of nearly \$33,000,000 was recorded as compared with the preceding twelve months. The decline of \$18,000,000 noted in exports of United States goods to Latin America is more than offset by an increase in receipts of Latin-American products to the extent of more than \$50,000,000. As compared with the calendar year 1908, a distinct improvement is to be noted, both branches of trade showing gains. Mexico, Cuba, and the Argentine Republic, in the order named, lead as markets for United States goods, and from Brazil, Cuba, and Mexico are shipped the largest proportion of tropical products destined to the United States. It is only with Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Panama, exclusive of the Canal Zone, however, that an approximate trade balance is maintained, as imports from the other countries far exceed in value the shipments made thither.



SEÑOR DON PIO BOLAÑOS, - Consul-General of Nicaragua to the United States in New York City.

Coffee and rubber were received from Brazil to the value of \$57,067,961 and \$34,265,807, respectively; and from Cuba, sugar and tobacco worth \$68,857,770 and \$15,669,570, these two countries distancing all others in the value of their commodities marketed in the United States.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ, MEXICO.

LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH, Consul at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, has had a large experience in Latin-American countries, having spent the period from 1874 to 1880 in Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Cuba, and Mexico, in exploring, prospecting, and studying the language and people. From 1881 to 1897 he was connected with the chief engineer's department of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway in Ohio, and during the last few years of this period was supreme president of the political order of mechanics called "Shop Clubs of Ohio." From 1898 to 1903 he was Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where he also represented the Republic of Cuba. From 1904 to 1906 he served as Consul at Cartagena, Colombia, also representing the interests of Cuba and Panama. In 1907 Mr. Ellsworth was appointed Consul at Chihuahua, Mexico, and since 1908 has occupied his present post at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, a position of much importance on account of its location on the American border.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC IN 1909.

Based upon the returns of Argentine commerce during the first half of 1909, it is safe to assume that the year's trade transactions will exceed by over \$75,000,000 those recorded for 1908. At the end of June, in a total valued at \$393,000,000, the advance made as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year was over \$38,000,000, both branches of trade showing noteworthy gains, with an excess of more than \$18,000,000 on the side of exports. Wool and corn exports made remarkable gains, \$15,000,000 and \$8,000,000 representing their respective increased valuations. The shipment of hides of all classes increased, and their free entry at United States ports will undoubtedly further stimulate the industry, as it is to that country that the bulk of Argentine hides are sent. The announced disappearance of the foot-and-mouth disease in the Republic and the removal of the embargo on United States cattle at Argentine ports are features of recent development in the economic life of the Republic. Traffic receipts on all railways are in the highest degree satisfactory, and industries are being stimulated by the era of general prosperity. The total valuation of Argentine commerce in 1908 was a little less than \$639,000,000.



LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH,

Consul of the United States of America at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION IN BOLIVIA.

As foreshadowed in the inaugural address delivered by President Villazón in August, 1909, the present administration of Bolivian affairs will carry into effect many works of public utility. It is desired to promote immigration, to introduce improvements in the developing of the great mineral industry of the country, and to advance the construction and exploitation of means of communication for the benefit of trade and general progress. The first quarter of the present year shows a distinct gain on the side of exports as compared with 1908, though a decrease in imports is recorded.

CUBAN TRADE IN 1909.

Although the figures of Cuban trade during the fiscal year 1908–9 show a decline in the total valuation of over \$5,000,000, as compared with the preceding twelve months, it is worthy of note that the remarkable gain of more than \$18,000,000 is recorded for exports, exclusive of specie.

ECUADOR'S ADVANCED TRADE VALUES.

Recently published figures covering the commerce of Ecuador during 1908 show that instead of a decline in value for the year's transactions, as previously reported, a substantial gain was made over the preceding year. Export valuations exceeded those of 1907 by \$1,486,390 and imports by \$427,378 in a total amounting to \$23,556,968; in fact, the figures for the year create a record for the country's trade in five years.

PARAGUAY'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.

Apart from the paramount importance to Paraguay of the cattle industry, the Republic is also a source of supply for two very valuable and generally little-known products. Of the quebracho extract used in tanning leather, Paraguay manufactured 15,000 tons in 1908 and shipped abroad more than 66,000 pounds of oil or essence of petit-grain. The quebracho extract is obtained from the wood of the same name which constitutes so large an item of national wealth, and the petit-grain is distilled from the leaves of the Paraguay orange tree, forming an important ingredient in the manufacture of the world's perfumes.

WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN PAN-AMERICAN DIPLOMAT

O William I. Buchanan, who recently died in London, the title "diplomat of the Americas" may be accorded with possibly more appropriateness than to any man of the present era. During a diplomatic career of only fifteen years his good offices were employed in behalf of the Governments of the Argentine Republic, Chile, Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and the Central American Republics, in addition to the United States.

A citizen of the latter country, his thorough comprehension of the Latin-American peoples and their abundant appreciation of his fairmindedness rendered him peculiarly acceptable in the arrangement of delicate questions arising between the nations of the New World. Apart from his purely ministerial functions, he was frequently charged by the Department of State of the United States with special missions requiring finesse and judgment of the highest order. That his undertakings were invariably crowned with success is a tribute not only to his astuteness but also to his integrity of purpose. With no preliminary training, he entered the diplomatic service in 1894 as United States Minister to the Argentine Republic and continued as a prominent and trusted factor in American affairs until the day of his death.

A contributing cause of no little value in his notable career was an attractive personality added to an attitude of deference toward the rights of all men.

Mr. Buchanan was born in the town of Covington, Ohio, on September 10, 1853. He obtained his early education in the schools of the State, and in 1874 entered upon his first public office as engrossing clerk of the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana. Subsequently he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Sioux City, Iowa, and was the organizer of the great exposition held there for the display of the cereal resources of the West, a notable feature of which was the corn palace.

His success in this undertaking led to his appointment as the State's Commissioner to the World's Fair of Chicago, held in 1893 in celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of America.

The following year he was appointed as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Argentine Republic, and during the six years of his service in that capacity devoted his energies to extending and improving commercial intercourse between his country and South America.

While in Buenos Aires he also served as arbitrator in a boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Chile, and discharged the difficult task in accordance with the high spirit of justice that characterized all his dealings in American affairs. The reciprocity treaty negotiated by him between the Argentine Republic and the United States gave promise of mutual benefit to the business interests of the two countries, but it failed of ratification by the Senate of the latter.

By the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, he was chosen as Director-General of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, held in 1901, whereupon he resigned his position as Argentine Minister, to devote his time and energies to the promotion of the enterprise.

The high esteem in which he was held by the Latin-American representatives in the United States and his knowledge of pertinent matters led to his appointment, in 1902, as delegate on the part of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held in Mexico. Scarcely had he finished his work in this connection before he was again drafted into the diplomatic service to become the first United States Minister to Panama, where, owing to his tact, he was able to adjust the international issues that had developed as a consequence of the establishment of that Republic.

Upon the conclusion of this mission Mr. Buchanan returned to private life and represented large business concerns in South America

and Europe.

Again, in 1906, his Government called upon him to serve as chairman of the United States delegation to the Third International Conference of American States, held at Rio de Janeiro, where his zeal and intelligence were employed in the consideration of measures for the promotion of closer relations among the countries of America.

At the Central American Peace Conference, held in Washington in 1907, Mr. Buchanan and Señor Enrique Creel, as the representatives of the United States and Mexico, respectively, served in advisory capacities in the deliberations of the delegates. Mr. Buchanan was tireless in the conciliation of the various interests represented in that gathering, and subsequently visited Mexico and Central America as Special Commissioner, representing his country at the inauguration of the Central American Court of Justice at Cartago, Costa Rica.

Empowered as High Commissioner in the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Venezuela and the settlement of pending questions between the two countries in 1908, he met with such brilliant success in his negotiations that not only were satisfactory conclusions reached, but the Government of Venezuela conferred upon him the order of the "Bust of Bolivar of the Second Class," as a token of the especial esteem in which his high conceptions of justice and equity were held. At the time of his death Mr. Buchanan was accredited as counsel for the United States before the tribunal of The Hague for the adjustment of the only question at issue with Venezuela. He was also chairman of the Pan-American Committee charged with the promotion of the various conventions signed at the International Conference of American States.

The funeral ceremonies in his honor were held on October 31, in the city of Buffalo, where he had made his home of late years. The Department of State of the United States and the International Bureau were respectively represented on the occasion by Mr. Wm. Cullen Dennis and Mr. Francisco J. Yánes, Secretary of the Bureau.





The Andean Land (South America); by Chase S. Osborn; with over fifty illustrations and four maps; in two volumes; Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909. In a charmingly discursive manner, Mr. Osborn tells of affairs in South America and the people that vitalize its thirteen countries. He also furnishes notes of travel and such suggestions as were found of value to the author in his journey from Panama to Patagonia and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The keynote to the work is struck in the "foreword," which states that—

within the last decade there has been a recrudescence of interest in South American countries. Even touring agents and traveling people, both commercial and otherwise, are awaking to the fact that there are other Rivieras, that the Patagonian channel rivals the Norse coast, and there is a charm of nature and newness in South America quite equaling in attractiveness the ancient monuments of Egypt. * * * Not even in the Himalayas are there more majestic peaks or so many as in the Andean Cordilleras. Africa presents no greater range for zoologist or botanist and is not so accessible. If one seeks rest, adventure, or the exploitation of new regions, he can find all in South America.

Of Rio de Janeiro the traveler states "it is the largest Portuguese-speaking city in the world," as Buenos Aires heads the list of Spanish-speaking cities. To the remarkable scenic beauties and municipal improvements of the Brazilian capital, enthusiastic tribute is paid, as well as to the sanitary measures that have transformed it into its present desirable place of residence. Of the wonderful "La Prensa" newspaper plant in Buenos Aires he writes:

There isn't another newspaper building equipped like it or on the same plan in the world, and as a type of purely Argentine accomplishment it is rare and would take high place anywhere.

Particularly interesting are the notes on Patagonia and in the chapter devoted to crossing the Andes, the plunging horses, the excitably voluble driver, the precipitous mountain sides, the glacial pathways presided over by the mighty condor of the Andes are woven into a stirring narrative of adventure. In pleasing contrast to perilous paths is the description of the interior Argentine town of Mendoza, the center of the wine industry of the Republic. Under the proprietorship of an Italian, one gigantic plant, including bodega, presses, and vineyard, places on the market wines comparable with the finest vintages of France, California, or Italy. The resources of the various countries visited-agricultural, mineral, and pastoral-are given adequate attention, as are also the means of communication, commercial possibilities, and social customs, the whole supplying a mass of informatory matter of great value and interest. An important feature of the work is an illuminative index whereby items sought may be located with ease and dispatch.

Fernando Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico, 1485-1547; by Francis Augustus MacNutt; G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London; The Knickerbocker Press, 1909. No reader of Mr. MacNutt's "Letters of Cortes," or his account of the life, apostolate, and writings of Las Casas, will need urging to read the new book by the same author. In the "Letters," a personal and autobiographical view point of the great conqueror's achievements is presented, whereas in the present volume consideration is given to the psychological, racial, and material influences that made the man what he was; the circumstances that developed his latent powers; the motives that directed his actions and the means he used to achieve his ends. Bearing in mind the complete divorce that prevailed between morals and politics in the century in which he lived, the injustice of measuring the life and actions of Cortes by other standards than those with which he was familiar is evident. He was a born leader, and for a leader success is a necessity, by whatever means attained. Audacity in planning and executing his policies—witness his seizure and destruction of Montezuma-was the keynote of his success, and though to the scoffing philosopher of the present day, a crusading buccaneer in whose character the mystic and roisterer fought for mastery seems little calculated to remake a map of the world, yet such was the conqueror of Mexico. The author urges upon the Republic, which will shortly celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of discovery and conquest, to suitably revive the memory of the great captain, and if there be any clue or trace by which the body of Cortes may be found, to have the remains recovered and placed in the national pantheon.

Wanderings in South America, the Northwest of the United States, and the Antilles in the years 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824; by Charles Waterton; Sturgis & Walton Company, New York, 1909. This reprint of the record left by a celebrated naturalist of his experiences in American forests is preceded by a brief introduction by Charles Livingston Bull, who states that after a boyhood fired with the story of Waterton's wanderings, he visited the Demerara district of Guiana and found that in the tropical forest conditions had changed but little in the hundred years that had elapsed since the original account was written. To the nature lover, therefore, this volume is the same source of information concerning the tropical forest and bird lore that it was nearly a century ago. Told in quaint language is the history of the bird life with which the forest teems.

The Life of Doctor José Manuel Mestre, by Dr. José Ignacio Rodriguez, has recently been issued in Havana by Messrs. Aristides

Mestre and Juan M. Dihigo y Mestre. Doctor Rodriguez, who died while filling the offices of chief translator and librarian in the International Bureau of the American Republics, partially prepared the work for publication before his death, part being in the press and part still in manuscript. The publishers have collected these materials and issued the work as a combined tribute to the memory of Doctor Mestre and of his friend and compatriot Doctor Rodriguez.

In the Guiana Forest; by James Rodway, F. L. S.; T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1894. An interesting study of the life of man, animals, and plants in the dense wildwood of the Tropics, the volume is an addition of value to the files of the Columbus Memorial Library.

The Gold Regions of the Strait of Magellan and Tierra del Fuego is the descriptive title of a pamphlet by R. A. F. Penrose, jr., reprinted from the Journal of Geology. (Vol. XVI, No. 8, Nov.–Dec., 1908.) It presents a careful study of the country, of gold mining in that part of the world, and of settlement of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. Punta Arenas is compared with Dawson, the former in the Far South, the latter in the Far North. Emphasis is given to the fact that the tides on the Atlantic side of the Strait are very strong, reaching in the spring a rise of 40 to 50 feet, while on the Pacific side they are much less.

The Third Annual Congress of the Playground Association of America was held at Pittsburg, Pa., in May, 1909, and discussed with great care the problems connected with the rapid growth of the large cities in the United States. The result of their deliberations are now published in the Proceedings of that Congress (Vol. III, No. 3, Aug., 1909), with the title "Report of the Committee on a Normal Course in Play." There are 288 pages in the volume, with Chapters on Child Nature, The Nature of Play, Practical Conduct of Playgrounds, and Administration of Playgrounds, all applicable to school methods and modern teaching. As the educational desires of all the Republics of Latin America are incorporating just such ideas for the physical upbuilding of the child as this Association preaches and practices, it is to be hoped that the Report may find its way and become popular far outside the confines of the United States.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

In the "Engineering Magazine" for October, DAVID F. St. CLAIR publishes an enthusiastic forecast of the trade of the Amazon and the port of Para. Of the latter city he writes:

Para fixes the price of nearly \$100,000,000 worth of crude rubber, nearly half of which was last year consumed in the United States. or neighbor on a coast of nearly a thousand miles great Amazon. Para is 3,000 miles from New York, 3,000 miles from Buenos Aires, nearly 3,000 miles from Iquitos, Peru, near the head of steamboat navigation on the upper Amazon. Para is 3,000 miles from Lisbon, and it is 4,000 miles from London. Para is not only the sole gateway of all northern Brazil but of all trans-Andean Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia. More to the Southern Continent is it to become than New Orleans can ever be to the United States. Para is one of the unique geographical and commercial centers on the globe.

The city is classed among the three great possessions of Brazil, the other two being the practical monopoly of the crude rubber of commerce and the world's greatest river valley. To Para nature seems to have given everything but a modern deep seaport. Notwithstanding this handicap, which is being overcome by harbor improvements on a large scale, the city's imports advanced from \$9,000,000 in 1902 to \$21,000,000 in 1907, and her exports in the same period grew from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000, the customs receipts advancing from \$3,600,000 to \$12,000,000. With the construction of the new port works it is reasonable to expect that the city's value as a point of entry and departure will be immensely increased.

The "Share of America in civilization" is the title of the baccalaureate address delivered in June, 1909, to the students of the University of Wisconsin by His Excellency the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington, Mr. Joaquim Nabuco. Reprinted in the "American Historical Review" for October, the scholarly treatment of the subject is given a wider audience. Of vital importance to the maintenance of peace, the great promoter of civilization, in the opinion of Mr. Nabuco, is pan-Americanism. "Peace and pan-Americanism are convertible terms;" so he strongly phrases the value of the policy of America. Immigration is classified as the greatest contribution of America to civilization. The fusion of races and the development of the spirit of democracy are adjudged as the crown of the North American movement in the realm of higher civilization, and though, as Mr. Nabuco says, "it is rather early to speak of the part assigned in history to Latin America," yet instances are cited to prove the various forward movements that have been led by Latin American influences. No constitution, for instance, except that of Brazil, provides that war shall only be authorized by the National Congress in case of arbitration being impossible, and no other contains such an article as the one that states "the United States of Brazil, in no case, will enter into a war of conquest, either directly

or indirectly, either alone or allied to another Power." Similarly, to the Argentine Republic is to be accorded the honor of formulating the doctrine of the abolition of war for debt.

"The Book-Keeper" for October publishes an interesting illustrated article by DAY ALLAN WILEY showing the wonderful results brought about by the system of organization applied to the construction of the Panama Canal. Quoting the words of President TAFT to the effect that because "this work is so well organized" present progress has been attained, the writer gives interesting details as to the sanitation, administration, and general upbuilding of the Canal Zone and of the delicate adjustment of the enormous economic and mechanical problems which have been encountered in this "greatest constructive work." The purchasing department, with its careful scrutiny of every article; the labor bureau, with its exact registration of every employee and his capacity, and the location and condition of every piece of machinery; the quartermaster's department, which attends to the feeding and housing of the 41,000 men employed; all these are subsidiary to the great work of cutting the canal, but their importance to the whole is definitely demonstrated. Labor-saving machinery is employed as much as possible and human labor only when absolutely necessary. Steam boilers generating 21,000 horsepower are located at six different stations; the steam shovels represent nearly 6,000 horsepower; in fact, everything is organized on so gigantic a scale and so thoroughly administered that it is possible to accurately gauge not only the length of time required for the completion of the work but also the outlay of money.

"Peru To-Day" in its issue for August makes laudatory mention of the investigations of the South American expedition of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. The purpose of the investigations, under the patronage of Louis John de Milhau, was to study the customs, language, dress, beliefs, and habits of the tribes of interior Peru and Bolivia, and to make a collection of their implements, etc. The chief of the expedition, Dr. William Curtis Far-RABEE, is known to have penetrated where no white man had previously been, and though the full result of his discoveries and their scientific value will not be disclosed until his report is made, it is certain that many regions have been recharted, showing inaccuracies in the present maps, and additions made to the data available for the commercial exploitation of valuable districts. During the two and a half years spent in Peru three expeditions were made; the first starting from Trinidad in Bolivia and embracing Santa Rosa, Cochabamba, Oruro, and La Paz, a study being made of the tribes which inhabit the region visited; the second, involving Urubamba as far as Yaviro, starting from Cuzco, and the third from Lima, passing through Oroya to the Perené camp.

A valuable paper by Professor Isaiah Bowman, of Yale University, on "The Highland Dwellers of Bolivia" comprises the October number of the "Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia." In a sympathetic study an attempt is made to estimate the forces that control the distribution and activity of the native races in the Bolivian upland. The most important quality of the Andine Cordillera in its effect upon human geography is its extraordinary and uniform height throughout nearly its whole length and breadth, and for the carrier population the practical height of a mountain or plateau is the height of the passes. This principle receives startling illustration upon application to the Andes. The pass between La Paz and Arica crossed almost daily by the mail coach and caravan is 15,000 feet above sea level, and La Paz itself, though situated in an exceptional depression nearly 1,500 feet deep, yet lies 11,500 feet above the sea. For the dwellers in the mountains and plateaus the Cordillera is not a barrier but a home. Their corrals may be found up on the mountain sides as high as 16,000 feet, and they frequently wander to even greater elevations in the search for pasture lands for their nomadic flocks and herds. For them the crossing of a 16,000foot pass is therefore only following an accustomed mountain road and not climbing a high elevation. It is their very elevation that makes the plateaus desirable, as, in contrast to the rainless regions of the coast, spring rains are of frequent occurrence in the season and proximity to the source of streams—the winter snows—renders irrigation possible. In consequence of the widespread pasturage, flocks of llamas may be grazed upon nearly every agriculturally unoccupied tract that exists outside the salars and snow fields. As a rule the mountain and plateau Indians are agricultural as well as pastoral, and the highland man is nomadic to the degree that flocks are a supplemental resource to his farm. Between these highland peoples and the inhabitants of the plains there is a commercial interchange of a definite sort, and the fairs annually held near Huari and at other points afford an opportunity for the delivery of potatoes (frost dried), grain, llama and alpaca wool and flesh, firewood, moss, and vicuna skins and wool, for which the plain dwellers offer manufactured goods imported from coast towns, fruits, and alcohol. Chocolate finds its way thither from the eastern plains, also rice, sugar, and the invaluable coca leaf which is so large an element in the life of the traveling Indian. The Cliza pampa is also the scene of market activities, and each Sunday rises upon an incredible variety of products and people congregated here. One of the most noteworthy facts in the geography of Peru and Bolivia is the relatively slight displacement of the Indian inhabitant with respect to his environment which has been effected by the white population, and the statement is made that the agricultural Indian of Atahualpa's day is the type of the Indian inhabitant of the twentieth century. The only important transformation has been brought about through the development of mining. This has been produced through the application of modern industrial methods instead of the coercive measures employed by the Spaniards. That the new industry has by no means supplanted the old is evidenced by the utilization of the alluvial "fans," so called, whereon farm lands irrigated by snow-fed streams spread themselves along terraced slopes of the mountain side.

The "Mining Journal" (London) for August is issued as its seventyfifth anniversary number, and aside from its general fund of information, contains papers of special value covering mining conditions in Mexico and in Colombia. In regard to the latter country it is stated that for the third time in its varied history it is passing through a period of great activity. The earliest records available speak of the immense mineral wealth which the natives obtained, and in nearly all the Departments the truth of these assertions is borne out by present workings. In Antioquia, Cauca, and Tolima old excavations have been located. Under Spanish domination vast quantities of gold, silver, and precious stones were sent to Europe, and under the revival of the mining industry now in progress many British companies have been formed for the exploitation of the Republic's resources. The districts of Santa Ana, Mariquita, and Fresno in the Department of Tolima are being actively developed, the first named having been one of the gold-producing properties of the Spaniards in 1537. In Colombia mining property and other rights of foreigners are protected and taxes are small so far as the ground is concerned, with an export tax on the product amounting to about 3 to 4 per cent ad valorem.

In the story of leather and its uses written by Louis E. Van Norman for the October number of the "Review of Reviews," the status of the Argentine Republic as a leather producer is shown by the following statement:

During 1908 the number of ox and horse hides shipped from the Argentine Republic aggregated 4,379,371, while sheepskins to the amount of 76,371 bales were sent abroad.

The country produces to some extent the tanned hide ready for the manufacturer, as well as the most remarkable of the new tanning agents, the extract of quebracho, which makes the best leather in the world. Among the centers of production for the 100,000,000 hides of goats used in the production of fine leathers, Mexico and South America are included. In the United States in one year the value of hides and skins imported is given as \$75,000,000, and with the free entry through the customs the value will undoubtedly be greatly increased. The writer states that lessening of the shipments of Argentine cattle products to England has had the effect of diverting the hide exports to the United States.

The opportunities for sportsmen in "Mexico's unhunted wilderness" form the subject of the initial article in the "Outing Magazine" for October, by Dillon Wallace. Game is very plentiful, especially deer; the peccary or javalin, bear, pumas and various members of the cat tribe are found, and the streams furnish otter, ducks, and some trout. Two varieties of quail are plentiful, and to the south are a considerable number of wild cattle. The best season for northern sportsmen to visit the country, according to Mr. Wallace, is after September 1, for the high altitudes, and after November 1 in the low country. Such a visit would be a revelation to wilderness lovers and would be worth considerable sacrifice.

The work of a propaganda for the use of coffee in England is discussed in the "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" for October, the company claiming that its efforts have been markedly successful. It is noted that whereas in America tea importers are trying to reduce coffee consumption, the reverse process is being applied to England by coffee producers. In the four years 1905–1908, something over 10,000 tons represented the annual consumption of coffee in Great Britain, and to August 15, 1909, that amount had already been consumed, leaving the returns for four and one-half months still to be made, and indicating a vastly augmented total for the year.

A new magazine treating of conditions in Honduras in particular and of the other countries of Central America in general has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. Under the title "The Economical Review" it is proposed to issue, each month, in Tegucigalpa a bulletin concerning the resources, economic conditions, commerce, agriculture, mining, etc., of the countries covered. The magazine is to be printed in Spanish and English, and if the standard set by its initial number be maintained it will add largely to the sources of information concerning Central American States.

Quaint Pueblo Viejo, with its primitive shrimp fisheries and enchanted spring, are made the subject of a paper prepared by Russell Hastings Millward for the October issue of "Mexico To-day." Other topics covered in the same number of the magazine include the practical utility and development of lands in Mexico by H. A. Basham; flashlights on life in the Republic; the story of the giant Talipot palm; and an interesting contribution to the literature on the subject of mahogany.

In connection with the project for the construction of an underground railway in Buenos Aires attention will be drawn to the existing means of transport in the Argentine capital. The "Bulletin of the National Department of Labor" (Boletin del Departmento Nacional del Trabajo) issued in June, 1909, furnishes exhaustive information on the subject of conveyances other than tram cars. The number of automobiles registered is 920, of which 750 are private equipages and 170 for hire.

The fourth paper on the Swedish Magellanic expedition, 1907–1909, appears in the "Geographical Journal" (London) for October and narrates the incidents in the overland tour from Lake Nahuelhuapi to Punta Arenas. The plan of the expedition, as stated by C. Skottsberg, D. Sc., leader, was to follow the Cordillera, passing close to the great lakes and using the passes between the mesetas and the main range, directing special attention to the geology and botany of the section.

The "Scottish Geographical Magazine" for October, in considering the progress of Brazil as set forth in the many publications issued, makes special mention of the measures taken for the adequate sanitation of Rio de Janeiro and the practical disappearance of yellow fever from the city. Other diseases have been similarly attacked, with the result that the general mortality compares favorably with that of many European cities.

An outline of the memories evoked by the thought of the Mexican castle of Chapultepec is published in the "Overland Monthly" for October by G. F. Paul. Its connection with the past and present history of the Republic is interestingly traced, and photographs of the surroundings and interior of the famous structure add value to the sketch.

"The Bankers' Magazine" for October devotes an appreciable amount of space to a consideration of Latin-American finance. Of special interest are the reports on the Haitian National Bank; monetary reform in the Argentine Republic; monetary conditions in Chile; and the readjustment of the debt of Honduras. In a general review of the financial conditions in the Latin-American countries extensive excerpts are made from the Monthly Bulletin for July.

In its résumé of the leading articles for the month the October "Review of Reviews" quotes extensively from the article on mahogany published in the Monthly Bulletin, and also from the Mexican section of the annual review prepared by the International Bureau of the American Republics, published in July, 1909.

In the "Beilage der Muenchner Neuesten Nachrichten" a carefully prepared article on "Chilean Nitrates" is presented. The author acknowledges that much of his material was taken from the Bulletin of the Bureau of the American Republics and gives due credit therefor.

In the "Globus" of September 16, 1909, a very popular geographic weekly of Germany, is an article on the "Trans-Andean Railway," in which many of the statements are taken from the Bulletins of the Bureau of the American Republics, and due credit given.



Over \$40,000 (United States currency) is to be spent in enlarging and improving the national college at Parana, Argentina.

The Brazilian Government has created a statistical service in connection with the interstate commerce of the Republic.

The city of Valparaiso has just placed a loan of \$5,000,000 to complete the reconstruction plan as laid out after the earthquake of August, 1906.

A Mexican Institute of Mines and Metallurgy was founded in Mexico, July, 1909. It is modeled on the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

So successful have been the ambulance wagons recently imported from the United States for the health department of Buenos Aires that 15 more are to be ordered at once.

The newly elected officials of the Tramway Company in Cali, Colombia, are president, Edward H. Mason; chief engineer, Emilio Bizot; general manager, Herman S. Böhmer.

The Chinese in Lima have extensively entered the shoemaking industry. Near the Central Market a colony of them maintain about 20 small shops, and nearly as many operate in Calle de Trujillo.

Buenos Aires is projecting a new avenue through the city to be called, in honor of its hundredth anniversary, 1910, the Avenida Centenario. It will cost several million dollars to carry out the project.

By a recent decision of the management of the Central Railway of Brazil, which is government owned and operated, all passes are abolished, and arrangements for official transportation are made on another basis.

In a late trip of the *Vasari*, the new steamer of the Lamport & Holt Line (Bulletin, August, 1909), 82 first-class passengers were carried. This is the largest number taken out on any regular steamer of that line to South America.

Consul Alfred A. Winslow, of Valparaiso, reports that there are now under construction for the Chilean Government sixteen public works that are to be completed before the end of 1912, at a cost of \$2,891,913 United States gold.

The Brazilian Minister of Industry has decided to erect a radiographic station on the island of Fernando Noronha. This plant will have a radius of 1,000 miles, and will be able therefore to carry on communications between Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. A German syndicate has begun the attempt to utilize the enormous quantities of locusts in the Argentine Republic for preparation into a commercial fertilizer. Locusts contain about 14 per cent of nitrogen, and are therefore of considerable value for the purpose.

The municipality of Cordoba, Argentine Republic, has ratified a concession by which the water power of San Roque Dam in the near-by mountains is to be utilized for furnishing light and power to the city and neighborhood. The cost will amount to one and a half million dollars.

Consul-General George E. Anderson, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, under date of August 11, 1909, reports the announcement of the Sao Paulo government that the present law limiting the exports for the current coffee year to 9,500,000 bags of coffee from that State will not be modified.

The management of the National Railways of Mexico is establishing three schools in which Mexicans will be given instruction on all matters pertaining to railroading. It is the intention to offer opportunity for young Mexicans to fit themselves for active industrial work on the railway in the Republic.

Work has been commenced on the new port works at Pernambuco, Brazil, the total cost of which is to be \$16,200,000. Two dredges, two tugs, and a crane are already in operation, and the construction of the foundation for the breakwater has been started. The improvements are to be finished by July 14, 1914.

Official announcement has just been received at the International Bureau of the American Republics that the steamship line formerly known as the "United States and River Plate Steamship Company" is hereafter to be changed to the Barber Line, under which name it will continue the business of transport between New York and South America.

Foreign packages for Antofogasta, Chile, which require a customhouse examination have hitherto been received only at a customs house in Valparaiso. Arrangements have just been made by which they may be dispatched directly to their port of destination without previous examination. A great saving of time is accomplished in this way.

The Swedish Norwegian Steamship Line proposes to establish a regular passenger and freight service to Mexico. The home port is to be Goteborg. Outward-bound steamers will touch at Christiania, Havana, Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico), Veracruz, and Tampico Homeward bound, Galveston, New Orleans, and Norfolk are on the route.

Minister Leslie Coombs, at Lima, Peru, reports that a London syndicate, composed of the Bank of London and Peru, the London Bank of Mexico and South America, W. R. Grace & Co., of New York, and Baring Brothers, sharing with the German Bank and Spitzer, of Paris, have taken some £300,000 (\$1,459,950) of the bonds of the Electric Tram and Lighting Company of Lima upon favorable terms.

In the State of Parana, Brazil, the principle of conservation is very well recognized. A law is in force that protects the animals against the hunter from September to April. Small birds and songsters can not be shot at any time. The use of small-meshed nets, dynamite, or similar means for catching fish is prohibited; during the spawning season no fishing whatever can be done. Instruction is given in the schools concerning the character and purpose of these laws, and children are encouraged to both understand and to obey them.

The "Mexican Herald" announces important industrial plans for Mexico by the Pearson interests. The first will be a new steel plant in Mexico City, the initial cost of which is to be \$500,000 gold. High-grade steel for drills and tools, light rails, etc., will be made. A \$250,000 chemical factory for making calcium chloride, caustic soda, etc., is also be built at once near the steel plant. The Pearsons are also about to spend \$3,500,000 on the construction of 150 miles of railroad in the State of Chihuahua, where they have 3,500,000 acres of timber and agricultural lands.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has just announced two special cruises de luxe—as they are called—to the West India Islands and the chief ports of the Spanish Main. The steamship Avon, twin screw, 11,500 tons, will leave New York January 15 and February 19, 1910, for a tour of thirty-one days in this delightful part of Latin America. The same steamer makes a shorter cruise of eighteen days, sailing March 25, 1910, to Nassau, Havana, Santiago, Jamaica, and Bermuda. This company has arranged also for yachting trips in the Caribbean on the steamship Berbice in conjunction with the regular sailings of their mail steamers from New York, and has recently established weekly sailings to Bermuda. Such activity on the part of this well-known company indicates clearly the growing interest in travel to Latin America. Details can be obtained from the agents, Sanderson & Son, 22 State street, New York City.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER IN PAN - AMERICAN HISTORY

- November 1, 1888.—Thomas Alva Edison, of New Jersey, United States of America, exhibits his improved and perfected phonograph.
 - 2, 1502.—Columbus, on his fourth voyage, discovers and names Porto Bello in Panama.
 - 2, 1698.—The Scotch, under William Patterson, attempt a settlement on the Isthmus of Darien (Panama).
 - 2, 1901.—Closing of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, United States of America.
 - 3, 1906.—An International Wireless Convention, at which most of the American Republics were represented, is held at Berlin, Germany.
 - 4, 1769.—Captain Portolá, first governor of Upper California, at the head of an expedition sent out by the Viceroy of Mexico in search of Monterey, discovers Golden Gate, the entrance to San Francisco Bay.
 - 4, 1903.—The Republic of Panama declares its independence and separation from the United States of Colombia.
 - 4, 1908.—Death of Tomas Estrada Palma, first President of the Republic of Cuba.
 - 5, 1820.—LORD COCHRANE, commanding the Chilean fleet, captures the Spanish frigate *Esmeralda*, at Callao, Peru.
 - 6, 1813.—The first Mexican Congress, assembled at Chilpancingo, proclaims the independence of Mexico.
 - 6, 1903.—The United States of America recognizes the new Republic of Panama.
 - 7, 1504.—Columbus returns to Spain from his last voyage.
 - 8, 1519.—The Emperor of Mexico, Montezuma II, meets Hernando Cortez outside of the City of Mexico.
 - 9, 1896.—A treaty of arbitration between Venezuela and Great Britain, for the settlement of the Guayana boundary dispute, is signed at Washington, D. C.
 - 10, 1860.—Promulgation of the present Constitution of the Republic of Peru.
 - 12, 1821.—The Spanish Governor, Don Manuel de Cañas, is compelled to resign his office, and a Provisional Committee is appointed to govern Costa Rica.
 - 14, 1907.—Opening of the Central American Peace Conference at Washington, D. C., attended by delegates from Costa Rica, Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, as also by representatives of Mexico and the United States of America.
 - 15, 1763.—Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon begin the running of "Mason and Dixon line," which forms the southern boundary of Pennsylvania.
 - 15, 1889.—Dom Pedro II is forced to abdicate the throne of Brazil, and the change from a monarchy to a republic is accomplished without bloodshed.

- November 16, 1686.—A treaty of neutrality is signed between England and France, for America.
 - 17, 1800.—The capital of the United States of America is removed to Washington, D. C., Congress meeting there for the first time.
 - 17, 1903.—The United States of Brazil acquire the "Acre Territory" from Bolivia, in consideration of some other Territory and the sum of \$10,000,000.
 - 18, 1903.—The Isthmian Canal Treaty between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, is signed at Washington, D. C.
 - 19, 1826.—General Sucre is elected the first President of the Republic of Bolivia.
 - 20, 1530.—Martim Affonso de Souza, the first Governor-General of the Portuguese colony of Brazil, leaves Lisbon with a fleet and 400 colonists.
 - 20, 1906.—The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress convenes at Kansas City, Missouri, United States of America, at which a number of representatives of the American Republics were invited to speak, as also the Hon. Elihu Root and Hon. John Barrett, the Director of the International Bureau of—the American Republics.
 - 22, 1810.—Hidalgo de Cisneros, the last Spanish Viceroy of the River Plata Provinces, who had been deposed by the people, is sent home on board an English vessel.
 - 24, 1824.—Promulgation of the first Constitution of the Republic of Central America (now the Republics of Guatemala, Nicaraugua, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica) at Guatemala City, whereby the five nations became the States of a Union known as the "Central American Federation."
 - 25, 1757.—The English flag is raised over the ruins of Fort Du Quesne, which on the previous day had been abandoned and burned by the French, and the place is named Pittsburg after the great Commoner.
 - 25, 1783.—The British troops and fleet evacuate the city and harbor of New York, United States of America.
 - 25, 1862.—A Convention between the Republic of Ecuador and the United States of America, appointing an arbitration commission, is signed.
 - 25, 1870.—Promulgation of the present Constitution of the Republic of Paraguay.
 - 27, 1838.—The French begin hostilities against Mexico, opening fire on San Juan de Ulua, a castle guarding the harbor of Veracruz.
 - 28, 1520.—Fernando de Magalhaens, a Portuguese navigator at the service of Spain, discovers the Strait named after him.
 - 28, 1821.—Panama declares her independence from Spain and becomes a State of the Republic of Colombia.
 - 30, 1782.—Great Britain acknowledges the independence of the United States of America.
 - 30, 1786.—Death of Don Bernardo de Galvez, Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico) and Governor of Louisiana and the Floridas, one of the most popular of the Spanish rulers in the New World.



THE TURKEY: AMERICA'S GREATEST INDIGENOUS FOWL

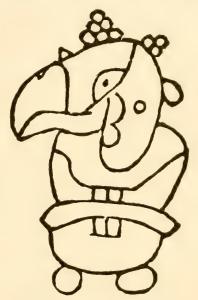
THE Turkey is the one truly American bird and Benjamin Franklin wished to select it as the national emblem for the United States. The far-famed eagle represents its species as simply a first cousin in the Western Hemisphere, but the aguila family has occupied the whole earth from time immemorial. The eagle was indicative of the advances of the Roman Empire. It was known in China for ages. To-day it graces the standards of Russia, of Germany, and of several other great world powers. It is seen in the Far East as well as in the United States. The turkey, however, is indigenous to America. It was a favorite fowl among the aboriginal Indian inhabitants of the new continent. It grew and thrived over all the immense areas adapted to maize or Indian corn; like corn, the turkey was discovered by the earliest European adventurers and settlers and by them proudly sent home as trophies of the chase. Since then the turkey, following Indian corn which it so dearly loves as food, has been carried to all the corners of the earth, to embellish the farm and to add another factor to the many contributed for man's enjoyment by America.

When Cortés, in 1519, ascended to the plateau of Mexico, he found a social life developed to a high degree of refinement. He was entertained with oriental magnificence, and the delicacies of the Empire were set before him. Game was abundant, and among the numerous varieties the most conspicuous was the turkey. The Spaniards here enjoyed this delicate food for the first time, and they saw also immense numbers of turkeys in the domesticated state, for

in Mexico they were more common than any other poultry. Turkeys were found wild, too, not only in New Spain, but all along the Continent, in the less frequented places, from the northwestern territory of what is now the United States to Panama. The very name of the turkey in Mexican, huajolote, indicates the old Aztec knowledge of the bird. It was worshipped in certain parts of the country, with that curious devotion to animals which characterizes different stages in the development from savagery to civilization, and there, except when pressed by the demand for sustenance, it was not eaten; or, if

so sacrificed, separate portions were divided among various tribes, so as not to violate religious custom.

North of the Rio Grande the turkey was equally known and treasured. The celebrated expedition of CORONADO, between 1527 and 1547, penetrated this unexplored region west of the Mississippi. This adventurous leader almost met the visionary De Soto coming westward. He spent his time chiefly, however, in what is to-day Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, the home of the cliffdwelling and other Indians of the Southwest. Coronado and his companions frequently noted the presence in all the Indian villages of birds of various kinds, and they were particularly attracted to the turkeys that were here in great numbers, often domesticated, but quite as frequently in large flocks of the wild birds. In many a weary march the explorers narrated that they made toothsome addition to their scanty larder by the flesh of turkeys.



THE TURKEY IN PICTURE WRITING OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Whatever means the aboriginal inhabitants of North America adopted to record information was by rude inscriptions on wood or stone. This curious presentation of a turkey was meant to convey the idea that the bird was abundant in that particular neighborhood. It is a rare specimen of native character writing, preserved in the Bureau of Ethnology of the National Museum,

The Zuñi Indians seem to have been familiar with the turkey from their earliest history. They had a tradition about the way the red wattle was acquired, and they tell another curious legend which links their past to the old-world history of the deluge. It is said that the world was at one time covered by a terrible flood of water; the turkey became weary of constant flying, and decided, against the advice of companions and even of the gods, to land wherever opportunity offered. The bird settled in the mud, but when he tried to rise again the feathers could be released only by a mighty pull. Some of the mud stuck to



A TURKEY-FEATHER HEADDRESS OF THE APACHE INDIANS.

The aboriginal Indians throughout the West used turkey feathers for many purposes. The Apache adopted this peculiar decoration and it was worn by them in war, but other neighboring tribes occasionally made use of it also. The Cheyenne attached turkey feathers to their arrows, and were given names by their enemies descriptive of this habit.



THE WILD TURKEY IN HIS NATURAL SURROUNDINGS.

The Mchaquis, a gallinaceous fowl, sometimes designated as gallaparo, to indicate its relation to the peacock, is the biggest game bird of North America. It was formerly numerous in New England, but is now totally extinct there. In Florida, North Carolina, and Texas flocks are still abundant, and on November 2 of this year a wild gobbler weighing 194 pounds was shot in Fairfax County, Va.; but they also will disappear before the pot hunter unless their rather is better appreciated and protective laws enforced. This turkey is indigenous to North America. There is in South America a fowl called turkey, but in reality this is the carassor of the Crax family, in which the foot is quite different from that in turkeys. The carassor is by habit an arboreal bird, and feeds chiefly on fruits, seeds, and insects.

the feathers, making a spot on them, and this mark has ever since remained as a sign of the turkey's disobedience both of common sense and divine command.

The aborigines of the Southwest made use of the feathers of the turkey as well as of the flesh. The Spaniards noted this, and in their letters home commented upon the decorations in the headgear of the men, and of the plumes in the adornment of the women. In the extreme north, also, these feathers were put to practical service. The Chevenne Indians, who once inhabited the area covered by Wyoming, employed them both for dress and on their arrows. This word Chevenne is not derived from the French, meaning dog, although false etymology has often explained it thus, but it is a French perversion of a Sioux term, meaning red. A word of similar sound in that tribe was likewise applied to the Chevenne, and this meant "striped arrow," and indicates the fact that these Indians attached the feathers of the wild turkey to their arrows, and could thereby be distinguished from other tribes in the neighborhood.

In early colonial days turkeys were numerous in Massachusetts, coming about the houses of the settlers in large flocks. It was well known throughout New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Florida, and in the last-named States it is still found as a native wild fowl. Otherwise there is great danger of total extermination which has elsewhere been the result of indiscriminate slaughter east of the Hudson River.

The appellation "turkey" has been abused by mistaken etymology. A fanciful explanation would derive it from the (East) Indian toka, which takes the form in Hebrew of tukki, the peacock. As the Jews in south Europe were acquainted with this related fowl, it is assumed that they naturally applied the word to the turkey when it was introduced into Spain, which thereafter bore the name wherever it made its home. Such a roundabout origin is unnecessary, however. The bird was called turkey because it was supposed to come from Turkey. In that country it was called an Egyptian hen; elsewhere it sometimes had another geographic title. This was simply in accordance with the habit so very general in the sixteenth century. New and strange things were continually being presented to an ignorant public; knowledge spread slowly, whereas superstition was deep and hearsay taken at its asserted value. The markets of north Europe received this fowl as coming from south Europe, directly or indirectly from Turkey. In France, on the other hand, it was called dindon, or, in the feminine, dinde, as if it were the fowl d'Inde-from India. English and German have so many words of analogous derivation that there should be no further dispute about the meaning in this case.

The wild turkey of America is without doubt the progenitor of all the relatives of this fowl the world over. Whether there was a variety, the original of the present domestic turkey, indigenous to the West India Islands, will probably never be satisfactorily settled. It is a supposition favored by many scientists. But it is a generally accepted view, irrespective of this detail, that all turkeys have descended in some way or other from the three forms known to-day as the North American, the Mexican, and the Honduras (Ocellated) varieties. There is a so-called turkey found in the forest regions of South America, especially Peru, but this bird is in reality not a turkey at all, although resembling it in some ways, so that the hunter after wild game is satisfied. For the ornithologist, however, it belongs to another family. Scientists are well agreed, therefore, that the turkey resides in the southern continent only as an immigrant, and that his native home, probably not far from that of primitive maize or Indian corn, must be sought somewhere north of the Isthmus of Panama.

The Mexican turkey, wild throughout that Republic, is called *Meleagris mexicana*; it is short in shank, the feathers of its body are metallic black shaded only slightly with bronze, while all its feathers are tipped with white. This appears to be the species first taken to Spain and other European countries. It is thought that the white markings of its plumage appear in the variety of domestic turkey

known as the Narragansett.

The Honduras turkey is called scientifically Meleagris occillata, and is to-day scattered well over most of Central America. The bird is extremely wild, and has a freer flight than its cousins of the North. It is the most beautiful in coloring of all the family. The head and neck are naked, the caruncles on them differing from those of others resident in less tropical regions, and no breast tuft is present. The ground color of the plumage is a beautiful bronzegreen, banded with gold-bronze, blue, and red, with some bands of brilliant black. This bird can not be bred successfully nor domesticated away from its native heath, and even there it is more a wild bird in captivity than a sober inhabitant of the farm. It gets the Latinized terminization of its name because of the large and sharply defined spots characteristic of the longer feathers, giving them a fanciful resemblance to eyes. The same marking is more strikingly illustrated on the tail of the peacock.

The North American turkey, Meleagris americana, is the original species of the eastern United States. Its colors are black, beautifully shaded with a rich bronze, the breast plumage being dark bronze, illuminated with a lustrous finish of coppery gold. All this emblazons the plumage with a distinctive brightness, and in the rays of the sun the burnished appearance comes out with striking brilliancy. The



A TURKEY HUNT AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

Turkey hunting has been a fascinating sport ever since America was discovered. During the early years of the "Winning of the West," even in the time of the Spanish exploration, this fowl was regarded as a very desirable food, and when the Anglo-Saxon settled the country the turkey was a favorite dish. The bird is not a rapid flyer, and it rises slowly, but is hard to stop. Heavy shot, therefore, or better yet, a rifle bullet, is the surer ammunition. For the market the hunter will creep into blinds beneath the branches of the trees in which turkeys roost and in this way secure many more than by trusting to his skill on the wing.

full-grown, healthy bird is a beautiful picture of bronze, black, copper, and gold.

Other varieties known in the barnyard, and even recognized among dealers as having distinctive markings, are in reality only highly developed fowls with preserved peculiarities. The crested turkey has a topknot, resembling the topknot on the Polish family among chickens. In the latter family, however, the skull has an unusual formation natural to this breed, but which with turkeys and ducks is



(Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.)

A TURKEY ROOST IN WINTER TIME.

Turkeys in the wild state prefer the branches of low-lying trees for their perch. This habit of nature has been carried over into domesticated life, and farm turkeys must be given opportunity to carry it out. Even in winter they prefer out of doors, and only in extreme cold weather should they be induced to make use of a shelter or of a protected perch. Houses can be built for this purpose, but care must be exercised that they do not become too delicate by resorting to it unnecessarily.

an unnatural, that is, an anomalous growth. The white turkey is also only a developed breed. No benefit, consequently, can be derived from unnecessary subdivisions of the three great originals. As the growing of turkeys improved the stock, so the hardy American bird of the aborigines has become the prize fowl of to-day.

In the United States six standard varieties are recognized and grown. These are called the Bronze, Narragansett, Buff, Slate, White, and Black. The chief differences are in size and color of plumage. The Bronze and Narragansett are the largest, the Buff and Slate are the

medium, and the Black and the White are the smallest. The White seems, however, to have become a popular variety of late years, and has therefore increased in size until it now occupies the third place among many breeders.

The turkey has not been long under domestication, and consequently suffers from some unfortunate habits incident to captivity. Even as a home bird it loves freedom, and for healthy development demands a wide area over which to wander in search of food. It



(Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.)

THE WHITE TURKEY.

In America the White variety is called the White Holland, because some think that in came originally from Holland, although they are not natural to that country. In England they are called Austrian Whites, where they have been known for over a hundred years. Probably the Whites are "sports' from other turkeys. In the United States the size and strength have been increased by breeding, although the infusion of blood from the Bronze variety has detracted from the color of the plumage.

suffers under confinement, and should not be compelled to live within the narrow boundary of a suburban farm. It must have space, with fields in which to wander and trees in which to roost. It will not seek the shelter of a house, such as is necessary for the domestic hen, except in the severest weather, but sits aloft on the branches, free and independent like its American progenitors. Neither can the turkey be inbred, but must always have fresh blood from a different stock if the offspring is to develop the highest type of fowl, both in the sense of appearance and of market value. In reality, the close



THE BRONZE TURKEY.

This variety holds the post of honor in all the turkey family. It originated from a cross between the wild and the tame turkey, and is the breed usually selected when special attention is given to size. Probably more of this variety are grown than of all others, and prize specimens have been produced which weighed over 40 pounds. The beautiful rich plumage comes from its wild progenitor, while the superiority in size is the result of domestication.

relationship of the modern turkey with its aboriginal ancestry is proven by the fact that the domestic bird has been known to mate with its wild and migrating cousin, to the decided improvement of its kind, as well as the profit of the farmer.

The young of the turkey are called "poults," and they are as tender as bantam chicks. They must be nursed with a care far out of proportion to the freedom they require when they begin to look after themselves. Probably to bring to maturity young turkeys in the wild state demanded even greater care, but the female is prolific, and,



(Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.)

THE BARNYARD TURKEY.

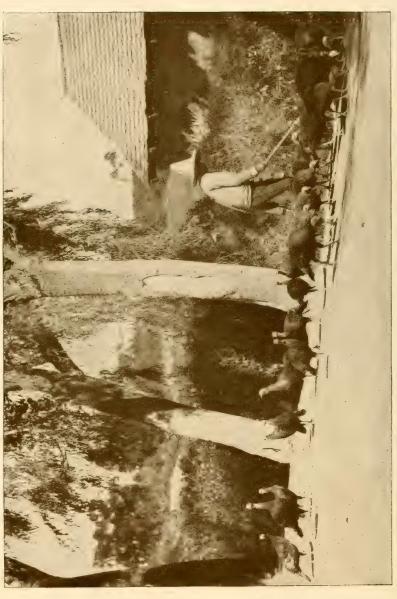
Texas headed the list of States producing the fowl at the date of the census of 1900. Then came Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Indiana. Rhode Island is noted for the excellence of the breed and the study given to the fowl, both as a scientific and commercial object. Although turkey raising is not a simple matter, the bird requiring more space than is found in a small farm, yet satisfactory profit is the general reward if proper attention is given to the business; and it is as simple to raise turkeys of superior quality as it is to raise those of inferior quality.

moreover, if she is deprived of her season's first brood, will frequently begin bravely again to lay the eggs and sit the second time for another family. Besides the enemy in the air, poults are exposed to hostile parasites and infectious microbes in the soil, and should be provided, therefore, with such clean and natural ground as they would find in natural conditions. They are at first helpless, almost senseless, little creatures, unable to feed themselves, often running around with open mouths as if they had no instinct for scratching their food from the earth beneath. If the mother does not attend to them, it is sometimes necessary to stuff the food down their little throats, until they

have acquired wisdom by practical experience. This is all a matter of ornithological technique, however, and can be found well discussed in farmers' bulletins of many agricultural departments and societies.

How did the turkey make his way around the world? He was transferred; that is to say, carried by the hand of man from one country to another and encouraged to propagate in an alien land, because he added one more delicacy to tickle the human appetite. Differing from fauna or flora that spread to the ends of the earth by the forces of nature, turkeys, like maize, would never have departed from their aboriginal habitat had it not been for human energy and desire. It is a slow bird, deliberate both in beginning flight and in the choice of its alighting. Interesting tales are told of the early days of turkey shooting along the banks of the Mississippi. How great flocks of the turkey used to gather for hours before the passage in the trees on the bank, scanning the opposite shore and gobbling about it to themselves as if they were to cross an unknown ocean. Finally they started, but lurched ahead, with the heaviness of a leaky galleon, and plunged exhausted into the swampy undergrowth at the river's edge. Here the hunter or perhaps some beast of prey would be lurking in concealment for the poor turkeys, who proved easy victims to their wily foe. Such sluggish migrants could never cross the Gulf of Mexico or the wider Atlantic Ocean by themselves. No; they were carried to Europe by the earliest discoverers as trophies from the New World.

Cortés mentions the turkey in one of his famous letters about 1518. He carried specimens of the bird to Spain in 1520, where they immediately became popular and were bred as a triumphant addition to the larder. It then became known as pavos, his cousin, the more pretentious peacock, being distinguished by the term pavo real—the fowl of kings. The turkey was a long time reaching France, for the first bird eaten there, mentioned in history at any rate, was served at the wedding of Charles IX and Elizabeth of Austria, June 27, 1570. This portion of the feast was supplied from Boston, Massachusetts. at that time an unknown settlement somewhere in the American wilderness. It seems to be admitted that the bird was introduced into England in 1524, where he soon became domesticated and assumed such local names as the Black Norfolk and Large Cambridge. It is an interesting fact that these descendants of the parent stock were carried back again across the Atlantic to New England, where, crossed with the original turkey already there, they began the breed that has spread from one end of the country to the other. In Europe they have become a permanent institution. Germany and France recognize the fowl as an indispensable factor in any holiday feast; in Spain, especially during Christmas time, the markets are alive with the Castillian vociferations of the bargainers, and the unavailing protests of the victims about to suffer from the results. In Madrid some of the prin-



Photograph by C. B. Waite, Mexico City.

TURKEYS ON THEIR WAY TO MARKET.

Just before the fiestas in any city of Mexico, the natives collect their fowls into troops and march them along the highway to the central market. The divers shows great skill in directing his timorous charges, and seidom does one escape from the flock. The same custom may be witnessed in Spain, where turkey raising has become as general as in America.



Photograph by C. B. Waite, Mexico City.

A NATIVE TURKEY MERCHANT.

The European explorers found the turkey domesticated in many parts of America. The fowl was one of the delicacies of the Mexican table. Since prehistoric times the Indians have cultivated it for the market, and many of the customs of sale are preserved, unchanged, to-day. The purchaser may select his choice in the village street, or the vender will bring the bird, alive and fresh from the farm, to the house door for inspection.

cipal streets are crowded with troops of these birds driven in from the country farms, while the Plaza Mayor, once the scene of the autos de fe of the inquisition, now is the center of a more innocent function, for in this square almost all the turkeys of the capital are offered for sale. The purchaser selects his live bird, which is then transported to the owner's home and butchered to make a Christmas holiday.

This noble fowl seems destined, therefore, to serve the appetites of man rather than to be an emblem uplifted on the banner of a race. Perhaps, after all, it is as worthy a function. His place is assured in the markets of the world. Time was when he could be bought for 10 cents, alive and gobbling. Five years ago the price of a bird ranged from 8 to 20 cents a pound, dressed, but the demand increases more rapidly than the supply, so that to-day he brings, dead, as much as that a pound, bones, feathers, and all. The census of 1896 reported a turkey supply in the United States of about 12,000,000, while that of 1900 showed only 6,500,000, the apparent decrease being due to the fact, as the Department of Agriculture sapiently discovered, that in the former year all birds and poults, all eggs in the nest as well as those expected, were enumerated. In the latter vear only actual birds of three months or more were admitted to the count. Assuming a normal growth of 30 per cent, this would give about 9,000,000 turkeys, or almost one bird for every nine persons in the United States. The standard weight of a healthy fowl ranges from 12 to 36 pounds, but not more than half of this remains for food. It can be well understood, therefore, that there is scarcely turkey meat to go around, and that, until the growers provide the country more bountifully, some one must soon do without this luxury for the great national holidays of Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The turkey is indeed dedicated to these two joyous festivals. On this account he has won his place in literature. Essayists have made him the subject of their themes, and poets have occasionally sung his praises. Shakespeare, to be sure, was more attracted to his humorous aspects, and ridicules a character by exclaiming:

Here he comes, swelling like a turkey cock.

Pope can not avoid the ironical, although he recognizes the value of-

An hundred souls of turkeys in a pie.

But Gay strikes a truer note. He gives us a picture of a Christmas, in which—

> From the low peasant to the lord The turkey smokes on every board.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUMS

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM.

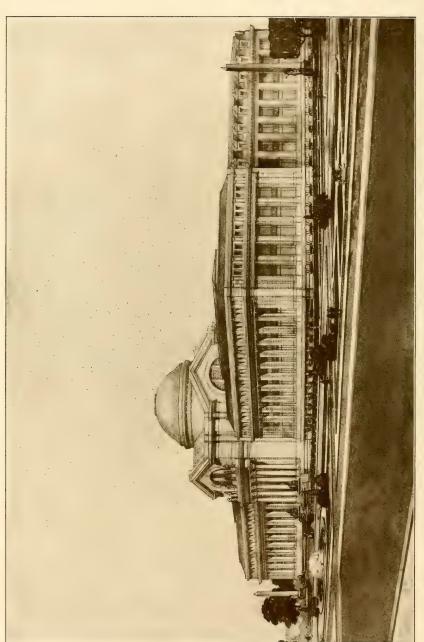
HE Smithsonian Institution, of which the National Museum is a branch, both in its history and its purpose, is somewhat unique among institutions having a general educational aim. In July, 1835, the diplomatic representative of the United States in Great Britain was informed by a London firm of solicitors that through the death of Mr. Henry J. Hungerford at Pisa, in



PARTIAL VIEW OF LARGE EXHIBITION HALL IN THE MIDDLE WING OF THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM. (As yet not completed.)

Italy, which occurred on the 5th of the preceding month, a conditional bequest in the will of Mr. James Smithson, who died six years before, covering substantially his whole estate, became operative in favor of the United States, and that the value of this bequest was about £100,000.

Upon investigation it was found that in his will, dated October 23, 1826, Mr. Smithson had left the income of his property for life to his nephew, Henry Hungerford, with the provision that at his nephew's death the whole property should go to such children as this nephew might have, but in case there should be no such children



Perspective view of the building as it will appear when finished. Taken from the southeast, and showing the south or main front and the east side. Hornblower & Marshall, architects. Reproduced from a water-color drawing by L. M. Leisenring. NEW BUILDING OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

then that the whole estate should go "to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." This was all. There were no further directions in the will or elsewhere, and in these few lines is contained the whole history of James Smithson's connection with the United States and with the institution he in this manner founded.

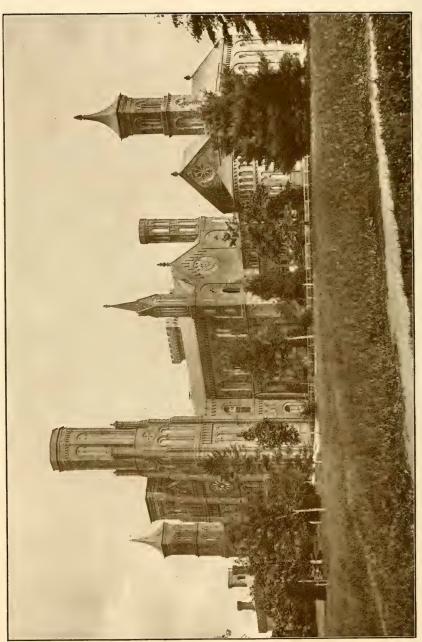
He was unknown in the United States, had never visited the country, nor is there any further record that he ever had any interest in the country or its institutions. He had been a man of retiring habits, a chemist and mineralogist of repute, and fellow of the Royal Society of London. He was born near Bath in 1765 and took an honorary degree at Oxford in 1786, at which time and several years later he was known as James Lewis Macie. He had enjoyed a very liberal allowance from his father, and in addition had received legacies from his father's half sister and his own half brother, the latter the father of Smithson's nephew mentioned in the will. From these sources he accumulated the fortune which came finally into the possession of the United States in accordance with the very singular provision in the will.

As giving an insight into the circumstances under which James Smithson made this bequest, Prof. Louis J. Agassiz, the celebrated naturalist, a number of years before his death, in a letter discussing the management of the Smithsonian Institution, said:

In this connection I ought not to omit mentioning a circumstance to which the United States owe the legacy of Smithson, which I happen accidentally to know and which is much to the point in reference to the controversy concerning the management of the Smithsonian Institution. Smithson had already made his will and had left his fortune to the Royal Society of London when certain scientific papers were offered to that learned body for publication. Notwithstanding his efforts to have them published in their transactions, they were refused, upon which he changed his will and made his bequest to the United States. It would be easy to collect in London more minute information upon this occurrence, and should it appear desirable I think I could put the committee (of Congress) in the way of learning all the circumstances.

If Professor Agassiz was not misinformed, a very unlikely fact, the Smithsonian Institution owes its origin to pique.

The amount received by Mr. RICHARD RUSH, the agent of the United States, and brought by him on August 28, 1838, to New York on the ship *Mediator* in gold sovereigns, and which represented the Smithson bequest, was something in excess of £100,000. This was after the payment of all costs of the chancery suit and other expenses. In United States currency it netted \$508,318.46. A small part of the bequest was left in England to secure certain interests under the will, which amount was subsequently turned into the fund.



NORTH FRONT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING. From a photograph taken in 1871.

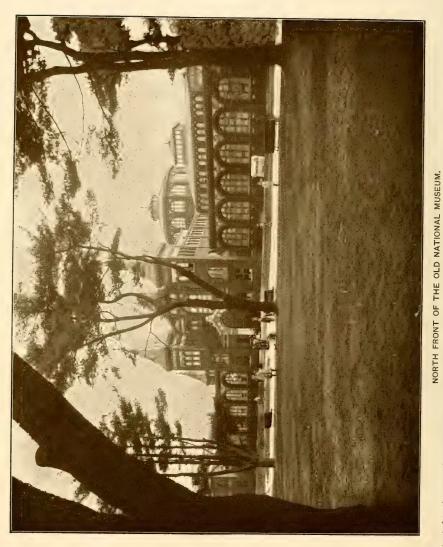
By direction of the Secretary of State, Mr. Rush deposited the money in the Treasury of the United States. Here it remained for eight years, awaiting the action of Congress as to its disposition. During these eight years the matter was again and again considered, both in the House and in the Senate, but without result. There was a considerable party in favor of returning the money to England, upon the ground that it was not within the constitutional power of the Government of the United States to accept or to administer a trust of this character. Even among those in favor of the trust, there was no consensus of opinion as to the purpose of an institution "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." Dozens of propositions were made for universities, and other schools, for research work in many different lines, and for libraries and museums, but upon none of these propositions was there at first any agreement.

In the Twenty-ninth Congress of the United States, which convened in December, 1845, a bill to establish the Smithsonian Institution was introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. ROBERT Dale Owen, of Indiana, and this bill, with changes and modifications, became the fundamental act creating the Institution. bill was, on December 19, referred to a select committee consisting. besides the author, of John Q. Adams, Timothy Jenkins, G. P. Marsh, Alexander D. Sims, Jefferson Davis, and David Wilmot. These names are all prominent in American history. Mr. Adams had been President of the United States, Mr. Davis was afterward Senator from Mississippi and Secretary of War in Buchanan's Cabinet and finally president of the southern confederacy, Mr. WILMOT became the author of the Wilmot Proviso, one of the landmarks in antebellum slavery agitation, in which agitation Robert Dale Owen was one of the leading figures on the abolition side. The other members of the committee, Messrs. Marsh, Jenkins, and Sims, are scarcely less well known in the history of the United States.

The bill both by action of the committee and by amendment in the House received substantial changes, and was passed on April 29, 1846, by a vote of 85 yeas and 76 nays. Mr. Sims, of the select committee, voted in the negative; Mr. Jenkins is not recorded as voting; all the others voted in favor of the bill.

The bill passed the Senate on August 10, 1846, and was signed by the President and became law on that day. The vote in the Senate was, yeas 36, nays 13. Daniel Webster supported the bill and John C. Calhoun opposed it.

In the act the purposes of the Smithsonian Institution are very broadly indicated. A Board of Regents is in control, and a secretary is the chief executive officer. The original board named in the act was authorized to select a site and erect a building "with suitable rooms or halls for the reception and arrangement, upon a liberal



Situated to the east of the Smithsonian Institution. The collections will be moved from here to the new building when completed.

scale, of objects of natural history, including a geological and mineralogical cabinet; also a chemical laboratory, a library, a gallery of art, and the necessary lecture rooms."

At this time the State Department had in its possession the books and manuscripts of Mr. Smithson, which had been sent from England, together with a mineral collection made by him.

In the act it was provided that this property should be turned over to the Institution and also that—

In proportion as suitable arrangements can be made for their reception, all objects of art and of foreign and curious research and all objects of natural



"JOHN BULL," LOCOMOTIVE NO. 1 OF THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.

This engine was built in England in 1830 and was among the first imported for use on American railroads. It was in effective service for forty years, and was employed to haul a train of cars to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The pilot was added in the United States.

history, plants, and geological and mineralogical specimens belonging or hereafter to belong to the United States which may be in the city of Washington, in whosesoever custody the same may be, shall be delivered to such persons as may be authorized by the Board of Regents to receive them and shall be arranged in such order and so classified as best to facilitate the examination and study of them, in the building to be erected for the Institution, and the Regents of the said Institution shall afterwards, as new specimens in natural history, geology, or mineralogy may be obtained for the muesum of the Institution by exchanges of duplicate specimens belonging to the Institution, which they are hereby authorized to make, or by donations which they may receive, or otherwise, cause such new specimens to be appropriately classed and arranged.

These two quotations give substantially everything contained in the act which in any way defines the object, purpose, and scope of the

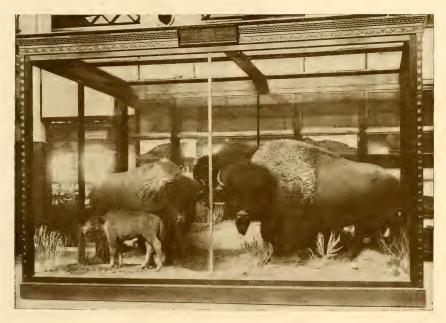


This arrangement is characteristic of the method adopted in the Museum to permit easy access by the public. WEST HALL, NATIONAL MUSEUM BUILDING, EXHIBITION OF ETHNOLOGY.

Smithsonian Institution, and it will be seen that the museum idea is a fundamental idea of the Institution.

The accumulations of interest added to the principal fund at the time of the foundation of the Institution amounted, in all, to about \$750,000, since which time the Smithsonian capital fund has been increased by gifts to nearly \$1,000,000. The building provided for in the act was completed in 1855.

The nucleus of the present National Museum was accumulated in the years between the return of Mr. Rush to New York with the



GROUP OF BISON OR AMERICAN BUFFALOES.

These animals were collected and mounted by W. T. Hornaday for the National Museum at Washington, District of Columbia. They are of particular value as representing a distinct American animal at one time very abundant but now practically exterminated in their native condition. A few herds have been preserved in government parks and zoological gardens.

Smithson legacy in 1838 and the passage of the act in 1846. This was done by a society known first as the National Institution and afterwards as the National Institute, organized for the express purpose of directing the Smithson bequest and of engaging in the pursuit of objects in consonance with Mr. Smithson's will. The museum of the society occupied rooms in the Patent Office building and came to be recognized as the proper place for the deposit of government collections. During the life of the society—it became inactive in 1846 and ceased to exist in 1862—it gave its principal efforts to collecting art and natural history specimens. These were collected both from private and from official sources, the most important among the latter being the United States exploring expedition around the world in the years from 1838 to 1842.



FAMILY GROUP OF THE SMITH SOUND ESKIMO. These figures are natural size, and illustrate in a lifelike manner native costumes and habits.

The foundation act of the Smithsonian Institution in effect made the museum an integral part of the Institution by giving to the latter custody of the national and other collections specified in the act. No date was assigned for the Regents to accept the obligation, and believing the income from the Smithson fund to be inadequate for the support of so great an undertaking, the collections were not removed from the Patent Office until in 1858, twelve years after the foundation of the Institution and three years after the completion of its building. This was done after Congress appropriated money for building cases, for the removal, and in part for the care and preservation of the collection.

Meanwhile the Institution itself had begun the foundation of a museum collection, its first specimens being the small but valuable mineralogical cabinet of the founder, Mr. Smithson. The Smithson collection was destroyed by fire in 1865.

The purpose of the first executive officers of the Institution was, and such has been the purpose of those following, to make the collection one of scientific value. To this end the services of private persons, fur traders, explorers, army and navy officers, have been enlisted in the cause.

The title "National Museum" was first recognized by Congress in 1875 and came into general use at the time of the display of the Government collection at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

This exhibition, both in the objects displayed and the method of display, was a revelation to the American people who were familiar with only the small cabinets of college or local museums. At the close of the Centennial Exhibition the Government collection was returned to Washington, and it was recognized that special provision must be made for the National Museum as such. An appropriation was made for the erection of a suitable building, which was completed in 1881 and is 300 feet square, not counting the four corner projections. Congress assumed the expense of maintaining the National Museum, to continue under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Museum outgrew this building, extensive as it was, so that in 1904 an appropriation was made for a second building, with cost limited to \$3,500,000. This building was completed this year, 1909. It is located on the Mall, directly facing the Smithsonian Building, and is a massive and dignified structure, four stories in height and built of white granite. It has a frontage of 561 feet, a depth of 365 feet, and a height of 82 feet.

The Museum is divided into departments of Natural History, including Anthropology, Biology, and Geology, the Arts and Sciences, and a National Art Gallery. The whole is under the control of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with an assistant secretary in charge.



FAMILY GROUP OF ZUÑI INDIANS.



EASTERN MOOSE.

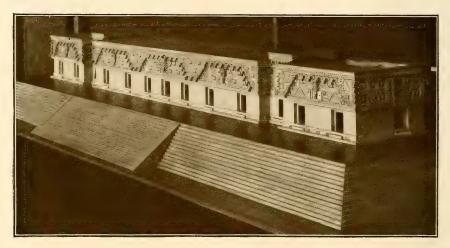
Designed by William Hornaday and executed by J. Palmer and A. H. Forney. This specimen of a distinctly American animal is one of a number collected in Maine, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario.

Anthropology has nine divisions: Ethnology, Physical Anthropology, Historic Archeology, Prehistoric Archeology, Technology, Graphic Arts, Medicine, Historic Religions, History.

Biology has eight divisions: Mammals, Birds, Reptiles and Batrachians, Fishes, Insects, Mollusks, Other Marine Invertebrates, Plants.

Geology has five divisions: Physical and Chemical Geology, Mineralogy, Invertebrate Paleontology, Vertebrate Paleontology, Palebotany.

In general the collections are of two classes, those objects which are exhibited in the cases to the general public, and those which are not. The former are the exhibition series and constitute the Museum as seen by the ordinary visitor. These objects are arranged, labeled, and classified in glass cases. The latter is the record and study series which are preserved for the use of scholars and specialists.



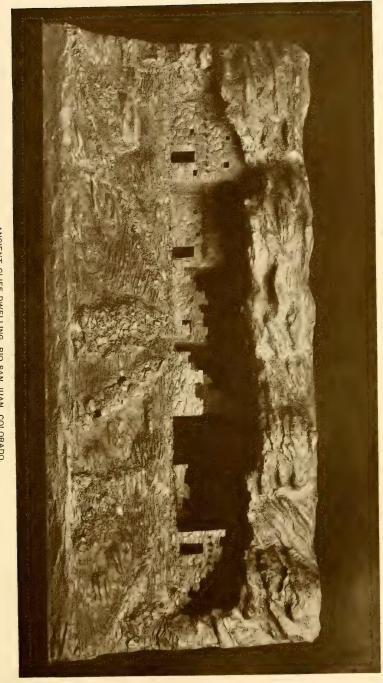
HOUSE OF THE GOVERNOR, UXMAL, YUCATAN.

The model of this aboriginal building was developed by careful research in the ruins found in Yucatan, Mexico. It is a wonderfully fine specimen of prehistoric American architecture.

The record collections of the Museum have grown until the total number of specimens now numbers over 6,000,000. Not all the material has been studied and classified, but as fast as this is done by the large scientific staff of the Museum it is placed in the record series.

In order to admit of examination and study by those not connected with the Museum, access to the reserve or study series is given to all properly qualified persons engaged in original research. This privilege is taken advantage of by scientists from all over the world who visit the Museum for the purpose of study. It is one of the world's great libraries of natural and art objects.

Occasionally material is sent to representatives of other institutions for study and comparison. This is in addition to the regular exchange of duplicate specimens which is constantly carried on with



ANCIENT CLIFF DWELLING, RIO SAN JUAN, COLORADO.

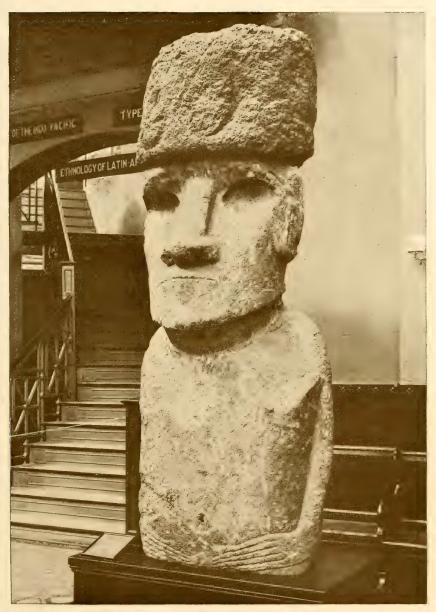
institutions and private collectors all over the world and which is in itself one of the main sources from which new specimens are derived.

As a branch of the more popular educational work of the museum, of which the exhibition series is itself the principal exponent, is the sending of classified collections in particular subjects to colleges and schools. These collections are made up from duplicate and surplus material, are classified and labeled and arranged in carefully select sets.

The National Art Gallery, a department of the Museum, while it has not yet attained the rank of the great galleries of Europe, is well on the road to attain such rank. Hitherto want of proper space for exhibition purposes has made what is even now a really fine collection, particularly of paintings, more or less unknown as such, and the name National Art Gallery has not that significance in the world that it deserves. The old collection which began in the days of the National Institute has been added to from time to time. Most prominent among these additions is the collection of Mr. William T. Evans of works of contemporary American artists and Mr. Charles L. Freen's collection of American and Oriental art, which have been donated to the National Gallery.

The Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and chief executive officer is Dr. Charles D. Walcott and the Assistant Secretary in charge of the National Museum is Mr. Richard Rathbun. Mr. Rathbun, a man of broad scientific knowledge, and in the particular field of biology of international reputation, has under him a large corps of specialists whose work of identifying, arranging, and classifying material has been of the greatest value not only to the scientific world but also to the cause of popular education.





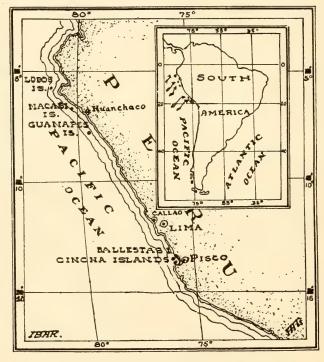
STONE IMAGE OF ANCIENT CONSTRUCTION FOUND IN EASTER ISLAND, SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

These curious relies of a forgotten epoch have no authentic history and the natives of the island have preserved no traditions relating to them. The National Museum at Washington, District of Columbia, has one of the few images for public exhibition.

THE GREAT GUANO DEPOSITS OF PERU :

N the coast of Peru, opposite the bay of Pitco, nearly midway the equator and the tropic of Capricorn and something over 100 miles south of Callao lie the Chincha Islands.

These islands and the mainland opposite are in the dry zone of Peru, the zona seca, in which rain so seldom falls that aged men can count on the fingers of one hand the times in their lives



MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF THE GUANO ISLANDS.

when they have seen this marvelous thing—water falling from the skies.

These islands are small, high and rocky, barren and uninviting to the last degree, yet out of them has come wealth to stagger the dreams of oriental imagination. One thousand million dollars has been paid for the guano of the Chincha Islands. Reckoned in gold it would take 15,000 heavily laden pack mules to transport the weight, a train perhaps 30 miles in length.

It is doubtful if there be another spot of equal size on the earth's surface from which so much wealth has been taken as from the guano beds of the Chincha Islands.

But these islands were not the only source of Peruvian guano. The Macabi, the Guanape, the Lobos, the Ballestas, and the Huanillos and the Pabellon de Pica have also furnished quantities of guano. Besides these there are scores of small islands and points along the mainland where guano exists.

The word "guano," or "huano," is the Spanish rendering of the Peruvian word huanu, meaning excrement. There are many varieties of Peruvian guano having different fertilizing values due to their different chemical constituents, but these were all more or less alike in their origin. They were all mainly the excrement of marine birds mixed with the remains of the birds themselves and perhaps some fish or seal remains.

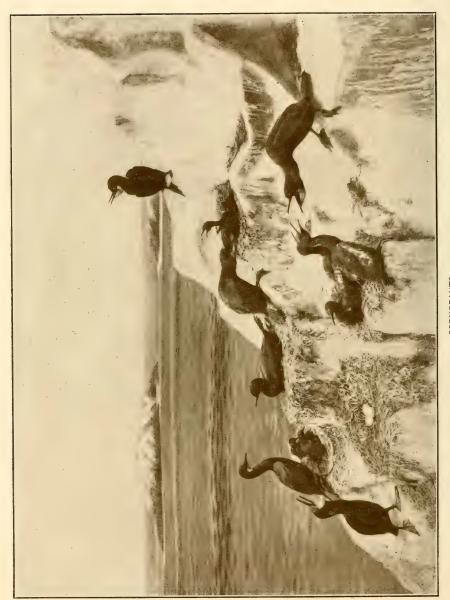
The deposits were from the most recent to the very old. some cases on the Chincha Islands they reached a depth of 160 to 180 feet. The lower strata of such deposits might be thousands of vears old.

Nowhere else in the world are marine birds found in so great quantities as along the west coast of South America from Panama south to Chile. The great majority of these birds have their roosts and breeding places on the Peruvian Islands or on points of the mainland. Their presence in such immense numbers is due to the quantities of fish found along these coasts, upon which the birds feed. Cormorants, pelicans, sea gulls, marine crows, etc., in clouds numbering hundreds of thousands may be seen at any time flying low to or from the islands or hunting their food. But the birds alone could not have produced the Peruvian guano; it was necessary to have the rainless climate of these islands in order to accomplish the result.

There are hundreds of bird islands in other parts of the world, some in the United States, but the excrement and remains of the birds found thereon is not Peruvian guano, although the deposits may be valuable for fertilizing agricultural lands. Even with the Peruvian guano chemical analysis shows great differences.

Manures are of three kinds, as supplying the three constituents needed for plant life, nitrates, phosphates, and potash. These constituents are found in a natural state in all good soils, although generally not well balanced, nor are the two latter found always in an available form. The constituent most often wanting is the nitrogenous, and this is the one most easily lost and most costly to supply in any artificial form.

All excrements contain fixed nitrogen in the form of urates and salts of ammonia, but these are to a large extent lost unless the



 ${\tt CORMORANTS}.$ Photograph from American Museum of Natural History.

manure is at once applied to the land, and even then the nitrogen may be washed out before it can be made available for plant growth. When left exposed to a humid atmosphere for any length of time or rain is allowed to fall on it the fixed nitrogen is rapidly leached out. It is on this account that Peruvian guano, in its natural state, never having been exposed to rain or dampness, has retained its nitrogenous properties, and is more valuable than other guanos. Some Peruvian guano contains all three elements of plant life, and all of it contains the two elements—phosphates and fixed nitrogen. The latter, as has been said, is the most valuable element from a commercial standpoint.

When first sent to Europe guano was sold at a fixed price per ton without regard to its chemical analysis. This price was at first as



TAKING OUT THE GUANO.

low as \$40 or \$50 per ton, but later rose to \$60 and \$70. Subsequently the price was made to depend on analysis, and on the London market, which set the price, it was estimated at 19s. 2d. each unit per cent per ton for the nitrogen and 2s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the same basis for the phosphates, the latter calculated as tricalcic phosphate and the former as ammonia.

The proportion of ammonia varies in the different guanos and in different layers of the same deposit. It may run from a very low percentage up to as high as 25 or even more in the best samples of Chincha guano. The phosphates may run from 20 or 30 up to 75 or 80 per cent. First-class Peruvian guano is such as contains above 10 per cent ammonia.

When the Spaniards came first to Peru they found the natives using guano on their crops of maize, aji, and alfalfa. The deposits were regularly worked, and each village had its proportion of guano from the islands allotted as a necessary element in growing crops, just as it had its proportion of water from the great irrigation canals coming down from the high Andes. The Incas were skilled agriculturalists, the early Spanish settlers in Peru were not, so both the irrigation works and the application of guano fell more or less into disuse. But its use was never entirely abandoned, and was known to Spanish writers during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, although practically unknown to the rest of Europe and to North America until well in the nineteenth century.

The credit of first bringing it to the serious attention of Europe is ascribed to Humbolt, who in 1804 brought a specimen from the Chincha Islands, which was analyzed by several of the leading European chemists. But it was not even then that its value was fully recognized, and not until Liebig had taught the world the value of artificial manures that Peruvian guano was estimated at its true worth. In 1840 a firm of Lima merchants sent the first cargo to Europe, consigned to a Mr. Myers, of London. Two years afterwards the amount transported to England was 182 tons, and twenty years thereafter, in 1862, it was 435,000 tons. Between 1851 and 1860 the amount of shipping that loaded at the Chinchas represented 2,860,000 tons, and between 1853 and 1872 guano to the amount of 8,000,000 tons was shipped from the north and middle islands. In this last year the Peruvian Government prohibited the further export of guano from this group.

The Guanape Islands, about 30 miles from Santa, were first worked in 1869, and in three years 838,853 tons of guano were taken off. These are two small islands, the larger less than three-fourths and the smaller less than one-half mile across. About 60 miles north of the Guanapes and 30 miles from Huanchaco, the port of Truxillo, are the three Macabis. Shipment of guano began from these islands in 1870, and two years later the quantity of the deposit remaining was estimated at about 400,000 tons. These islands are all north of Lima; the Chinchas are to the south.

Still farther north and near the Ecuador border is the Lobos group. The outer island of this group, Lobos de Afuera, contained a very large deposit, and the inner island, Lobos de Tierra, another deposit of considerable extent.

However, prior to the war with Chile, which began in 1879, the principal source of exports of Peruvian guano, after the exhaustion of the Chincha deposits, was from Tarapacá, the most southern province of Peru, and which was ceded to Chile at the close of the war in 1884.

These deposits were carefully examined in 1874 and found to exist at the north point of the table-land, which extends to the river Loa in 21° 23′ S., on an elevated cliff called "Huanillos," in 21° 15′ S., and at Pabellon de Pica, an immense cone rising out of the sea 1,000 feet, with slopes formed of guano deposits, in 20° 58′ S. There were smaller deposits at Chomache, Islotas de Pajaros, Quebrada de Pica, and at Patache.

Estimates as to the original amount of these deposits varied, but it was probably in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 tons. In 1876 there were more than 300 ships taking cargo from these southern deposits.

After the exhaustion of the principal deposits on the Chinchas—all the deposits were not exhausted, the decree 1872 prohibiting



CHUTE FOR BRINGING DOWN GUANO.

export preventing this—the export of guano fell off. The amount shipped from this date until the breaking out of the war with Chile was still considerable, about 350,000 tons or over a year. This represented an annual value of over \$20,000,000.

During the war the guano industry fell into the hands of the Chileans. By a decree February 9, 1882, the Chilean Government ordered a sale of 1,000,000 tons of guano, half the proceeds of which were to go to the Peruvian creditors. By the treaty made by Chile with the Iglesias government, which was ratified in March 8, 1884, and which ended the war and the Chilean occupation, Tarapacá, with the southern guano and nitrate deposits, were unconditionally ceded to Chile. Peru retained all the remaining islands,

but the industry was for the time destroyed. The best deposits were worked out, and though during the sixties and seventies a stream of gold reckoned in units of millions had been poured into Peru, the country had but little after the Chilean war to show for it. But the guano beds were not depleted, and the myriad web-footed birds sailed up and down the coast, nightly sought its rocky islets, and there bred and reared their young. Guano making was still going on, and with a policy of conservation Peru might draw for centuries a large revenue from the industry. The swarms of fish in the ocean, the rainless climate, and the birds were there. It was then that the policy somewhat similar to that applied by the United States in preservation of the fur-seal herd of the Alaska islands—which policy was successful until the coming of the pelagic seal hunter—was adopted in Peru for the exploration and preservation of the guano industry.

In 1890 a contract was entered into with the Peruvian Corporation, which had taken over the state railways, giving it the exclusive right to export guano up to 3,000,000 tons. Under this contract the corporation has worked ever since, and the receipts from guano have

risen to over \$1,500,000 a year.

This contract has not always worked smoothly; there have been many disputes in relation to it, but at the present time these have

been for the most part adjusted.

In all the corporation has exported in eighteen years about 1,000,000 tons of guano. The shipments in 1898 amounted to 21,826 metric tons (of 2,204.6 pounds) and in 1899 to 30,795 tons. Since then the amount has increased. In 1905 it was 73,369 tons, worth £285,729; and in 1906, 90,413 tons, worth £361,652. It can be seen that Peruvian guano has not deteriorated in quality and is still the highest priced and most valuable fertilizer in the world. The exports in 1906 were to five countries—Great Britain, 30,234 tons; Belgium, 26,198 tons; United States, 16,155 tons; Germany, 15,388 tons; and Holland, 2,438 tons. In 1907 about 106,000 tons were taken from the islands, of which amount about 80,000 tons were exported and the remainder used locally. During the year 1909 the only guano exported is that from the islands north of Callao. The deposits to the south are reserved for the uses of domestic agriculture.

No complete survey has yet been made showing the amount of guano deposited on the islands each year. In a report made in March, 1908, to the Minister of Fomento by Mr. Robert E. Coker, who had studied the subject in reference to the Ballestas, in one season there were deposited 2,000 metric tons, covering about 20,000 square meters, and on the south island of the Chinchas the deposit covers 60,000 square meters and amounts to 5,000 tons. This guano

is of the very best quality.

These two deposits cover a comparatively small part of the territory. The report deals only with two of the groups and of one island only of one of them. On the Guanapes, the Manabis, the Lobos, and the other islands to the north the deposits are many times greater, and if properly protected can be made to yield a sum much greater than that now derived through the Peruvian corporation.

The methods used in working the deposits have not been the best,

but these methods are being improved.

Under the old Inca civilization of Peru the guano islands were apportioned to the several provinces of the Empire; the deposits were



SHIPS LYING OFF SHORE WAITING TO LOAD GUANO.

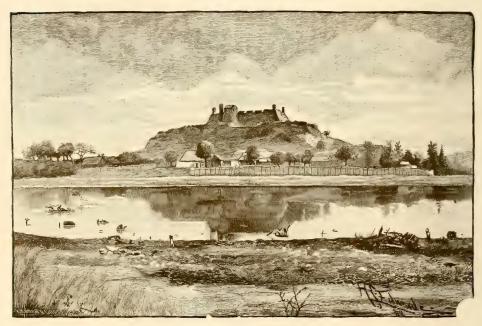
carefully guarded and the manure fairly divided. Closed seasons were enforced and care exercised that the birds were not unduly disturbed. It has been the policy of the Peruvian Government in recent years to revive the old Inca regulations enforcing closed seasons and rotation in digging.

By a decree of December 28, 1904, the digging of guano between the months of February and November was prohibited under a penalty of \$1.95 per ton. This is the beginning of legislation in the right direction for the preservation of this one of the most valuable assets of Peru.

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CARTAGENA: "THE HEROIC CITY"

"ARTAGENA DE INDIAS," as it was termed by the ancient governments, on the north coast of the Republic of Colombia, now spoken of in Colombia as the "Heroic City," has more of the tragic and melodramatic in her history perhaps than any other city on the Western Continent. The stage settings about which the many events took place are to be seen



THE OLDEST FORTRESS IN AMERICA, CARTAGENA.

yet, arranged to the various effects in the tragedies and dramas which occurred in the earlier periods of its existence.

Older than any city of America and the New World except Santo Domingo and Mexico, and founded by virtue of royal decree which declared it a "Very Royal and Loyal City," it has retained more of its early characteristics, perhaps, than all the others. The medieval flavor surrounds it. Its antiquity is everywhere in evidence, and the air of romance hangs over it. One feels it, sees it, hears it at every step within its old, battlemented walls.

^a By Isaac A. Manning, Consul of the United States of America at La Guaira, Venezuela.

When Bastides first took refuge within its harbor in 1501 he declared it the natural point for a city, and Pedro de Heredia, who was to govern it through many vicissitudes, and finally die in shipwreck on the shore of his native land, whither he had gone to answer charges of his enemies, was given the first warrant as Governor of Cartagena. He established the city in 1533, and the following year the King of Spain sent there a bishop of the church. From that time to the end of Spanish rule no place on the Spanish Main suffered more changes from prosperity to adversity, and vice versa.



A SECTION OF THE HISTORIC WALL OF CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA.

Erected by Spain at a cost of \$55,000,000 for protection against pirates. Cartagena was the port whence Peruvian gold was shipped to Europe, and is now one of the leading ports of Colombia.

Here came the gold of the Perus for shipment to Spain, and, as the capital, it was the center of attraction for all sorts of adventurers. The frequent visits of pirates and buccaneers led the King of Spain to authorize the wonderful series of defensive works which encompass the town and harbor and which stand to-day as monuments to the constructive skill and engineering craft of the old Spaniards. The ramparts, battlements, and general series of fortifications are so constructed that they are declared faultless from the view point of military engineers. They are all remarkably well preserved and are unique, in that their counterparts are not to be seen anywhere

else in the New World. Built of coral stones, many of them so huge in size that one wonders how they were handled, they are laid in a concrete, the mixture of which seems to be an entirely lost art. This is proven through efforts of the modern workmen to repair breaks



VIEW OF CARTAGENA.

in walks and walls, which repairs show no such strength as the old works of centuries ago.

Here came, before these muniments and donjons were built, such jolly visitors as Robert Vaal, Martin Cote, Sir Francis Drake,



CARTAGENA HARBOR.

the Sieur de Pointes, Du Casse, and other rovers, each being remembered by what he took away rather than by what he left; and the scenes of their exploits are pointed out. Among others, at the old convent of Santa Candelaria, on the top of the hill called "La

Popa," lying back of the town, and which serves as a landmark to mariners passing that way, the white or light yellow buildings being visible for many miles at sea, one is shown where one of these gentlemanly fellows, in the spirit of pleasantry which so frequently manifested itself among them, is said to have hurled the nuns, who then held solitary worship there, over the edge of the perpendicular cliff on which the monastery and convent stand.

This old convent, one of the points which would first attract the curious attention of the tourist, was founded in 1608, and in the story of its foundation, it is said, the Holy Virgin appeared to Friar Alonzo de la Cruz Paredes, then at Bogota, ordering him to go at once to Cartagena and there to erect a convent on the top of the



COLOMBIAN MAN-OF-WAR "CARTAGENA," FORMERLY THE PRIVATE YACHT OF THE SULTAN OF MOROCCO.

first high hill which he should see immediately near Cartagena; for in that hill lived the malignant spirit which was worshipped in the form of an animal by the Indians, and whose worshippers called the spirit "Uri, Uri, Busilace, Veni." This idolatry, it is reported, was confessed by a man of mixed blood, Luis Andrea by name, many years afterwards. Andrea was said to have had a pact with the devil, and this fact and his other sins were found out by the famous "Holy Office," or Inquisition, in its own mild and persuasive way. To show its full appreciation of Andrea's confession, report says, the court mentioned had him burned at the stake.

The Inquisition sat here from 1610 to 1821, and among the many interesting structures of the city is the house, now occupied as a private dwelling, where this famous judicial body held its court.

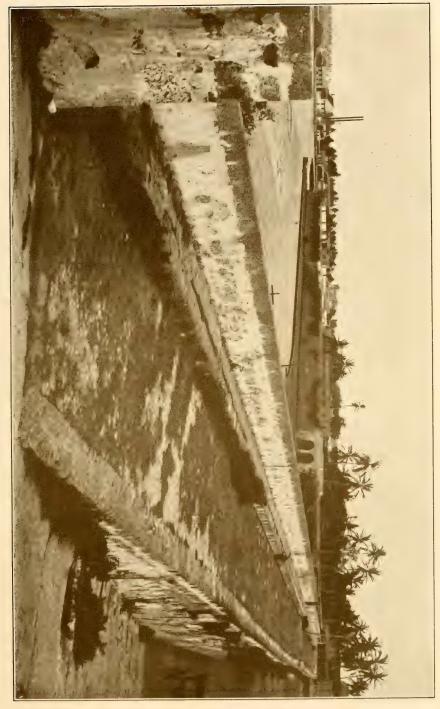
There are any number of wonderful old churches, in all styles of architecture and in all conditions of repair or ruin, now being occupied for all manner of uses. Many of them date from the sixteenth century, but the greater number were erected in the seventeenth. Among the older is the convent of Santo Domingo, occupied as a Dominican monastery to-day, and for which the King of Spain, in 1730, authorized the collection of money to be used in its repair, stating that "owing to its antiquity this convent is rapidly falling into ruin." It was erected in 1539, and is a most enchanting old place, with a chapel in which are three wonderful flat arches. The cathedral was erected soon after, and in this will be found paintings of all



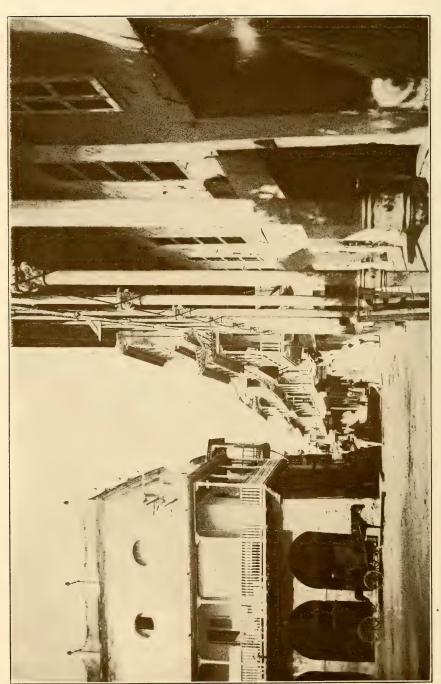
STREET SCENE IN CARTAGENA.

the former bishops, and some wonderful examples of wood carving. Here is also one of the finest samples of Italian marble in the New World. This is a pulpit which is said to have been intended for Lima, Peru. The ship in which the pulpit was shipped was wrecked at Cartagena, however, and the pulpit is said to have floated ashore. Reshipped later, the second vessel met the fate of the first, according to tradition, and the altar again appeared upon the beach. This was taken as an evidence of the Divine will that this altar should remain at Cartagena. However that may be, it is there, and admired by every lover of sculpture who sees it.

One of the prettiest chapels of the city is in connection with the hospital, formerly the convent of the Santa Clara nuns. In this the altar is a wonderful piece of gilded carving, and the pulpit erected, nobody seems to know when, is of the most artistic workmanship, inlaid, and the panels set with beautiful paintings.



A PART OF THE WALL SURROUNDING CARTAGENA.



LOZANO STREET, A TYPICAL STREET IN CARTAGENA.

In the church of San Pedro Claver lie, in a vault beneath the altar, the bones of the famous saint whose name the church bears. Visitors are shown these bones which seem to bridge the chasm of centuries when it is remembered Claver's service as priest to the negroes was in the early seventeenth century. These are the remains of America's only saint, so far as I can learn, he having been canonized by Pope Leo XIII in 1888.

In fact, nearly all the old churches and their contents, where the church buildings have not been taken for other uses, are worthy both



THE BATTLEMENTS OF FORT SAN FELIPE DE BARAJAS, CARTAGENA, WHERE VERNON'S TROOPS WERE DEFEATED.

It is presumed the troops were led by Col. Lawrence Washington in this attack.

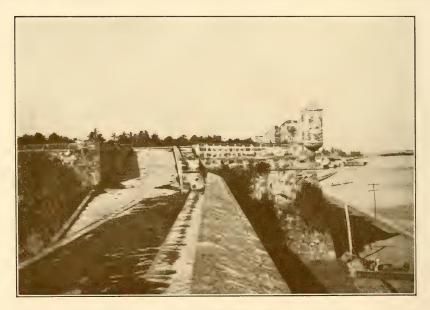
time and study, for I believe that little is known of their real treasures, and that Cartagena is so little known is a source of wonder to anyone who has an opportunity to see its quaintness and know some of its rare antiquities.

San Felipe de Barajas, an old castle and fort lying on a low hill overlooking the city, is full of interesting underground passages, as are many of the fortifications, and although utterly abandoned and falling into ruin, is still a formidable stronghold.

Tradition has it that the underground passages, entrances to which are open, and which in recent years have been explored for short distances, formerly connected the stronghold with the convent of Santa Candelaria on the Popa and also with the house of the inquisition, the cathedral and the church of San Pedro de Claver, which was formerly the church of St. Jean de Dieu.

San Felip was the most formidable of all the series of intrenchments outside the city walls, and withstood the attack of the British Admiral Vernon's soldiers after he had captured all the other forts about the harbor.

One thing that lends interest to the history of this old castle and Vernon's memorable siege of Cartagena in 1741 is that Lawrence, older brother of George Washington, was the ranking captain of colonial troops under Vernon, and that without doubt took part in the attack on this old fort, which ended in the defeat of Vernon's effort to capture Cartagena. Colonel Washington died after his return to Virginia from a disease contracted while engaged in that campaign. He visited the islands of Barbados, Trinidad, Nevis, etc.,



A CORNER OF THE BATTLEMENTED WALL, CARTAGENA.

seeking health, and George Washington accompanied him for a while; but he soon returned home to his deathbed. It was Colonel Washington's connection with Vernon in this siege of Cartagena which led to his naming his country seat "Mount Vernon," which place after his death became the property of his brother, the future "Father of his Country." It is well known that many of Vernon's troops, in his attack on New Spain, were from the Colonies.

In this article there is room to touch but incidentally on the riches of antiquity which lie open to the casual traveler who visits "the heroic city." But I feel sure, without entering into the odiousness of comparison, that no other city on the West Indian routes of tourist travel offers so much of interest to the sight-seer as does Cartagena, the old capital of New Spain.

OPENING UP ORIENTE"

N June last The Cuba Railroad Company began work on an extension of its present system which will add 163 miles of new road to the 441 miles already in operation under its ownership in the three provinces of Santa Clara, Camaguey, and Oriente. Trains will be moving over the new tracks by June, 1910, for construction is being pushed at a pace equaled, in this country, only by The Cuba Railroad itself in putting through (1900–1902) its line from Santa Clara to Santiago.



JIGUANI, IN THE BAYAMO DISTRICT, PROVINCE OF ORIENTE, CUBA.

One of the small villages awakening to the influences of the newer Cuba.

The new line leaves the present main line at Marti, in Camaguey Province, running thence to the historic city of Bayamo, in the heart of Oriente, a distance of 81 miles. From Bayamo a branch will turn southwestward to the important Caribbean port of Manzanillo, a distance of 34 miles. The main line will continue from Bayamo 48 miles to Palma Soriano, a town in communication (via 12 miles of road to San Luis already in operation) with the city of Santiago de Cuba (33 miles to the southeast), capital of the eastern province, and second in importance in the island of Cuba.

^а Ву І. А. Wright, editor of The Cuba Magazine, Camaguey, Cuba.

Work on this extension was begun from three points at one and the same time—Marti, Manzanillo, and Palma Soriano—and from all three directions it is being prosecuted at top speed. Gangs of Galician laborers, paid according to what they accomplish, are working week days and Sundays, from dawn to dark, and on moonlight nights.

The maximum grade on the line will be 1 per cent, and the sharp-

est curve 4°. The general work is not heavy.

Features of the line are its bridges, especially those spanning the Cauto, largest stream in all Cuba, which, because it makes a great

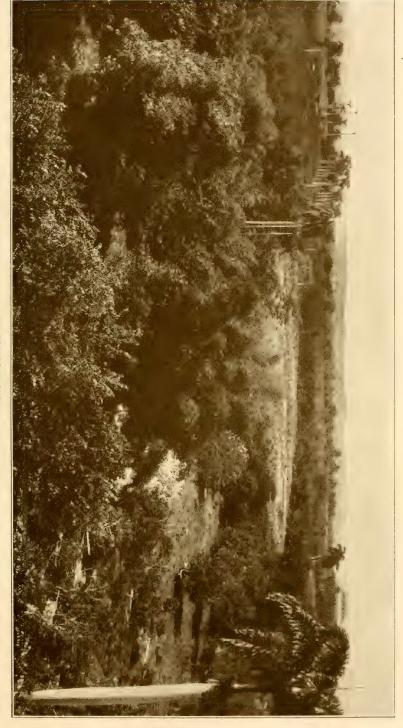


BUILDING CULVERT ON THE HIGHWAY FROM BAYAM TO MANZANILLO

A strong support must be given to such portions of the road as run through swampy soil. In Cuba the piles driven are often of native hardwood, hand hewn, which, if sold in the United States, would be worth hundreds of dollars.

bend to the north before taking its final direction north and west of its source, has had to be crossed twice.

The first crossing is just outside the town of Palma Soriano, from bluff to bluff, over a distance of 514 feet. This is a deck bridge with one 60-foot girder, two 157-foot deck spans, and two 80-foot deck girders at the west end. The fourth span rests on two cylinders sunk 35 feet from the ground level to bed rock, rising 20 feet above the ground. In the concrete work of this bridge 2,000 yards of the material were employed. All was ready for the steel superstructure within a month of its commencement and the bridge was finished in September.



A LANDSCAPE IN CUBA.

In the extreme eastern province royal palms grow as luxuriantly as they do in western Cuba. The scenery is very beautiful, but still scarcely impressed by the influence of man.

The grade line is 96 feet above the water at its lowest. In the dry season the Cauto is little more than a purling brooklet; when the rains descend, the floods come, in sudden and tremendous rises. This bridge is erected to withstand even the "twenty years' high water," of which old inhabitants speak respectfully. Throughout all the extension special attention has been paid to questions of drainage, which in this vicinity are particularly important.

There will be on the line two steel viaducts—one over the San Francisco River and one over the Remanganaguas, both at no great distance from Palma.



A PRIMITIVE ROAD IN ORIENTE PROVINCE, CUBA.

Cuba is so frequently visited to-day that every province is determined to place even its worst roads in such a condition that they may be used by the tourist on horseback or automobile.

Rio Guaminao will be crossed by a deck bridge, composed of two steel girders and a 40-foot girder approach on the west.

The Contramaestre River will be spanned by a bridge the same length as the first across the Cauto, but the spans are divided differently; it will have two 157-foot spans and one 200-foot span across the main channel. This will be the largest span on the road.

The Cautillo River, near Santa Rita, will be crossed by a single 120-foot span, and the Bayamo River will be crossed by two 150-foot, through-truss bridges, with a 110-foot deck span on the east and a 40-foot deck girder on the west end.

The second crossing of the Cauto at Guamo will be five 80-foot, through-girder bridges, with a draw span to accommodate vessels navigating the stream at this point.

The new road will be laid with 75-pound rails on ties of the hard, durable woods of Cuba, hand shaped from the big trees felled in clearing the right of way. Among the varieties found useful are acana, guayacan, sangre doncella, jocuma, yava, jiqui, jucaro, and caguairan. These woods last for years, especially the three last named, ties of which laid elsewhere are sound after sixty years' exposure.

From Marti to Guamo the route of the extension is through especially heavy forests, the very presence of which is indicative of the fact that the soil which supports them is fertile and virgin. The



ONE OF THE NEW ROADS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN CUBA.

The stones used in macadamizing are brought from the beds of the near-by streams.

entire district is sparsely populated. Opportunities for profitable development are numberless.

The city of Bayamo lies in the Bayamo Valley, largest in the island. Its lands are rich, well watered by clear streams pouring off the Sierra Maestra, well drained, and now supplied with the one advantage, lack of which has heretofore prevented their proper exploitation by capital and industry employing modern methods; that is, means of communication with the rest of Cuba and the world at large.

Earliest Spanish colonists appreciated the location, and Bayamo was among the first settlements made in the island; the city was one of the seven founded by Diego Velazquez, conqueror and first governor of Cuba. Later the town developed at the expense of Santiago,

as, being less accessible, the population of the seaport fled thither to escape pirates. Later still it suffered neglect on account of this very inaccessibility.

Theoretically, Bayamo is on the "royal road" between Havana and Santiago de Cuba. In reality, this "royal" road is far from deserving its grandiloquent title; it is a very poor road indeed save in those few sections where it has been macadamized. It marks the route to be followed, generally, by the Havana-Santiago central artery of travel, according to Col. William Black's road plans approved and ordered executed by former Provisional Governor Charles E. Magoon. It will be recalled, too, that that plan provides



MODERN ROAD CONSTRUCTION IN CUBA.

As soon as the heavy foundation is laid every modern device for scientific road building is utilized. Even steam rollers are imported to assure the best results,

for a branch from this grand trunk line to a north coast port, and another to a south coast port in each Province. Manzanillo (population, 15,819) is the most important southern port, if Santiago be considered eastern, in Oriente. Its principal exports are cedar, mahogany, and sugar. It is point of call for vessels frequenting the Caribbean side of Cuba.

Therefore, and in accordance with Colonel Black's plan, a wagon road from Bayamo is being built to Manzanillo. It is, in theory, the south coast branch from the main road; in reality it is isolated, for as yet that grand trunk road does not exist beyond San Luis. To San Luis, from Santiago, a good macadamized road was built by



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Gen. Leonard Wood; eventually, following the provisional administration's plan, it will connect with the twenty-odd miles of good road which are in use eastward from Camaguey.

W. J. OLIVER, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is the contractor building the 57 kilometers of the Bayamo-Manzanillo calzada. It lies through a region notorious for bog holes, the worst to be encountered between Cape San Antonio and Point Maysi. They are impassable in the rainy season, which is six months of the year, even for ox carts drawn by a dozen yokes.

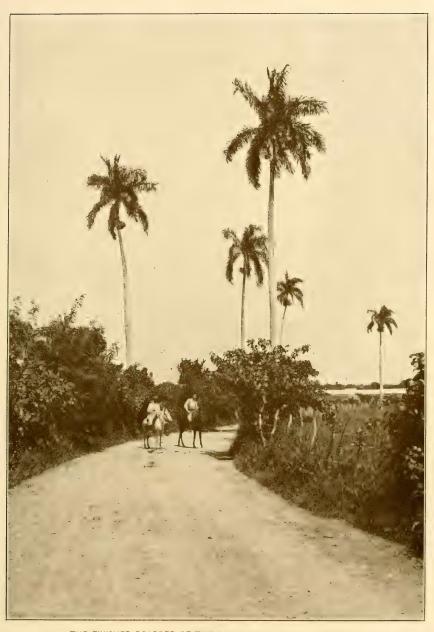
Owing to the nature of the country it was in some places necessary to raise the road on a considerable embankment over the flat plain. Many culverts had to be put in. These were largely made of hard wood cut in the vicinity, the logs being hewn by hand. Two bridges were built—a one-span steel bridge over the Yara and a two-span bridge of the same material over the Bayamo River.

Because of the topography of the country, its utter lack of means of transportation, and of almost all other facilities, the work of building this Bayamo-Manzanillo highway has been difficult. Neighboring nature has been called upon to assist, by way of contributing not only hard wood, but also stone for macadam from the river beds. Almost the entire population of the vicinity was hired to labor on the undertaking. Already the completion of a good, smooth macadamized highway from port to interior city is in sight. The work will be finished to the last detail in three or four months.

Bayamo (present population 4,102) was, prior to the Ten Years' War, counted the richest city in Cuba. It bore the brunt of that fierce struggle, in the course of which many of its patriotic people wrecked their fortunes, sometimes destroying their own plantations and homesteads rather than permit the Spanish to profit by occupancy. With the conclusion of the wagon road to Manzanillo and the commencement of actual work on the railway which is to connect the town with Santiago in the east, and with Camaguey and Havana in the west, animation has seized the great district entire, of which Bayamo is headquarters, and this region, given the natural advantages with which it is endowed, can not in the course of its development do less than restore the city to the very important place it formerly occupied.

Beyond Bayamo, on the way to Palma Soriano, the railway will pass through Baire, like Bayamo, renowned for patriotism. Here was made the memorable declaration (*Grito de Baire*) which commenced the war against Spain that culminated in American interference and the establishment of the existing Republic.

Baire is in the Contramaestre Valley. This valley, beautiful with palm trees, its water courses feathered with wild bamboo, ridged with minor hills on slopes of which hang fields of corn, coffee, cacao, yucca,



THE FINISHED ROADBED OF THE BAYAMO-MANZANILLO HIGHWAY.

Cuba has hundreds of miles of highways of this character, making the island one of the most delightful resorts for automobilists in the world.

and bananas, is inclosed by towering mountains which furnish it with never-failing streams, to say nothing of the final touch of grandeur to enhance its delicate loveliness.

In those mountains are valuable deposits of minerals, especially iron and manganese, the exploitation of which the railway makes possible.

Near their base the new line reaches the highest altitude it attains, 580 feet above the level of the sea.

The Palma Soriano district is famous for its coffee. Its yearly output at present is estimated at 30.000 quintales. Its plantations are primitive in their arrangement and cultivation. Every process ob-



THE TYPE OF AN OLD BRIDGE IN ORIENTE.

This photograph was taken on November 20, 1907, just before the construction of the highway was begun.

served until the product is brought to town for its first sale is antiquated. Yet the profit is large, even to careless growers. Cacao is planted haphazard among the coffee trees. According to prevailing prices the grower favors now one and now the other. Corn yields two crops per year. The fields are planted in rows wide apart, and as one crop matures the other is started in the open space. The vicinity produces tobacco, but this industry seems to have fallen off as others, coffee for instance, became more remunerative. Starch is exported. It is made from yucca, on little estates, by aboriginal processes.

The town of Palma Soriano itself (population 2,333) dates from earliest years, when a man named Soriano, according to Sr. D.

Emilio Bacardi's "History of Santiago de Cuba," settled there, and having no church in which to worship, marked a cross on a palm tree before which to perform his devotions. The place was called "The Palm of Soriano," and this is the name, abbreviated, which has persisted to this day.

The arrival of the railway built out from San Luis, establishing connection with Santiago de Cuba, put new life into the town. It has a water system and an electric-light plant. Real prosperity was assured by the commencement of the work out of Palma on the new extension. When that line is put in operation, by June, 1910, Palma will become a leading shipping point.



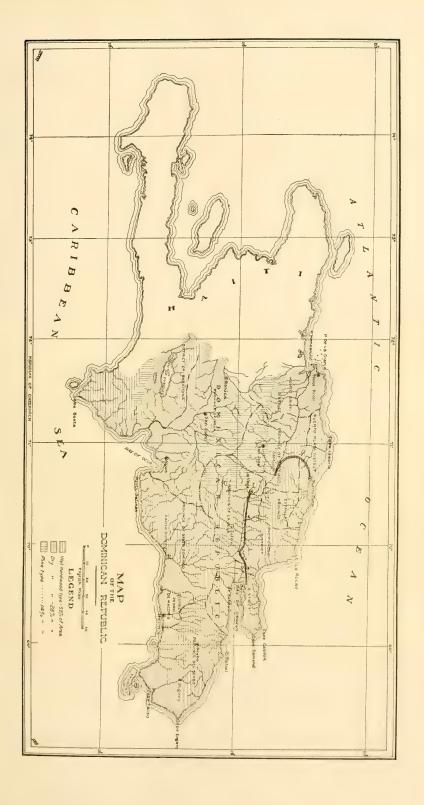
THE TYPE OF A NEW BRIDGE IN ORIENTE.

This photograph was taken on December 29, 1908, after the completion of the Bayamo-Manzanillo highway.

The extension seems to complete the system of the Cuba Railroad which, then, will serve the three eastern Provinces adequately, extending from Santa Clara to Santiago de Cuba, through Camaguey, touching the north coast at the very important Bay of Nipe, and the south coast at Manzanillo. The northern prong of the fork which divides at Marti traverses a good cane, cattle, and lumber district on the one hand, while the other, the new line, penetrates an even richer district on the other. Moreover, when it is completed, the extension will become the main line, for the through Havana-Santiago express trains will follow its route rather than the more northerly course they take nowadays. This will considerably shorten

the time between the two cities named. It will make it possible for visitors to the island to travel through its richest quarter, heretofore not accessible to them with any comfort, and it will contribute much toward making the historic city of Santiago itself more popular with tourists, for whose entertainment there old hotels have been renovated and new ones opened only recently. Also, and this seems more important, it will open to northern energy and investment a part of Cuba which, up to this time, has enjoyed little of the consequent inspiration. The favor is reciprocal, for in exchange for the industry and the cash, Oriente will return sure profits at high rates.





COMMERCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FORESTS OF THE DO-MINICAN REPUBLIC* ::

HE Dominican Republic exported during the year 1908 timber and timber products to the value of over \$71,000. The species shipped were lignum-vitæ, mahogany, satinwood, ebony, cedar, and such dyewoods as divi-divi, fustic, and logwood. The table given below shows in detail the amounts and value of the timber exported during 1907 and 1908, and the countries to which it was sent. This table was compiled by the general receiver of Dominican customs, and is published here through his courtesy.

Wood exports for the calendar years 1907 and 1908.

MAHOGANY.

Countries.	1907.		1908.	
Countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
United States. United Kingdom Germany France Spain Italy			Feet. 129, 683 31, 398 46, 880 10, 876 1, 498 3, 179	\$6, 967 2, 783 4, 065 1, 155 75 149
Cuba. Porto Rico. Other countries			146 8,244 33,622 265,526	385 1, 466 17, 051

LIGNUM-VITÆ.

United States United Kingdom Germany France	225 120 27	\$26,478 4,217 2,075 266		
Italy. Other countries	761	10, 489	140 501	1,410 $6,362$
Total		43,525	1,074	16,990

ALL OTHER WOODS.

United States. United Kingdom. Germany. France.	6,155 5,958 3,101	 5,685 4,922 3,865
France. Spain		
Italy Porto Rico.	 675	 340
Other countries		
Total	 57,129	 37,358

^a By Karl W. Woodward, Missoula, Montana.

The Dominican Republic has long had a reputation for the high quality of its hard-wood timber. Some of the best mahogany in the West Indies, and probably in the world, was shipped from this island. Dominican mahogany was famous not only for its large size, but for the beauty of the polished wood. Large quantities of the other valuable hard woods and dyewoods mentioned above have also been exported from this Republic, since its forest resources have always been one of the main assets.

Although this island has been settled since the time of Columbus, there are not more than 100 miles of good wagon road, and the two short railway lines only open up a comparatively small part of the Republic. Owing to the difficulty of bringing timber out of the interior, lumbering has been almost entirely confined to the immediate coast. A belt 25 miles in width, extending around the coast and along the railways, will take in all of the cut-over area. By reason of the lack of good roads the tools used in getting lumber out have also been very primitive. Carts are almost unknown, and a great deal of timber has been packed out on mules. Of course such drivable woods as mahogany have been cut from the banks of the principal streams, but these cuttings have not extended any great distance back from the main streams on account of the difficulty of dragging the logs through the dense tropical woods. The great cost of getting at the timber has only made it possible to market at a profit the choicest parts of the most valuable timbers. Everywhere in the cut-over areas one sees parts of logs which could have been used if the means of transportation had been such as to permit their being taken to the seacoast cheaply. In addition to this great waste of usable material of the species which have a recognized place on the market, there has also been an almost total neglect of those species of timber which have not attained a reputation. There are, unquestionably, a good many species which can be used to just as good advantage as the hard woods, which, like mahogany and satinwood, have an established place on the timber market. That these have not been used does not indicate any lack of valuable qualities, but merely shows that the great cost of exportation has prevented lumbermen from experimenting with any species whose reputation is not well established.

Eighty-five per cent of the land area of the Republic is covered with timber. While, of course, the clearings which have been made for agricultural purposes are much smaller now than they will be in the near future, yet at least 50 per cent of the island is better adapted to growing trees than to the production of field crops. Hence, even with the expansion of the cocoa, tobacco, sugar cane, and rice plantations, which is sure to come with the development of the country, there will still remain a very large part of the Republic which can

be advantageously devoted to the growing of timber. The conservation of these timber resources will not only insure a steady income from the exportation of lumber, and furnish the timber upon which the development of the agricultural and mining resources will depend, but will also conserve the water needed for irrigation and prevent the occurrence of destructive floods in the parts of the Republic which have a heavy rainfall.

The timbered areas may be divided into three types, each of which has a distinctive flora, and presents different problems to the lumberman.



A RIVER IN THE REGION BEARING THE WET HARDWOOD TIMBER.

WET HARD WOOD.

All of the eastern side of the island is covered with what may be called the "wet hard-wood type." Here the rainfall varies from 60 to over 100 inches per annum. The vegetation is luxuriant, and the woods bear out the conventional idea of a tropical forest with a dense crown cover under which numerous vines and creepers grow. In this kind of a forest the machete is absolutely necessary to make any progress at all. For pack trails or wagon roads the clearings have to be made very wide in order to prevent vegetation from encroaching upon the roadway, and to make sure that the sun will reach the ground. Although the trails are frequently cut out 100 feet wide, they are commonly, even in the dry season, merely a series of mud puddles. In the timber where the sun does not have a chance

to dry out the soil, it is very difficult to take a horse through without danger of its "bogging down."

The following list gives not only the names of the important species found in the "wet hard-wood type," but also shows roughly the size which these species attain. While these estimates of height and diameter are not based upon large series of measurements, vet they are conservative and furnish in a brief way more definite information in regard to the development of these species than long descriptions would.

WET HARD-WOOD TYPE.

Species.		breast high hes).	Total height (feet).	
···········	Average.	Maximum.	Average.	Maximum
Nbey	15	35	60	. 8
Acana				
Aceituna		12		6
Algarroba (Hymenæa courbaril L.)	25	35	75	10
Almacigo		35		7
Almendro (Laplacea Wrightii Griseh?)	20	30	70	8
Amacei (Copaifera officinalie Japq.)	20	30	70	8
Baria				
Bera				
Cabilma	}	40		9
Candelon.	25	40	70	(1)
	25 20			9
Caimito de eucuyo (Chrysophyllum L.). Caoba (Swieteni Mahogani (mahogany) L.).	24	35 65	70 70	8
Sano (Cordia acrasacantus Icoa)	20	36	70	12
Capa (Cordia gerasacantus Jacq.)	20 25	45		8
Caya Cedro (Cedrela (cedar) Odorata L.)	20	80	75 70	9
'eiba	40	65	85	13
Cigua (Nectandra Rottb.)	40	25	00	19
anafistola cimarron	30	40	65	1 8
Chicharon	00	40	00	
Cochinilla		***********		
Cuerno de buey		9.1		8
Copey (Clusia rosea L.)	40	100	75	12
Ebano (ebony)	10	100	***	14
Espinillo (satinwood)				
Franadillo				
duaconejo		12		6
Ioja ancha	15	30	.).)	7
abilla (Hura crepitans L.)		60		12
agua				
iqui	15	30 ,	5.5	7
uan prieto	10	30	40	6
obo	25	40	60	10
aurel	20	40	70	' 9
imoneillo				
Ialagata	8	12	50	7
fembrillo				
Iora (fustic)	18	30	65	
Nogal (Juglans jamaicense) (black walnut DC.)	1.5	30	60	.5
Palo amargo				
Palo blanca	18	. 30	(ii)	(1)
Palo burro				
'alo colorado		00		
Palo de leche	15 12	30 20	60	, ÇN
Palma real (Roystonia regia L. Cook)		20 1	60	, S
'alo de tabaco 'ino (Pinus (pine) occidentalis SW.)		48	70	7
ino macho (Zanthoxylum martinicensis Lam.)	20	42	70	12
oma rosa (Eugenia jambos L.)		10	30	5
Quiebra hacha (ax breaker).	5	5	40	(2)
Roble (Tecoma pento phylla Tues.)	9 24	40	50 S0	12
Tarana		20	.50	7.
Yaya (Eugenia Mich.) (Lancewood)		10	(()	4
aya (Lagenna Mich.) (Lancewood)	9	10	(()	1

Although this type is distributed from the sea level to an elevation of over 8,000 feet, yet the greater part of the valuable species are confined to elevations below 2,500 feet. This is the reason why it will not be possible to get such large mahogany from the Republic in the future as has been taken out in the past. Large, finely developed trees are never found except in the deep, rich soil of the bottom lands; and while it is true that the timber resources of the interior remain almost untouched, yet it is futile to hope that these virgin timber lands will yield as large quantities of mahogany, satinwood, ebony, logwood, dividivi, and fustic as have been cut from the vicinity of the seacoast. A list is given below of the species occurring in the "wet hard-wood type," which are confined to the lower levels.



A RIVER IN THE REGION BEARING THE DRY HARDWOOD TIMBER.

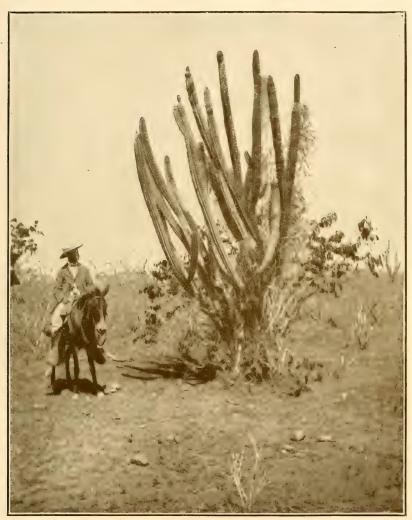
Species only occurring below 2,500 feet above sea level.

Abey. Canafistola cimarron. Jabilla Acano. Mora Copey. Palo de tabaco. Algarroba. Ebano (ebony). Espinillo (satinwood). Caoba (mahogany). Tarana Capa. Grandillo. Yaya (lancewood). Ceiba. Hoja ancha

The tropical hard woods present a marked contrast to coniferous forests and even to the hard-wood forests of the temperate regions. The latter species are almost invariably gregarious, and it is possible to log a large quantity of one species from a unit area. In the Tropics the valuable species are scattered singly over large areas. Two and three mahogany trees to an acre is a common stand.

Careful estimates show that over large areas the hard woods now valuable seldom exceed 500 feet board measure per acre.

Logging in the "wet hard-wood type" is beset by many difficulties. The frequent rains not only hinder work, but make the securing of a roadbed a very difficult matter. Unquestionably, the cheapest way in



CACTUS IN THE DRY HARDWOOD REGION.

which to get logs out of such a forest is by a railroad. Good drainage may be secured much more cheaply upon a railroad right of way than where a wagon road must be maintained. But it is seldom that there is a large enough stand per acre of species which are at present recognized as valuable to justify the expense of maintaining the railway. The problem may be solved in one or two ways.

Either the land may be used for agricultural crops after the timber has been removed, or a market must be worked up for those species which are considered valueless. Much of the land belonging to this type has been cleared for sugar and cacao plantations, but only the most valuable tree species have been removed for lumber. The others have been burned in order to clear the ground. Careful study ought to reveal ways in which these otherwise useless species can be used as substitutes for the more valuable kinds of lumber, or for the manufacture of such by-products as wood alcohol and charcoal. In tropical countries, where large fires are not needed, alcohol and charcoal ought to meet an urgent demand for easily ignited and clean fuel.

The steeper slopes occupied by the "wet hard-wood types" will be very difficult to log economically. Clearing will be out of the question, because the frequent rains will wash the soil so that agriculture can not be practiced. From its importance in preventing floods, by far the wisest course will be to keep intact, or cull only very conservatively, the mountain slopes which are covered by this type.

DRY HARD WOOD.

The type map which accompanies this article shows that the "dry hard-wood type" is confined to the western part of the island, where the moist trade winds are shut off by high mountain ranges. A list of species occurring in this type, together with estimates of the size which they reach, are given below:

DRY HARD-WOOD TYPE.

Species.		iameter breast-high (inches). Total height (fee		
Species.	Average. Maximum.	Average.	Maximum.	
AheyBaitoa.	15	35	60	80
Bayahonda blanca	15 12	35 30	60 45	70 60
Bayahonda prieta Campeche (<i>Hematoxilum campechianum L.</i>) (logwood)	10 20	30 30	25 70	45 80
Caoba (Swieteni mahogani L.) (mahogany)	18	30 15	70 25	90
Dividivi (Casalpina coriaria Willd.) (divi-divi)		12		60
Guayacan (Guaiacum officinale L.) (lignum-vitæ)	15 12	20 20	50 40	65 50
Mora (fustic)	15 20	25 30	50 60	70 80
Tamarindo (Timarindus indica L.). Trejo.	20	30	60	80

The average stand per acre is often less than in the "wet hard-wood type," since the trees do not stand so close together. Throughout this type the annual rainfall is less than 30 inches per annum, and the dense, luxuriant vegetation of the eastern side of the island

is replaced by plants which can withstand long periods of drought. The trees are much shorter and more branchy, and large areas are covered with tree-like cacti. Except for these spiny cacti, logging is rather easy, because the soil is commonly dry enough to furnish a good hauling surface.

PINE.

The interior of the Republic around the headwaters of the main streams is covered with extensive stands of almost pure pine. The wood is almost identical in quality with the loblolly pine of the southeastern United States. The only other species which occur in this type are a few hard woods, palms, and a form of pencil cedar



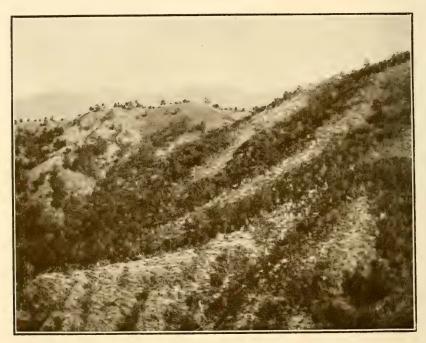
HEAVY GROWTH OF PINE NEAR JARABOCOA.

which find congenial sites in the moist canyon bottoms. The stand per acre varies from 20,000 feet to 2,000 feet. The timber is naturally more dense on the eastern slopes of the mountains, where the rainfall is heavier. On the western side, the stands are very open and the trees short and scrubby. In nearly all the better stands of pine there is a dense undergrowth of poma rosa. This will form a very serious obstacle to cheap logging, since the roads and skidding trails necessary to get the timber out will have to be cut through it. And, in addition, the shade from this undergrowth keeps the soil continually wet and sticky.

As yet very little of this pine timber has been cut. There are a few small sawmills, which pay about \$20 per thousand for logs deliv-

ered at the mill and receive \$30 per thousand for the rough lumber. Some difficulty has been experienced in driving this kind of pine. The younger trees, which have a high percentage of sapwood, do not float, but the mature timber drives well, since it has a large percentage of light heartwood.

Sporadic attempts at tapping this pine for turpentine have been made. The product compares very favorably with that of the southeastern United States, and there seems to be no reason why the business can not be put upon a profitable basis.



OPEN GROWTH OF PINE IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE REPUBLIC.

Since there has been so little lumbering done, it is difficult to give a careful estimate of the probable cost of operations carried on in accordance with the methods employed elsewhere. Labor is comparatively cheap, 50 to 75 cents a day being the prevailing wages for unskilled workmen. While very few natives have had any experience in logging, there seems to be no reason why they should not, under capable leadership, develop into good woodsmen. Given a stable government, they will work industriously. Anyone who has seen the immense amount of labor involved in clearing up a sugar or cacao plantation must entertain great respect for the working capacity of the men who have made the clearings.

The Dominican Republic enjoys an enviable reputation for its healthfulness. Malaria and yellow fever are almost unknown, and even with a marked increase in the population simple sanitary measures will insure almost the same degree of working efficiency as is obtained in temperate climates.

At present the cost of living is very high on account of the import duties on clothing and foodstuffs which are not raised in the country. The customs receipts are the main source of income for the Government, and the prices of such standard articles as flour and cotton goods are almost double what they are in this country. Realizing the severe check which these import duties are putting upon the industries of the country, arrangements have already been made to reduce the tariffs.



PINE-CLAD HILLS NEAR JARABOCOA.

The system of land titles prevailing in the Republic is similar to that which is in vogue in parts of New Mexico and California. Large grants of land were made during the time of the Spanish occupation to individuals. Instead of being subdivided amongst the descendants of these original grantees, the tracts have been held more or less in common. Each family uses as much land as it needs for its maintenance. The population has not been, up to this time, dense enough to occupy more than a small portion of the arable land within the Republic, so that this communal system of land ownership has worked very well. However, with the influx of emigrants, subdivision of these large tracts amongst the individual owners must follow in the same way that the grants in the southwestern part of the United States have been broken up.

Lumbering has been one of the most important industries of the Dominican Republic, and, under a wise policy of conservation and utilization, the timber resources of the island will continue to be one of its chief assets. While the exports of such foodstuffs as sugar, coffee, and cacao will increase greatly, there must always remain a large area of land which is better suited to growing trees than any agricultural crop. A statesmanlike policy in the development of the means of transportation will make it possible to reach the untouched timber resources of the interior, and the Dominican Republic ought to supply from her virgin timber lands the needs of those other West Indian islands from which the timber has been recklessly cut off. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica are already feeling the effects of the short-sighted policy which has permitted the destructive exploitation of their timber lands.

To anyone acquainted with the geography of the West Indies it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the favorable location of San Domingo. It lies on the main route of travel between North and South America and has several convenient harbors for vessels sailing between Europe and Central America. This advantage will be augmented, naturally, by the opening of the Panama Canal. After careful weighing of all the pros and cons the Dominican Republic will be found to offer a very attractive field to the lumberman, whether he wishes to cut hard woods or pine.

CABINET WOODS.

Caoba (mahogany). Acana. Espinillo (satinwood). Candelon. Nogal (walnut). Ebano (ebony).

Caracoli. Cedro (cedar).

Bayahonda. Sabina.

CONSTRUCTION WOODS.

Caoba (mahogany). Quiebra hacha. Baria.
Roble. Cuerno-de-buey. Chicharon.
Caja. Jique. Aceituno.
Cigua. Amacei. Tarana.
Capa. Granadillo. Algarroba.

Pino (pine). Baitoa.

Hoja ancha. Yaya (lancewood).

CROSS-TIE WOODS.

(Durable in contact with the ground.)

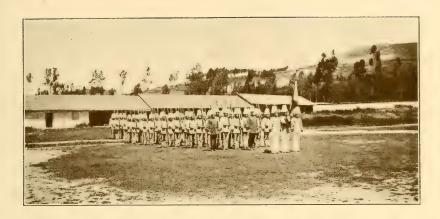
Caoba (mahogany). Roble. Aceituno.

Mora. Candelon. Baitoa.

Jique. Carcoli. Baria.

Bayahonda. Cedro (cedar). Cuerno-de-buey. Capa. Almendro. Hoja ancha.

Quiebra hacha. Nogal (walnut). Algarroba.



ECUADOR'S MILLIARY SCHOOL : :

■HE Military College of Quito is one of the most recent institutions of its kind on the Western Hemisphere, having been founded in 1897 by the present President of Ecuador. Gen. ELOY ALFARO. It is indicative of the modern ambition of the Republic, in a line with the progressive spirit of all nations, to offer to the young men of the country an opportunity for first-class military training, as well as to foster in the youth of the land that regard for discipline which is such an essential factor in the activities of twentieth century life. Ecuador has hitherto been somewhat isolated from the rest of the world and even from its nearest neighbors, Colombia and Peru, lying, as it does, among the mountains of the Andes. But, with the completion of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway the beautiful plateau on which the capital and the more cultivated areas of the Republic are situated has become easily accessible, and the future prosperity assured to the Republic by the completion of the Panama Canal will rapidly overcome the natural obstacles against which the country has heretofore been obliged to contend.

The whole nation, therefore, is anticipating its participation in the advancement of Latin America, and recognizes that this college and the education imparted in it is one important factor toward that end. Their spirit of nationality is intense, and while they are proud of their history, they desire to unify their forces so as to be able to have their military training the same in all parts of the country.

In the beginning it was considered best to call to the aid of the college distinguished officers who had been trained in the best schools of Europe. This is a system adopted by many of the countries of the



GROUP OF INSTRUCTORS AT THE NATIONAL MILITARY SCHOOL.

world, and has its advantages, because the highest skill or training can be acquired only from those who have had practical experience derived from an army which has been for generations in the field. To-day, however, instruction is given by Ecuadoran officers, who within the past few years have profited by their foreign advisers, so that they are competent to carry on the instruction independently.

Col. Olmedo Alfaro, a son of President Alfaro, is the present director of the Military College of Quito. Colonel Alfaro received his military education in the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York.

At the end of his studies there he went to France and served diligently and for a long time in the French army. He then returned to Ecuador to introduce to the newly established institution such tactics of both the New and the Old World as seemed most fitting



CORPS OF CADETS FROM THE MILITARY SCHOOL MARCHING ON THE CAMPUS.

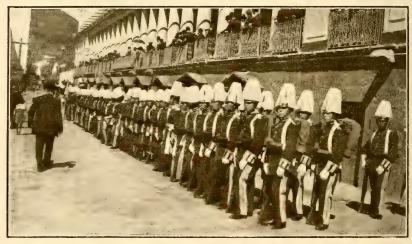
for the national environment. A brother of Col. Olmedo Alfaro, Colón Eloy Alfaro, is at present following the same career at West Point.

The tactics of the Military College of Quito are based, to a considerable extent, on German methods. The regulations of the German military school have been adopted and the uniform is patterned after that of the young German officers. The school is the nucleus of the army, and as Ecuador has thus established a model school, there is no doubt but that the result will be a model army, trained and disciplined in the best sense of the word, and prepared most creditably to perform the functions pertaining to that branch of the government service.

This school at Quito is destined to rank along with such efficient institutions as those of Chile, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil. The latter have had a longer existence, but there is no reason why Ecuador, beginning under such favorable circumstances, should not be able, within a short period, to show quite as admirable results.

The Military College of Quito will soon have a new and elegant building, which will be equipped with all modern improvements. The director has done and does his best for the progress of the institution, to which he is completely devoted, and which, therefore, is largely indebted to him for its present state of prosperity and thoroughness. In fact, the entire Alfaro family, led by the President, have shown continuous interest in the school and everything relating to military education, and the Republic is sincerely grateful for their devotion.

Quito, the capital of Ecuador, it is worth repeating, lies almost on the equator at an altitude of 9,600 feet. Towering above it for 6,000 feet more is Mount Pichincha. The valley in which the city lies extends to the north and south, and along it are highways of great age, built partly by the aboriginal inhabitants and partly by



REVIEW OF CADETS FROM THE NATIONAL MILITARY SCHOOL AT THE OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION IN QUITO.

the later Spanish settlers. From Quito another well-traveled highway leads gradually down to the chief seaport of the Republic, the city of Guayaquil. This is now paralleled by the recently constructed railroad which, as the plans of the Government are completed, will be extended along the central plateau to touch the well-settled areas there. The climate of Ecuador on the coast is that of the tropical zone, while in the interior it is in all respects, except that of latitude, a temperate country. It will be seen, therefore, that the military problems presented by Ecuador are quite unique. They require particular study, because tactics applicable to portions of Europe would be of little value in such a country as this. The authorities in the school have, consequently, a great problem before them, and they have done wisely to lay such a thorough foundation for the study demanded for its successful solution.

SUBJECT - MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 20, 1909.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		
Industrial Census of the Argentine Republic	July 21, 1909	R. M. Bartleman, Consul- General, Buenos Aires.
Railways of Argentina—Prosperity of 1908-9 TRADE NOTES.—Railway from Serrezuela to San Juan to be completed by January, 1910. Population of Tucuman on June 30, 1909. Population of Santa Fe on same date. Success of ambulance wagons imported from the United States for the Health Department of Buenos Aires; more to be ordered. Announcement from Santiago de Chile that the Transandine tunnel will be open to Juneal during August, 1909. Over \$40,000 to be spent in improving the national college at Parana. The Railway Exhibition Commission has decided to ask the Government to present a bill to Congress guaranteeing to foreign exhibitors at the exhibition to be held in 1910 that no patent shall be granted for similar articles to those they exhibit and that they may petition for patents on such article. Concession requested by the Radio Telephone Co., of New Jersey, fora concession for 99 years to establish radiograph stations in the Republic and on ships flying the national flag. Notice to navigators that a luminous buoy has been placed on "Los Pinos" rock, in the North Channel. Experimental shipment of live steers from Bahia Blanca for Iquique, Chile, on July 20. Number of domestic fowls in the Republic and on Ships flying the factories of the sublicia May 1000.	July 26, 1909 Aug. 9, 1909	Do.
public in May, 1908. Circular No. 15 of the Railway Exhibition to be held in	Aug. 12, 1909	Do.
Buenos Aires in 1910. Bulletin of Finance for August, 1909. Competition of automatic feeders of thrashing machines Argentine foreign trade for the first six months of 1909 TRADE NOTES.—Population of the city of Buenos Aires and Province of Buenos Aires on June 30, 1909. A new German Club in Buenos Aires. Report of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture on the world's supply of wheat for 1909-10. New prison in Buenos Aires. Population of Province of Entre Rios. Completion of the Chilean part of tunnel on the Transandine Railway. Acquisition of a building and market, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000 U. S. currency, to widen the streets of Buenos Aires.	do	Do. Do. Do. Do.
Railways in the Argentine Republic	Sept. 8,1909	Do.
BRAZIL.		
Crayons, chalks, etc., in Brazil	July 29, 1909	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Improvements in European-South American shipping service.		Do.
Propaganda in Argentine markets		Dirk P. De Young, Vice-Consul, Santos.
culture in Santa Catharina. Half year of Brazilian trade.		G. E. Anderson, Consul-Gen-
Bicycles in the Argentine Republic	Aug. 12, 1909	eral, Rio de Janeiro. Dirk P. De Young, Vice-Con-
Prophylaxis in yellow fever	Aug. 16, 1909	sul, Santos. G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Automobiles in Brazil. Undertaking of the Government of Brazil to establish an iron-working industry.	do	Do. Do.

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
BRAZIL—continued.		
american hardware in Brazil	Aug. 25,1909	G. E. Anderson, Consul-Gen-
RADE NOTES.—Reorganization of the Lloyd Braziliero as a corporation in which the Government is to have two-thirds of the stock and absolute control of the affairs of the company. Coffee exports of the State of Sao Paulo. Improvement of roads, etc., in State of Santa Catharina by using 29 per cent of last two years' revenue. Prices of Brazilian sugar as regulated by the Brazilian sugar trust. Extension of the Pernambuco Railway to Triumpho and the Central da Parahyba do Norte Railway from Guarabira to Pecerhy, both lines part of the Great Western Ry. of Brazil. Excess of exports over imports during the current calendar year. Investment of British capital in railway and industrial enterprises aside from investments in the government and semigovernment securities. Development of agricultural lines of varied sorts in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Combination of the Bank of Brazil, the Rothschilds, and certain German houses to keep up the price of rubber by purchasing the new crop. Work being pushed on the Madeira-Mamore Ry.	Aug. 27,1909	eral, Rio de Janeiro. Do.
Brazilian industries Brazil's immense iron-ore deposits The rubber situation in Brazil	do	Do. Do. Do.
the rubber situation in Brazil tegistering drug preparations in Brazil farketing of the 1909 coffee crop		Do. Dirk P. De Young, Vice-Con- sul, Santos.
alt trade of Brazil	Sept. 14,1909	G. E. Anderson, Consul-General, Rio de Janeiro.
Private railways in Chile	Aug. 14,1909	A. A. Winslow, Consul-General, Valparaiso.
rade conditions in Chilehilean public works.	Aug. 23, 1909	Do. Do.
RADE AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.—Chilean Government has under contract 698 miles of railroads at an estimated cost of \$24,207.606 U. S. gold, of which 522 miles are being built. Export of 250 tons more copper in first seven months of 1909 than in same time in 1908. Electrification of first section of the government railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago, about 115 miles. Export of nitrate during first 15 days of July, 1909, compared with same time in 1908. Probable date of completion of tunnel through the Andes, connecting Valparaiso and Buenos Aires, June 1, 1910. Purchase by Government of two 6-inch drilling outfits for sinking experimental artesian wells in semiarid portions of the Republic. Publication of decree authorizing insurance of parcel-post packages within limits of the country to the value of 200 pesos, or about \$40 U. S. gold. Plans for the reconstruction of Valparaiso after the earthquake of August 16, 1906; more than \$5,000,000 U. S. gold expended by the Government in improving streets, building and enlarging sewers, etc.	Aug. 24,1909	Do,
Our-bearing animals in Chile covernment railways under construction collet articles in Chile suilding locomotives in Chile RADE Norts.—Nitrate exported from Chile in August, 1909, compared with August, 1908. Loan of £1,000,000 placed by the city of Valparaiso for reconstruction of the city after the earthquake. Customs receipts for August, 1909, show gain of \$563,237.80, United States gold, over same period for 1908. Cost of the 1,581 miles of govern- ment railways in operation. Movement to hold an in- ternational agricultural exposition about Sept. 1, 1910, as a part of the centennial celebration. Construction of	Aug. 31,1909 Aug. 28,1909 Sept. 1,1909 Sept. 3,1909 Sept. 5,1909	Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
dry dock at Talcahuano to accommodate war vessels of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons, to cost about \$2,000,000, U. S. gold. Number of domestic animals slaughtered during the years.ending June 30, 1908 and 1909. Thilean foreign trade and how to get it. Electrification of railway to Santiago. English capital invested in Latin-American countries	Sept. 6,1909 Sept. 7,1909	Do. Do. Do.
COLOMBIA.		
Contract for the exploitation of the national emerald mines in Muzo. Methods of packing by United States exporters		Eugene Betts, Vice-Consul- General, Bogota. C. C. Eberhardt, Consul,

Title.	Date of report.	Author.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.		
Land titles in the Republic	Aug. 31, 1909	R. J. Totten, Consul, Puerto
Mining and minerals of the Dominican Republic	Sept. 24, 1909	Plata. Do.
ECUADOR.		
Licensing of traveling salesmen before being allowed to sell wares in Ecuador. Statistics of live stock in Ecuador.	Aug. 24, 1909 Sept. 17, 1909	H. R. Dietrich, Consul- General, Guayaquil. Do.
HONDURAS.		
TRADE REPORTS.—Intention of the Honduras R. R. to develop the agricultural resources of the large area of land ceded by the Government.	Sept. 18,1909	Drew Linard, Consul, Ceiba
MEXICO.		
Letting of contract for asphalt paving and improvement and extension of sewer and water systems of Chihuahua. Announcement of ratification of contract by the State legislature for a subsidized railroad between Monclova and Chihuahua. Further extension of the Southern Pacific R. R.	Aug. 26, 1909 Sept. 4, 1909 Sept. 6, 1909	L. J. Keena, Consul, Chihuahua. Do. H. P. Coffin, Consul, Mazat
TRADE NOTES.—Investigation by engineers regarding possibility of putting under irrigation 300,000 acres of the ranch of the Palomas Land and Cattle Co., by using the water of the Boca Grande River. Concession for the building of a metallurgical works at Parral, Chihuahua. The concession is for ten years, with exemption from state and municipal taxes; minimum capacity of plant, 30 tons daily, and same is to be completed in 18 months. Report that plans have been completed for the building of a dam and erection of a 20.000 horsepower hydroelectric power plant on the Nazas River, 25 miles above Torreon.	Sept. 9,1909	lan. L. J. Keena, Consul, Chi- huahua.
Two vegetable waxes from Mexico	Sept. 21, 1909	Arnold Shanklin, Consul- General, Mexico City. A. V. Dye, Consul, Nogales. L. J. Keena, Consul, Chi-
huahua. Land sales in the State of Sonora.	do	huahua. Louis Hostetter, Consul
Imports from July, 1908, to June, 1909	Sept. 25, 1909	Hermosillo.
Market for light-weight safe cabinets in Mexico.	Sept. 30, 1909	moras. L. J. Keena, Consul, Chi
		huahua. G. B. Schmucker, Consul
Report on Ensenada Light and Water Supply Co	Oct. 5, 1909	Ensenada.
Building of dam and power plant on the Conchos River	Oct. 7,1909	L. J. Keena, Consul, Chi- huahua.
NICARAGUA. Market in western Nicaragua for American trunks and	Aug. 17, 1909	José de Olivares, Consul
valises. Telephone and telegraph statistics of Nicaragua		Managua. Do.
	Sept. 6,1909	10.
PANAMA. New explosives, and company for manufacturing them	Sept. 18, 1909	C. E. Guyant, Vice-Consul General, Panama.
Renewal of steamship service between Iquitos and New	July 15, 1909	A. S. Slavey, Vice-Consul
York. Editorial clipping regarding statistics of Peru		Iquitos. S. M. Taylor, Consul-Gen
Prospective changes in the Peruvian tariff	Aug. 17, 1909	eral, Callao. Do. Do.
SALVADOR. Imports for first quarter, 1908 and 1909	Aug. 14,1909	A. H. Frazier, Consul-Gen eral, San Salvador,
URUGUAY. The quebracho industry	Aug. 9.1909	F. W. Goding, Consul, Mon-
New steamship service between Japan and ports of South		tevideo. Do.
America.		Do.
Submarine sounding signals The olive in Uruguay New customs regulations for travelers' baggage	Aug. 16, 1909	Do.
New customs regulations for travelers' baggage. Supplemental annual report. American stock receives championship prizes.	Aug. 17, 1909 Aug. 24, 1909 Sept. 7, 1909	Do. Do. Do.

Title. Date of report.		Author.
VENEZUELA.		
Consideration of new tariff classification and law postponed by Venezuelan Congress.	Aug. 11, 1909	I. A. Manning, Consul, La Guaira.
Commercial tours of American merchants recommended	Aug. 19,1909	Do.
Mineral deposits of southeastern Venezuela		Do.
Free export of all products of Venezuela		Do.
Banking in Caracas	do	
Refusal of Venezuelan Government to extend period for	do	Do.
commencing work on railway under expired contract.		_
Commercial statistics in brief for Venezuela	Aug. 27, 1909	Do.
Telephones in Venezuela	do	Do. Do.
Paper pulp made from a species of bamboo found in delta of the Orinoco River.	Sept. 9,1909	D0.
Cold storage for Caracas market	do	Do.
Anticorrosive liquid for use in steam boilers	Sept. 13, 1909	Do.
Contract for transportation by steamboat and automobile	do	Do.
in the Amazon Federal Territory of Venezuela.		
Excerpts from the new registration law in Venezuela gov-	Sept. 14, 1909	Do.
erning the registration of titles and other documents.	1	
Credits in Latin America	Sept. 18, 1909	Do.



ROAD BUILDING IN HONDURAS.



FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Figures of Argentine commerce, as published by the Statistical Bureau of the Republic, for the first six months of 1909 show an advance in both branches of trade, exports totaling \$251,773,439 and imports \$141,238,060, a gain of \$28,697,172 and \$9,964,699, respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Trade distribution showed a general advance for nearly every receiving and supplying country. The values as compared with the first half of 1908 were as follows for the leading countries:

IMPORTS.

Country of origin.	Value.	Comparison with 1908.
drica.	\$28,695	+ \$6,7
dermany	21,528,713	+1,808,7
ustria-Hungary	1,402,707	- 294,8
Belgium	6,549,600	+ 40,4
Bolivia	67, 217	- 2.9
Prazil	3, 759, 616	+ 672,1
hile	198, 789	- 57,6
pain	4, 295, 068	+ 166,4
Inited States	18, 524, 586	+2,272,0
rance	14,991,732	+2,259.4
talv	13,530,069	+1,046,8
The Netherlands.	1,063,572	+ 24.
	925, 589	+ 124,
araguay	47, 082, 028	+1,888,
Inited Kingdom	1, 348, 703	+ 50.
Jruguay Other countries	5,941,385	-40,5

EXPORTS.

Country of destination.		Comparison with 1908.	
Africa.	\$12,331	- \$697,74	
Germany	21, 402, 618	+ 1,908,16	
Austria-Hungary	721,661	+ 120,98	
Belgium	27, 655, 178	+ 5,956,74	
Bolivia Brazil	378, 081	- 133,55	
N. 8 44	8,649,419 1,485,089	+ 1,714,92	
***************************************		+ 537,35	
Spain United States	1,244,114 12,057,303	+ 219, 320 $+$ 7, 486, 98	
France.	23, 807, 569	+ 7,480,98 $+$ 9,966.25	
taly	7,544,077	+ 3,563,03	
The Netherlands.	3, 128, 172	+ 3,303,03 - 379,16	
Paraguay	85, 851	- 66, 72	
United Kingdom.	51,038,268	+ 8,440,51	
Uruguay	561, 647	+ 223, 62	
Other countries.	3, 449, 777	+ 735,55	
Orders	88, 552, 284	-10, 899, 10	

Textiles of various kinds account for over 50 per cent of the gain in imports, the total valuation for the half year being \$28,935,379, an increase as compared with the corresponding period of 1908 of

\$5,483,370. Iron and steel and manufactures of are credited with a gain of \$2,643,327 in a total value of \$17,009,560, other items showing increased valuations being other metals, wood and manufactures of, electrical and agricultural appliances, and druggists' supplies.

In exports, live stock products show a total valuation of \$81,067,668, with a gain of \$25,751,996, chiefly attributable to wool shipments, of which 124,759 tons were sent abroad, valued at \$39,904,065, and showing a gain of \$15,371,965 as compared with the first half of 1908. In cattle shipments a gain of \$1,050,790 is reported, and in frozen beef \$1,359,340. All classifications of hides show noteworthy gains.

Agricultural products were exported to the value of \$164,932,151, representing an increase of \$1,137,238. Wheat shipments declined by 679,278 tons, with a monetary loss of \$6,654,913; on the other hand, corn exports increased by 244,693 tons and \$8,185,037, the total quantity sent abroad being 957,392 tons, worth \$24,684.531. also showed a gain of 47,068 tons and \$1,801,048, the shipments covering 398,670 tons, valued at \$9,422,499.

In the gain of \$1,364,529 reported for forest products, quebracho logs and extract comprise practically the total. Logs were shipped to the value of \$1,855,006, showing a gain of \$436,124, and extract valued at \$1,938,614, an advance of \$906,814.

France, Germany, the United States, and Belgium took the bulk of the wool, Great Britain most of the frozen beef, and the United States the major share of hides.

Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, and France are the largest reported receivers of the corn shipments, but the proportion credited to "orders" far exceeds other destinations, the same statement being applicable to oats. Great Britain and Germany are the largest purchasers of quebracho products.

SANITARY CONDITION OF LIVE STOCK.

According to a statement issued by the Argentine Minister of Agriculture in August, 1909, the foot-and-mouth disease has disappeared throughout the Republic. Experiments made in the laboratory of the Bacteriological Institute and the rigorous inspection of animals have given entirely negative results.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is requested to communicate the intelligence to legations abroad.

REMOVAL OF EMBARGO ON UNITED STATES CATTLE.

By decree of August 13, 1909, the Argentine Government removed the prohibition against the importation of cattle from the United States, which had gone into effect on November 25, 1908, as a result of the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 1910.

Estimates of expenditures for the Argentine Government during 1910, as presented by the President in a special message to Congress, are placed at \$27,997,055.84 gold and \$197,298,475.54 paper, or \$260,928,147.86 national currency. Revenues are estimated as \$69,291,661.37 gold and \$103,859,513.75 paper, or \$261,140,367 national currency.

Total revenues for 1908 amounted to \$257,789,887 paper, a surplus of \$39,949,470 over the estimate, and in the present year, when revenues were placed at \$254,776,666, the sum of \$132,382,869 was received in the first half of the year.

EXPORTS OF GOATSKINS.

A feature in the development of Argentine trade in recent years has been the increased shipment of goatskins, which in 1908 were sent abroad to the amount of 2,615,836 kilograms, valued at \$2,538,881 national currency, as compared with 591,663 kilograms in 1875.

During the first half of 1909 the exports included 1,220,719 kilograms of skins of goats and 169,130 skins of kids.

The free entry accorded to hides at United States ports is an important feature of present conditions of the trade, as it is to that country that the greater part of the shipments are made; France, Belgium, Great Britain, and Germany following in the order named.

Argentine herds, according to the recent census, include 3,945,086 goats, an increase in thirteen years of 1,196,226, with an approximate value of \$8,321,839 national currency. The province of Cordoba is credited with the largest number, or \$10,831 head, followed by Santiago del Estero, 705,127; San Luis, 468,216; La Rioja, 359,811; Catamarca, 311,548; Salta, 217,054; Mendoza, 205,427, the remainder being distributed in smaller numbers over other sections.

QUEBRACHO IN THE UNITED STATES MARKET.

Statistics prepared by the Bureau of Manufactures show that there were imported into the United States in the fiscal year 1907 from the Argentine Republic 66,810 tons of quebracho wood, valued at \$840,779, and 48,871 tons in 1908, valued at \$612,971. The wood comes in free of duty, but the extract paid a duty of one-half cent a pound up to August 5, 1909. United States imports of the extract in the fiscal year 1907 were 79,033,584 pounds, valued at \$2,319,785, and 79,186,787 pounds, valued at \$2,260,364, in 1908. Nearly all of this is recorded as having come from the Argentine Republic. Under the new United States tariff the duty on quebracho extract remains the same if not exceeding 28° Baumé, but three-fourths of a cent per pound if exceeding 28° Baumé.

VITICULTURE AND WINE PRODUCTION.

Grape culture and the production of wine in the Argentine Republic has recently been made the subject of an extended report by Señor Don Ricardo Palencia, the area under vine growing being given as 56,819 hectares (about 142,000 acres), and the production 3,171,000 hectoliters (83,946,000 gallons) of wine.

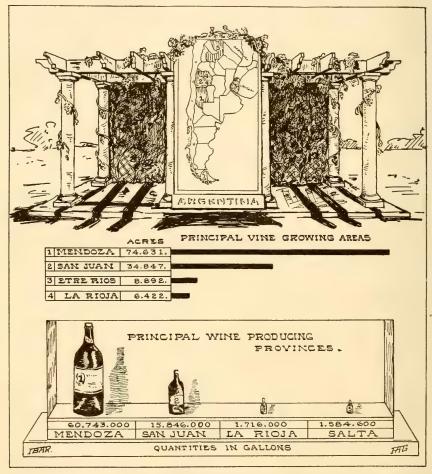
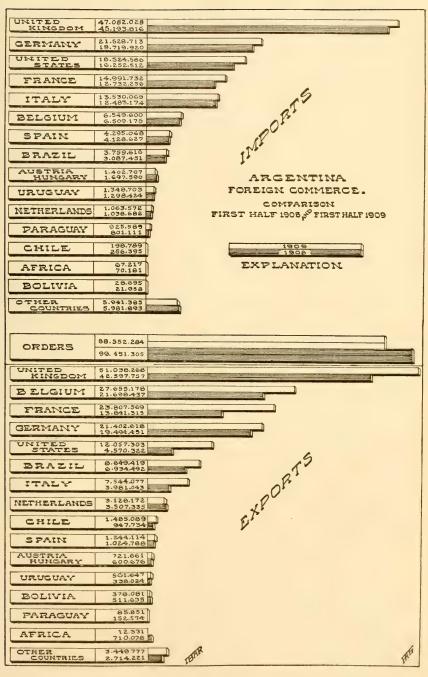


DIAGRAM SHOWING WINE PRODUCTION AND VINE GROWING AREAS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1908-9.

The value of the industry is estimated at ₱215,000,000 and its contribution to the annual trade of the Republic, ₱79,250,000.

Mendoza Province is the leading wine-producing center, with 30,215 hectares under culture; San Juan coming next, with 14,108 hectares; followed by Entre Rios, 3,600, and La Rioja, 2,600, and other sections in diminishing ratios. From Mendoza, 2,300,000



COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEARS 1908 AND 1909.

hectoliters represent the present yearly output; from San Juan, 600,000; La Rioja, 65,000; and Salta, 60,000.

Shipments of fresh fruits are restricted owing to high rates for transportation, but the industry is rapidly expanding and, though at present confined to native consumption, the possibilities are presented of entering the European market with the Argentine product.

PATENT FEES IN THE REPUBLIC.

Argentine patent rights are granted for 5, 10, and 15 years, the fees being as follows in American currency: Caveat, \$24.70; definitive patents, 5 years, \$36.31; 10 years, \$87.91; 15 years, \$153.43. Of the fees for definitive patents, 50 per cent is cash and 50 per cent yearly installments. Applications for patents must be made on stamped paper, costing 42 cents a sheet. Other expenses usually incidental to securing a patent are: Translations, about \$2.40 a page; plates or clichés, \$1.33 to \$4.72; designs, drawings, and blueprints cost according to the character of the patent.

PROPOSED RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The Argentine Congress has under consideration a law whereby the immigration law of October 19, 1876, shall be so amended as to eliminate the undesirable class from the large numbers of immigrants annually arriving in the country.

The bill as presented prohibits the admission of idiots, lunatics, epileptics, persons afflicted with tuberculosis or other contagious diseases, mendicants and immoral persons, anarchists, and persons previously expelled from the Republic so long as the order of expulsion remains in force.

Penalties are provided for transport companies or agents who assist in the introduction of such individuals, who shall be returned to their native countries at the expense of the company influencing their immigration.

The foreigners comprised within the limits of the law shall be unable to obtain letters of Argentine citizenship at any time.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Reports showing the marked increase in the traffic receipts of every Argentine railway for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, over those of the previous fiscal year furnish a striking proof of the continuously sound prosperity of the Republic.

Traffic receipts of all railways increased by \$6,618,440, or 8 per cent; the increases in round numbers for the leading lines being: Buenos Aires and Pacific, \$2,311,587; General Buenos Aires Province, \$1,459,950; Great Southern, \$997,632; Western, \$330,922; Entre

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Rios, \$326,055; Santa Fe Provincial, \$272,524; Cordoba and Rosario, \$170,327; Northeast Argentine, \$155,728; Central Cordoba, Central Northern and Northwest Sections, \$145,995; Central Northern, \$126,529; Buenos Aires Central, \$97,330; Central Cordoba, \$87,597; Central Argentine, \$78,997; North Argentine, \$58,398; National Andina, \$4,866.



INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT VILLAZÓN.

Through the courtesy of the Minister from Bolivia in the United States, Señor Don Ignacio Calderón, the International Bureau of the American Republics has received the address delivered on August 12, 1909, by President Eliodoro Villazón subsequent to his taking the oath of office.

The new Executive urges upon his countrymen an adequate exploitation of the abundant resources of the Republic, for which purpose means of transport are a vital necessity. The railway lines under construction from Oruro to Cochabamba, from Uyuni to Tupiza, and from Mulato to Potosi are to be pushed forward and lines between La Paz and Yungas and Yacuiba and Santa Cruz to be surveyed. Existing pacts with the Governments of Brazil and Chile, covering the Madeira-Mamore and the Arica-La Paz routes, respectively, are to be carried out vigorously and work in connection with the Puerto Suarez-Santa Cruz line actively prosecuted. New highways are to be constructed, old ones repaired, and fluvial transport facilitated in every possible manner.

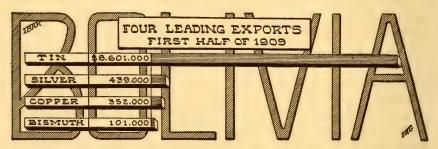
In the promotion of greater immigration, President VILLAZÓN considers the distribution of public lands an important factor, and a plan is outlined whereby the accessible regions of the Beni and Mamore rivers, of the Bolivian Chaco, and the slope of the Paraguay River may be arranged for colonization.

Although mining, which since the foundation of the Republic has been the basis of public wealth, still ranks first among the country's industries, a proper impulse given to agriculture and stock raising will raise these two branches to their proper economic importance, as fertile areas and fine grazing lands are abundant. Irrigation, the application of modern methods of husbandry, and the inbreeding of stock in accordance with sanitary and selective measures will bring due reward.

A department of mines for the protection and advancement of the mineral industry is advocated; also care in the granting of concessions and the adjudication of mining privileges.

In reviewing and forecasting the financial and commercial status of the country, President Villazón stated that the forward movement begun in 1904 had continued without interruption until 1908, at which time Bolivia was affected, as was the entire commercial world, by a financial crisis. The decline in the market price of native products caused a temporary suspension of many established enterprises and reduced operations in many others. This state of affairs is gradually being overcome and a restoration to former conditions effected.

It is not the desire of the present Executive of Bolivia to alter the established tariff rates, but he urges strict statistical returns of all duties collected and of all public revenues, so that there may be a fixed basis for estimating the possibilities of public expenditures. The placing of a foreign loan and the establishment of either a state bank or a mixed bank for the handling of public securities



are among the financial measures proposed. Attention is also called to the importance of proper sanitary regulations throughout the Republic and to the value of public instruction as a factor in the nation's uplift.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

Figures of the foreign trade of Bolivia during the first six months of 1909, as reported by the Department of the Treasury and Industry (*Ministerio de Hacienda é Indústria*) of the Republic, are represented by exports to the value of Bs. 19,180,020 ^a (\$7,288,000), and imports, Bs. 16,490,376 (\$6,266,000).

In exports a gain is shown of Bs. 297,292 (\$110,700), and in imports a loss of Bs. 2,360,702 (\$893,000) as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

^aThe boliviano is officially valued at $19\frac{1}{5}d$., or a little more than 38 cents United States currency.

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Tin, copper, bismuth, and silver constitute the reported exports. Tin shipped to the value of Bs. 17,382,349 shows an advance of Bs. 780,558, whereas the next ranking article on the export list, silver, declined by Bs. 369,916, the entire shipments being valued at Bs. 879,118.

Bismuth exports, valued at Bs. 203,700, advanced by Bs. 28,900, but copper declined to Bs. 714,853, a loss of Bs. 106,024. For gold no shipments are noted.

Through the customs agency at Antofagasta remarkable gains are noted in imports, but elsewhere, with the exception of Tupiza,

the decrease is general.

The "Revista del Ministerio de Hacienda é Industria" (July 20), containing the above data, publishes also a complete résumé of the trade of the Republic during the year 1908.



MODIFICATION OF TRADE-MARK LAW.

A decree dated August 6, 1909, declares that the provisions of the Brazilian law of September 24, 1904, requiring the publication in the "Diario Official" of the certificate of registration and description of national and foreign trade-marks are inapplicable to trade-marks which have been deposited at the International Bureau at Berne, in conformity with the Madrid convention of 1891.

An appeal against the admission to registration and deposit in the Junta Commercial of Rio de Janeiro of an international trade-mark can be made by anyone who considers himself prejudiced by it as regards some national mark previously registered. The term allowed for making these appeals shall be five days, reckoning from the publication of the decision; but if the party interested does not reside at Rio de Janeiro, or if he have no special attorney there, the term shall commence to run thirty days later.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS FOR FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The receipts at the custom-houses of Brazil for the first half of 1909 amounted to 117,090,349 *milreis* (\$35,127,104), as compared with 129,566,248 *milreis* (\$38,869,874) in the corresponding period of 1908. Of this amount 36,189,830 *milreis* (\$10,856,949) were collected

at the custom-house of Rio de Janeiro, 15,720,070 milreis (\$4,716,021) at the custom-house of Para, and 10,790,491 milreis (\$3,237,147) at Santos.

The internal revenues in 1908 amounted to 43,757,000 milreis (\$13,127,100), against 46,393,206 milreis (\$13,917,961) in 1907.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION WITH ECUADOR.

The treaty of commerce and navigation concluded at Rio de Janeiro, May 10, 1907, between Brazil and Ecuador was ratified by the Brazilian Congress August 10, 1909.

ACRE TERRITORY.

Commissioners from the Acre Territory visited Rio de Janeiro in July of the present year for the purpose of laying before the Government the claims of this Territory to statehood. The Acreans claim that both from the standpoint of population and revenue the Territory is now ready to be admitted as a State of the Union. The resident population of Acre is estimated at 70,000 inhabitants, and is increasing constantly as the result of the great migratory movement to that region from the drought-affected States of northern Brazil. Their principal claim to the right of self-government, however, is based on the revenue derived from this Territory. In 1907 Acre contributed to the public treasury in revenue 14,000 contos (about \$4,200,000 United States money), this amount being exceeded only by that derived from the State of São Paulo and the Federal District. In 1904 Brazil paid Bolivia, as indemnity for the Acre region, 32,000 contos (\$9,600,000), and up to June, 1909, the Government had received in revenues from this Territory the enormous sum of 62,000 contos (\$18,600,000), or double the amount paid. This does not include the revenue derived from import duties, which amounts to several thousand contos. In the export trade of Brazil for 1907 the Acre Territory occupied second place, with exports valued at 68,000 contos (\$20,000,000), in a total of 860,690 contos.

Previous to the year 1899 the Acre region formed part of the State of Amazonas, but in that year it was transferred to Bolivia. After the revolution, led by Placido de Castro, Acre was restored to Brazil by the treaty of Petropolis, which provided for the administration of the region by prefects. The Territory has an area of 73,340 square miles, and is divided into three administrative districts, known as "Alto-Acre," "Alto-Purus," and "Alto-Jurua." The principal cities and towns are Rio Branco, Xapury, Porto Acre, Senna Madureira, and Cruzeiro do Sul.

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The sanitary condition of the country has greatly improved in recent years, the mortality of Xapury now comparing favorably with that of the most healthful cities. The climate is not excessively hot, the temperature averaging 26° C. during the day and 20° C. during the night.

Rubber is the leading product and sole source of revenue, although the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of cereals and fruits of all kinds. The forests abound in timber and hard woods. At the National Exposition, held in 1908, there were exhibited one hundred and twenty specimens of woods from the Acre forests. Other products which abound here in their wild state, but which have not yet been industrially utilized to any extent, are the Brazil nut, copahiba oil, cacao, sarsaparilla, and Peruvian bark.

A Presidential decree, bearing date of August 12, 1909, reorganizes the financial administration of Acre Territory, creating two more custom-houses, one at Senna Madureira and another at Cruzeiro do Sul, three fiscal agencies, and five fiscal registries.

BOUNDARY TREATY WITH PERU.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brazil signed on September 8, 1909, with the Peruvian representative at Rio de Janeiro, a boundary agreement based on the principle of the *uti possidetis* from the headwaters of the Javary to parallel 11°.

RATIFICATION OF NAVIGATION CONVENTION WITH PERU.

The agreement concluded at Lima April 15, 1908, between the Governments of Brazil and Peru relative to the navigation of the Japura or Caqueta River was ratified by the Brazilian Congress on September 3, 1909.

RIVER NAVIGATION SERVICE.

The Department of Industry and Public Works has called for bids for the establishment of a line of steamers on the Ibicuhy and Uruguay rivers, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The specifications call for three round trips per month between Uruguayana and Santo Izidro on the Uruguay River, and the same number on the Ibicuhy River between Uruguayana and Cacequi, proposals to be received up to September 9, 1909.

RUBBER CONGRESS AT MANAOS.

A commercial and industrial congress will be held in Manaos, capital of the State of Amazonas, from the 22d to the 27th of February, 1910, in which will be represented the Federal Government of

Brazil, the Brazilian rubber-producing States, the Peruvian, Bolivian, Venezuelan, and Colombian Governments, as well as various industrial, commercial, and agricultural societies.

The work of the congress will be especially devoted to the solving of all problems dealing with the rubber trade of the Amazon, Brazilian, or foreign regions. In connection with the congress samples of gum and manufactured rubber will be exhibited. These samples must arrive in Manaos by the end of January at the latest.

FLOATING DOCK AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

The Department of Industry and Public Works of Brazil has accepted the bid of Wickers Sons & Maxim for the construction of the floating dock at the port of Rio de Janeiro. Messrs. Wickers & Maxim propose to build the dock for 2,923,200 *milreis* (about \$1,461,000 United States money) and deliver it within eleven months.

BANANA EXPORTS.

The banana export trade of Brazil has increased enormously in the last few years, as may be seen from the following table giving the exports of this product at the principal ports of shipment in 1907, compared with those made in 1903:

Ports.	1907.	1903.
Santos. Paranagua Florianopolis. Other ports. Total.	Bunches. 339, 595 692, 587 747, 435 103, 427 1,882,904	Bunches. 63, 791 182, 486 552, 015 864, 236

While Florianopolis is at present the leading port of shipment, Santos is becoming more and more a center for the production and export of this product. Banana cultivation is carried on extensively in the district of Santos. In 1905 it was estimated that there were 917,800 banana trees in bearing in this district, while the production of this section in 1907 was estimated at 1,601,600 bunches, worth 1,802,240 milreis (\$540,672). The exports from the port of Santos increased from 231,297 bunches, valued at 184,471 milreis (\$55,341), in 1906, to 339,505 bunches, worth 372,610 milreis (\$111,783), in 1907. The exports go chiefly to the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH CONCESSION.

The Brazilian Government has extended the term of the concession of the Amazon Telegraph Company to April 2, 1945. The concession

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provides for the laying of a second cable between Belem and San Jose de Amatary, the same to be in operation within eighteen months from the date of the contract. The company will continue to charge the same rates as formerly for the foreign service, but promises to make the following reductions in the rates for the Brazilian service: A reduction of 20 per cent on the present rates as soon as the number of words transmitted amounts to from 500,000 to 600,000 annually; 30 per cent when from 600,000 to 700,000 words are sent annually; and 40 per cent when from 700,000 to 900,000 words are dispatched annually. The Government pays the company an annual subsidy of £17,125.

THE TRADE IN ORCHIDS.

Interesting information in regard to the growing of and trade in orchids has been forwarded by United States Consul George A. Chamberlain from Pernambuco. The State of that name is well known as the habitat of many beautiful varieties of this highly valued plant, principal among which are the Cattleyas: *labiata*,

leopoldii, guttata, and granulosa.

Besides these Cattleyas, other species well represented are the Burlingtonia fragrans, Oncidium devaricatium, Oncidium gravesianium, and the Miltonia spectabilis moreliana. The flowers of almost all of these are spectacular and some of them remarkably beautiful, but in trade only the Cattleyas have any importance, and of these, in turn, the labiatas are the most profuse and give the greatest return. They are the large-lipped, flaring flowers of every shade of mauve and pink, centered with magenta and yellow, that have become during the last few years a frequent feature of floral decoration of homes. They grow generally 3, 4, and 5 blooms on a stalk, and their delicious fragrance greatly resembles the odor of lilacs. Of Cattleya labiata, Pernambuco exported about 15,000 plants of 8 leaves and upward during the season ending with April.

The plants are gathered at three central points—Caruaru, Garanhuns, and Timbauba. The method is simple. Buyers representing foreign firms, or a firm on the coast, take up their residence at these points and announce that they are ready to receive plants. The news soon spreads, and on every market day the plants come in, sometimes brought by poor peasants in little bunches along with a goatskin or two and corn for the general market, sometimes brought

by regular collectors in large cargoes.

The plants are immediately sorted according to quality and the number of leaves in good condition. Species other than the labiata are bought in very small quantities, as the demand for them in the home market is restricted to collectors. The labiatas having less

than 8 or sometimes 7 leaves are discarded, as they are too small for profitable shipment. Their collection is discouraged, as should it be long continued the plant would absolutely disappear from the regions worked. As it is, vandalism has reduced the production of this district enormously and bids fair to wipe out the trade.

Plants of 8 leaves are received in great quantities, and are paid for at about 9 cents apiece. Plants of 15 leaves or over bring 18 cents; 20 to 30 leaves, 32 cents; 30 to 40 leaves, 45 cents; above 40 leaves a special bargain is made for each plant. During the present season an extraordinary plant was brought in, numbering 206 leaves. This plant was bought for about \$5, and is worth in the United States about \$150. In full bloom it should bear 500 flowers. Like the grape cluster of Eshcol, it was carried in to market strung on a pole and borne by two men, who said they had brought it 40 miles.

The Cattleya labiata alba is also occasionally found in this district. It is a hybrid or diseased plant whose exquisite bloom is snow white.

It is exceedingly rare.

The preparation, transportation, and shipment of plants in the Pernambuco district is not expensive. Correctly packed the plants will stand thirty to forty days' confinement and remain in good condition. Freight and expenses to New York per average case of 80 plants amount to about \$15. An export duty of about 64 cents per hundred plants is charged, and they pay in the United States 25 per cent ad valorem.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The Leopoldina Railway Company (Limited) has secured a concession from the Brazilian Government to extend its northern branch as far as Rio de Janeiro and to build a line to connect with the port of Cabo Frio. The contract provides for the rock ballasting of the railway around the bay of Rio de Janeiro and to Petropolis, for its extension into Rio de Janeiro to connect with the new docks, and for a further extension to give through service from Rio de Janeiro to Victoria, the first important port north of Rio de Janeiro, and the capital of the State of Espirito Santo. The service to Victoria, which is to be completed within two years, is to include a sleeping and dining car service, the establishment of immigrant colonies, the founding of experimental farms, and the development of meat packing and similar establishments.

President Pecanha has signed a decree affording the American-Canadian syndicate, which owns or controls the public utilities of Rio de Janeiro, permission to electrify the railway from the city to the top of Mount Corcovado, the unique peak which rises from the edge of the city of Rio de Janeiro to a sharp point 2,300 feet above

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tne ocean at its base. This will enable the company to supply a rapid and cheaper service up this mountain, near the top of which a new and modern hotel is to be constructed.

Mr. Luiz Soares de Gouvêa has obtained the government contract for the construction of the section of the Rio Grande do Norte Central Railway, comprised between Taipu and Caico. By the terms of the contract, work must be begun within three months from the date of the contract and the line be finished and equipped for operation within thirty months thereafter.

The Brazil Great Southern Railway Extensions Company is the title of an English company recently organized in London for the purpose of building a railway between Itaqui and San Borja and undertaking other railway projects in southern Brazil.

NEW INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE.

A Brazilian corporation known as the Empreza Carbonifera Brasileira has established at Bom Jardim, State of Minas Geraes, a well-equipped plant for the manufacture of briquettes from peat and lignite, of which extensive beds are found in the vicinity. An analysis of this peat shows a caloric value of 5.32, 7.5 per cent ash, 8 per cent water, and 62 per cent carbon per kilogram, which gives an idea of its industrial value. It is expected that the factory, when fully equipped, will be able to turn out 200 tons of briquettes, in addition to a variety of by-products.



SHIPMENT OF CHINCHILLA SKINS.

Among the fur-bearing animals of Chile, the chinchilla supplies the greater number of pelts for shipment abroad, though the number is apparently undergoing a diminishing ratio.

During the six years ended December 31, 1908, as reported by United States Consul Winslow at Valparaiso, 2,006,309 skins were exported, the year 1905 representing the high-water mark for shipments with 1,461,200. Since that time there has been a gradual decline to 38,178 in 1908. The price per dozen has advanced from \$18.25 in 1903 to \$43.85 in the latest year.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN NITRATE.

The total capital invested in the nitrate industry of Chile is estimated at approximately \$127,500,000, of which amount \$53,500,000 represents British interests, \$52,500,000 Chilean, and \$16,500,000 German.

INSURANCE IN THE REPUBLIC.

The report of the government inspector of insurance, Señor Don M. VILLAMIL BLANCO, concerning life insurance in the Republic during 1908 shows that the four foreign companies operating in the country had policies to the value of ₱61,644,245.50 (\$22,498,783), on which premiums were collected of ₱2,826,192.77 (\$1,031,560). Payments on policies were made in the sum of ₱931,770.62 (\$340,096) by the companies, who also invested ₱2,739,153.34 (\$999,790) in Chilean securities.

Native companies, two in number, had policies amounting to \$2,157,100, on which \$102,381 were collected in premiums and \$127,759 paid out.

These figures show distinct gains over the business recorded for the two preceding years, and indicate the value of this class of enterprise in the Republic.

Foreign companies embrace two well-established New York com-

panies, one of Canada, and one of Brazil.

All foreign companies are required to deposit with the Chilean Government an amount varying from \$40,000 to \$60,000, according to the size of the company, as a guaranty that all claims will be duly adjusted and that the laws of the land be complied with. A 2 per cent tax is collected and quarterly statements required.

In regard to fire insurance, there are 16 foreign companies in the field, carrying risks of \$70,574,922, and 22 Chilean enterprises. The companies are mainly of British origin, with one or two Ger-

man, French, and Italian houses.

The European companies usually select business houses of note to act as their agents, and these firms conduct the insurance section merely as a side issue, though, apparently, with favorable results.

National companies financed and managed by Chilean agencies are numerous and prosperous, but no United States companies are

reported.

Fire insurance companies are divided into two classes, according to the capital stock. Those having \$\mathbb{P}\$500,000 (\$182,500) or more are in class 1 and those with smaller capital in class 2. All of the foreign companies are in the first class as are nine of the native companies.

United States Consul Alfred A. Winslow states that while there are several strong foreign insurance companies doing business in the

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Republic, there are abundant opportunities for more, and correspondence addressed to the International Bureau urges greater activity in this line on the part of United States companies.

On September 1, 1909, the decree issued by the Minister of Public Works providing for the insurance of parcel post packages within the

Republic became effective.

The limits of this insurance are fixed at \$\mathbb{P}\$200, or about \$40 gold, the fees being at the rate of 4 cents for each \$\mathbb{P}\$20 (\$4) up to \$\mathbb{P}\$100 and 2 cents for each \$\mathbb{P}\$20 additional.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Through the Minister of Chile in the United States the International Bureau of the American Republics is informed of projected irrigation works to be undertaken on a large scale by the Chilean Government.

As proposed in the irrigation bill now under the consideration of a

parliamentary commission, \$\P\$5,000,000 are to be expended.

Among the works to be undertaken are the Laja Canal, issuing from the river of the same name, to cost \$\mathbb{P}\$1,000,200, to irrigate 30,000 hectares augmenting the value of the irrigated area fourfold and increasing the public resources by \$\mathbb{P}\$9,000,000; damming of the Zeno lagoons at an expense of \$\mathbb{P}\$500,000; irrigation of Nilahue, in the Department of Vichuquen, at an expenditure of \$\mathbb{P}\$6,000,000, whereby 30,000 hectares will be benefited, the value of the section be increased sixfold, and public resources augmented by \$\mathbb{P}\$15,000,000; extension of the Melpilla Canal by 120 kilometers, increasing the value of the area irrigated fourfold and adding \$\mathb{P}\$12,000,000 to public resources; irrigating the llanos of La Chimba, in the Department of Ovalle, whereby 10,000 hectares will be treated at a cost of \$\mathbb{P}\$3,000,000 and increasing the value of each hectare by \$\mathbb{P}\$500.

INCREASE OF WHEAT EXPORTS.

The Minister of Chile in the United States, Señor Don Aníbal Cruz, in a statement concerning the foreign commerce of Chile for the first half of 1909, calls attention to the increased ratio of wheat exports.

During the first six months of the current year wheat was shipped abroad to the amount of 91,942,250 kilograms, valued at \$\mathbb{P}\$11,635,587, as compared with 80,590,832 kilograms, worth \$\mathbb{P}\$6,560,538, in the same period of 1907. Immediately prior to the latter year wheat production in the Republic was not sufficient for local needs and large imports were made.



COMPETITIVE BIDS FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

In accordance with recently enacted legislation, all contracts made by the Colombian Government with regard to sales, construction works, repairs, printing, transports, and for all other services which are an expense to the treasury, shall be carried out by public competitive bids. Contracts for the rent and transfer of public lands and property shall also be made by competitive bids.



PRACTICAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In March, 1910, new systems for the practical training of public-school pupils in Costa Rica will be introduced.

President González Víquez, on September 25, 1909, signed the decrees necessary for the establishment of preparatory schools of arts and crafts (*Escualas Preparatorias de Artes y Oficios*) and of schools of domestic instruction for women in the various provincial capitals.

In addition to the regular scholastic course the new regulations prescribe training in various manual branches, including carpentry, cabinetwork, horseshoeing, tailoring, shoemaking, painting, and tinning.

In the women's department, instruction is to be given in cooking, washing and ironing, sewing, etc., and such branches of higher manual training as may conduce to the application of improved methods in all walks of life.

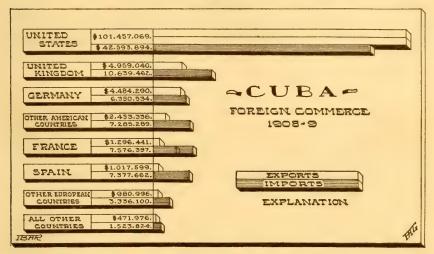
GOLD MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.

The British minister in Costa Rica reports that there are four companies, all American, mining gold in the Republic, besides other concerns still in the pioneer stage, and one not at present working. The total output of gold during 1909 is estimated at a value of £250,000. In the Abangares district, about 20 miles north of the Gulf of Nicoya, two companies produce gold to the value of £18,000 a month.



FOREIGN COMMERCE, FISCAL YEAR 1909.

According to figures issued by the Cuban Government, the foreign commerce of the Republic for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909,



STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1908-9.

was represented by imports to the value of \$83,900,234, and exports, \$115,637,047. As compared with the preceding twelve months, values and distribution were as follows:

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
Countries.	1907-8.	1908–9.	1907-8.	1908–9.
MERCHANDISE.				
United States. Germany Spain France United Kingdom. Other American countries. All other countries. Total.	7,762,751 8,816,810 5,854,474	\$42,593,894 6,350,534 7,377,662 4,793,469 10,639,462 7,285,289 3,336,100 1,523,824	\$81,715,884 3,741,795 795,687 1,768,742 5,145,571 2,718,605 868,179 692,984	\$99,973,369 4,484,290 1,017,599 1,296,441 4,959,040 2,453,336 980,996 471,976
SPECIE.	30, 333, 134	00,900,204	91, 441, 441	115, 037, 047
United States. Spain France. All other countries.	136, 525 481, 516 1, 217, 022 724	18, 348 13, 120 2, 782, 928 140		1,483,700 442,846
Total	1, 835, 787	2,814,536	14,675,020	1,926,546

NEW MEMBERS OF THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The President of Cuba named, under date of September 1, 1909, two additional members to serve as members of the Pan-American of Cuba, the functions of which are to secure the approval of the conventions adopted by the delegates to the Third International Conference of American States and to aid the International Bureau in the collection and distribution of information relative to the various republics.

The new members are Señores Manuel Márquez Sterling y Loret de Mola, Minister Resident of Cuba in Rio de Janeiro, and Dr. Fernando Sánchez de Fuentes y Peláez, of the University of Havana.

EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC.

On the occasion of the opening of the public schools of Cuba on September 12, 1909, Dr. Gonzalo Aróstegui, of the Board of Education, stated that the number of pupils attending government institutions in Havana was 34,000. At the time of the taking of the first school census in 1899, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Hanna, pupils at the public schools numbered 27,619, and in 1902 the number had increased to 30,184.

The total number attending school throughout the island on June 30, 1907, was 171,017, or 31.06 per cent of the scholastic population of the country, which was given as 541,445.

TELEPHONE CONCESSION.

By a decree of September 13 the Cuban Executive rescinded the concession of April 24, 1909, whereby the privilege was granted for the exploitation of the telephone system of Havana, which reverts to the city in 1911.

On the same date the same company was authorized to establish, with its center in Havana, a long-distance system connecting the whole island.

The former concession was annulled as a consequence of article 471 of the telephone act of June 18, 1909, which provides that all contracts and concessions for public services shall be regularly advertised and granted to the highest bidder.

Long-distance telephones were barred under the royal decree of May 12, 1890, and the present act is the result of special legislation.

Under the old telephone legislation companies were authorized to operate within a radius of 10 kilometers and enjoyed a monopoly during the term of the franchise. Present legislation creates no monopolies, and the Cuban Telephone Company, which is the new name of the old company, made the first application under the new law and obtained the concession.

The decree excludes the company from towns where there are local systems, but authorizes such connections as may be deemed desirable.

The company is subjected to the payment of regular taxes, but is allowed to turn over to the State in lieu of that tax an amount equal to 4 per cent of the gross earnings per annum.



BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1909-10.

The budget law of the Dominican Government for the fiscal year 1909–10 estimates a balance of receipts and expenditures in the sum \$4,024,230.

Receipts from customs are estimated at \$3,210,000; internal revenues, \$460,000; posts and telegraphs, \$35,000; consular fees, \$15,000; stamped paper, \$43,000; and receipts from certain state properties, \$261,230.



FOREIGN TRADE IN 1908.

Figures of the foreign trade of Ecuador recently received, indicate a much larger total for the commercial transactions of 1908 than was reported in previously published statements.

Exports amounted in value to \$13,279,603 and imports to \$10,277,365, a total trade valuation of \$23,556,968. In exports, a gain of \$1,486,390 is shown as compared with 1907, and an advance of \$427,378 in imports.

In an extended report on the subject furnished by United States Consul-General H. R. Dietrich, the value of exports shipped to the leading countries was as follows:

France	\$5,052,885
United States	3, 871, 462
Great Britain	
Germany	, ,
Spain	

Cacao, which was shipped to the amount of 70,662,042 pounds, represented a valuation of \$8,868,520 and formed the bulk of exports

to France, the leading receiver of Ecuadoran products. Shipments to that country were 37,017,077 pounds, valued at \$4,869,085, the United States ranking next with 12,840,883 pounds and \$1,533,138, followed by Great Britain with 8,906,823 pounds and \$1,028,972; Spain, 5,602,813 pounds and \$733,386, and Germany, 4,229,000 pounds and \$434,963.

Hats rank next to cacao on the export list, \$799,284 representing the total value shipped, of which \$221,360 went to the United States.

Coffee shipments were 8,331,875 pounds, worth \$520,920, Chile taking 2,989,059 pounds, worth \$196,600; Germany, 2,356,673 pounds, worth \$138,368; and the United States 1,149,502, worth \$72,685.

Ivory nuts and rubber figure for \$492,626 and \$421,761, the values of which sent to the United States were \$130,498 and \$312,575, respectively. Germany alone outranks the United States as a receiver of ivory nuts, 9,001,366 pounds, worth \$192,86, being credited to that country.

Leading countries of origin for imports were: Great Britain, \$3,602,409; Germany, \$2,149,117; the United States, \$2,048,846; France, \$738,614; Italy, \$468,785; and Belgium, \$418,523.

Textiles other than silk figure for \$2,066,514 on the import list taking first rank; followed by foodstuffs, \$1,137,949; gold coin, \$931,152 (principally from Great Britain); iron and hardware, \$666,485; clothing, \$574,082; silk fabrics, \$528,504; and wines and liquors, \$527,595; no other articles exceeding \$250,000 in value.

France, Great Britain, the United States, Spain, and Austria show noteworthy gains in their purchases from Ecuador during 1908, and Germany, France, Great Britain, Belgium, and Italy increased their sales in the country.

TAX ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

On August 1, 1909, the law of February 1, 1907, compelling traveling salesmen to pay a license of 100 sucres (equal to \$50 United States currency) before being allowed to sell their wares in Ecuador, became effective. The law also sets forth that any infringement will be punishable by a fine double the amount required to procure the license. The license so procured is null and void when such salesman leaves the country.

SANITARY MEASURES.

The Government of Ecuador has appointed Dr. Luis Felipe Cornejo Gomez as Director of the Public Health Service in succession to Dr. Bolivar J. Lloyd, of the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

The sanitary law of the Republic, abrogating that of November 3, 1908, provides for the expenditure of certain specified funds for the sanitation of Guayaquil and other municipalities under the direction of the proper officials.



NEW PRESIDING OFFICER FOR THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU.

On September 17, 1909, the office of president of the International Central American Bureau, located in the capital of Guatemala, was transferred to Señor Don José Pinto, delegate from Guatemala, in succession to Señor Don Ricardo J. Echeverría, delegate from Costa Rica.

This transfer was made in accordance with the rules of the organization on the date fixed for the expiration of Señor Echeverría's term of office. Previous to his retirement the ex-president formally inaugurated the library and lecture room of the bureau.

HONOR TO ROBERT FULTON.

The Guatemalan government has paid honor to the memory of Robert Fulton by placing a bronze bust of the great inventor in the principal park of the capital. This action was taken in consequence of a presidential decree of September 8, and the bust was placed in position on October 10, the date of the hundredth anniversary of the application of steam to fluvial transport.

The decree is as follows:

The Constitutional President of the Republic, whereas: The eventful discovery of the application of steam to navigation must be classed as the occurrence which has had the greatest influence in the development of commerce, the all-important factor of progress in all phases of modern activity; and whereas the personality of Robert Fulton, a model of singleness of purpose and perseverance, commands the gratitude of all nations as that of a superman, who has bestowed benefits on humanity, be it therefore resolved: That on the 10th of October next, in commemoration of the centennial of such discovery, a bronze bust of Robert Fulton be placed in the Estrada Cabrera Park, in the capital of the Republic. Let it be known. Estrada C. The Secretary of State in the Department of Fomento. Joaquin Mendez.

11328-Bull, 5-09-10



ORANGE FLOWERS FROM AN INDUSTRIAL POINT OF VIEW.

The "Bulletin Officiel de l'Agriculture et de l'Industrie" of Port-au-Prince publishes in its latest issue an interesting monograph on the orange flower from an industrial point of view, in which the writer, Mr. H. Desgraves, a chief of bureau in the Agricultural Department, states that Haitians have at hand all the elements of a lucrative industry and at practically little expense, for orange trees abound in the Republic, and distilled orange flower water, technically known as "hydrolat," and neroli oil find a ready market not only in the country but abroad as well.

The oil obtained from the flower, and which is called "neroli oil," is much stronger than hydrolat, and commands twenty times the price, 20 drops, or scarcely a gram, bringing sometimes as high as \$1.50. The origin of the name neroli is not exactly known. Some say that it is derived from that of the Roman emperor Nero, whose love of perfumes was so great that the ceiling of his dining room represented a sky from which all kinds of perfumes rained day and night. Others think it was first made by the Sabines, who, in order to distinguish it from other perfumes of that time, called it nero, which signified strong. This oil enters into the composition of various products, especially perfumery. It plays an important rôle in the preparation of eau de cologne and numerous other toilet waters.

The essence obtained from bitter orange flowers is considered better and stronger than that obtained from the flower of sweet oranges. To gather them a sheet is stretched under the trees in dry weather, or two hours after sunrise, when the dew has completely evaporated. The branches are then shaken to bring down the flowers. This is repeated every other day during the flowering season. These precautions are absolutely necessary, for if the trees are shaken immediately after a rain or before the dew is dry the flowers lose their perfume and spoil very quickly. The flowers give the greatest amount of neroli oil and the sweetest perfume when they are just ready to open.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the statement covering the general financial conditions of the Republic of Haiti, as set forth by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1909–10 amount to \$2,694,106.57 gold and G. 6,684,656.38, as against \$2,777,687.93 gold and G. 7,283,953.33 for the preceding year, or a decrease of \$83,581,36 gold and G. 599,296.95.

HAITI. 957

The bank statement of the Banque Nationale d'Haiti, which administers the service of the internal and foreign debt of the country, shows receipts amounting to \$849,175.66 gold and G. 4,248.75 for the six months from October, 1908, to March, 1909.

The amounts collected and paid by the Central Bureau of Receipts and Expenditures from October 1, 1908, to March 31, 1909, balanced at \$534,403.60 gold and G. 4,930,667.61, while up to March 31, 1909, the government expenses amounted to \$25,430,330.57 gold and G. 9,976,256.50.

During the first three months of the fiscal year 1908–9 the import and export duties collected at the different ports of the country amounted to \$216,359.79 gold and G. 798,729.15 and \$403,517.12 gold and G. 5,023.76, respectively.

FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the report which Mr. MURAT CLAUDE, who was appointed Secretary of State in December 1908, recently submitted to the Congress of Haiti on the foreign affairs of the country, he states that relations with the foreign powers are most satisfactory and the questions pending between them will, barring unforeseen circumstances, be settled amicably in the best interests of all the parties concerned.

Several of the French claims against the Government have been satisfactorily settled, one by arbitration, while the claim in regard to tramways, presented by the German Legation, is now pending in the courts.

On January 7, 1909, an arbitration convention was concluded between the United States and Haiti. This convention, which makes arbitration obligatory, except in cases affecting honor, dignity, and independence, was ratified by the President of Haiti on March 22, 1909, and only awaits the sanction of the legislative body for the exchange of the ratifications.

In this connection it is noted that the other Powers accredited to the Government of Haiti have expressed a desire to submit to arbitration the differences existing between them and the Republic. This is regarded as a cause for congratulation, as this new line of diplomacy denotes not only honorable progress, but is also destined to put an end to violence and imaginary claims at home and to promote the rule of justice in foreign relations.

The relations with the neighboring Dominican Republic are at the present time on a most friendly footing, and consequently there is no doubt that the delicate boundary question which has for a long time been pending between the two countries will be satisfactorily settled.

In the closing paragraph of the report the Secretary calls attention to the friendly manner in which almost all the sovereigns and heads of foreign governments responded to the autograph letter of President Simon announcing his election to the office of first Magistrate of the republic.

PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF BRUSSELS.

The Haitian Government has accepted the invitation of the Belgian Government to participate in the International Exposition which is to be held in Brussels during 1910.



REFUNDING OF THE FOREIGN DEBT.

The circular issued by the Council of Foreign Bondholders in connection with the projected refunding of the national debt of Honduras, as published in "La Prensa" of September 7, fixes August 4, 1910, as the possible limit for the ultimate settlement of the matter.

Bondholders of the 5 per cent loan of 1867, of the 10 per cent railway loan of the same year, of the $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent railway loan of 1869, and of the 10 per cent railway loan of 1870 are affected by the project.

Settlement is to be effected through the negotiation of a loan with the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, and specially appointed representatives of the Government of Honduras are to handle the subject in conference with the financiers of the United States.

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH BRAZIL.

The Government of Honduras on July 30 approved the treaty of arbitration negotiated with Brazil by the representatives of the two countries in April, 1909. Publication of the terms of the treaty is made in "La Gaceta" for August 19, 1909.

MINING PROPERTIES IN THE REPUBLIC.

In a review of recent date, issued in Honduras, it is stated that 700 mines have been denounced in the Republic. Among the best known properties are the following:

Tegucigalpa: 5 gold; 60 gold and silver; 224 silver; 3 silver and lead; 3 copper; 2 china clay; 1 transparent quartz; 1 pit coal; 1 chalk; and 1 sulphur.

El Paraiso: 20 gold; 14 silver; 2 gold, silver, and copper.

LOCATION

LOCATION

Comayagua: 55 gold; 10 gold and silver; 20 gold, silver, and copper; 3 gold and copper; 1 gold, silver, and iron.

Valle: 5 gold; 70 gold and silver; and 18 silver.

La Paz: 1 gold; 3 gold and silver; 2 silver and lead; and 5 silver. Gracias: 1 gold and silver; 2 silver; 4 opal and saltpeter; and 1 of white marble.

Copan: 9 gold; 30 silver; 1 copper; 1 aluminum; 1 chalk; 1 marble; 1 copper and gold; and 1 opal.

Santa Barbara: 7 gold; 1 copper; 1 iron; 2 aluminum; 1 chalk; 1 coal; 1 marble; 1 opal; and 1 silver.

Olancho: 30 gold and silver; 4 silver; 16 gold and copper; and 42 gold.

Cortes: 7 gold; 1 hard coal; 1 marble; and numerous placer mines. Yoro: 3 gold; 7 gold and silver; 5 silver; 1 pit coal; 1 copper; 1 china clay; 1 antimony and iron; and 1 transparent quartz.

Colon: 2 gold and silver; 3 silver; 1 lead and zinc; 1 nickel; 1 iron; and 1 lead.

Choluteca: 48 gold and silver; 2 chalk; 2 copper; and 1 asphaltum. The silver mines are the most numerous and productive, and the copper mines of Guanacaste at Olancho yield over 80 per cent pure copper, while the iron of Agalteca is abundant and of good quality.



MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

At the opening of the National Congress on September 16, President Diaz, in his semiannual message, outlined the status of the Mexican Republic both at home and abroad and gave the usual résumé of affairs during the preceding six months.

The conventions negotiated at the Second Peace Conference have been ratified, and the Government, on September 6, subscribed to the international agreement concluded in Madrid in 1891 with regard to the registration of trade-marks. The conventions on public hygiene, signed at Paris in 1903 and at Rome in 1907, have also received the formal adherence of Mexico.

Immigration statistics show that during the six months January to June, 1909, the number of persons entering the Republic was 24,300. Public health reports are satisfactory, and a sanitary station has been equipped at the port of Salina Cruz, at which point the bulk of Asiatic immigrants enter the country.

MEXICO. 961

Improvements at the capital are progressing steadily, 72,000 square meters of asphalt pavement having been laid down, streets widened, and other measures taken in the interests of the inhabitants of the city.

The heavy losses of life and property occasioned by earthquake and floods have been met by Government aid, and in response to the necessities of the times relief has poured into the stricken sections from all parts of the country.

The compilation of laws undertaken by the Department of Justice has been brought up to date and the work of revising the penal code

is nearly completed.

Transactions entered in the public registry of the capital from January to June, 1909, aggregated ₱971,218,938, exceeding by over ₱300,000,000 similar entries in the corresponding period of 1908.

Scholastic reforms have been introduced and new schools established, prizes offered for technical research, and archæological investigations continued with interesting results. Mexico was represented at the International Congress of Musical History, which was held at Vienna in May, 1909; at the Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress of Rio de Janeiro in August, 1909; the Medical Congress of Budapest during the same month; the leprosy congress held in Norway in September, and the congress at Rome for the discussion of labor accidents, held in May. A delegate of the Department of Public Instruction and the National Medical Institute was present, in July, at the celebration of the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the University of Geneva.

In regard to internal development, President DIAZ stated that during the period between January 1 and June 30, 1909, the Department of Fomento issued 715 title deeds for lands transformed from national into private property, yielding receipts to the Treasury in the amount of ₱117,087.

The geographical exploration commission continued surveys and completed maps of many sections of the Republic. The Nazas River region is at present being studied with a view to determining its cultivable areas as effected by the development of irrigation problems. Measures are being perfected for the connection of the Mexican Geodetic Survey with that of the United States, and for the establishment of such stations as are required for the completion of the meteorological service.

Deeds to mining properties during the period under review were issued to the number of 2,072. The figures for the fiscal year 1908-9 as compared with those of the preceding twelve months show a decrease of 36 per cent, due in part to the financial crisis and the low price of metals.

Ninety-six applications have been presented looking to the utilization for various purposes of 500,000 liters of water per second from bodies of water subject to Federal jurisdiction. Concessions have been granted for the use of water for irrigation, motive power, domestic and industrial purposes and nineteen title deeds have been issued authenticating new rights or confirming old ones. Special subventions have been granted for the irrigation and colonization of 130,000 hectares of land situated in the States of Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Tamaulipas; agricultural and dairy industries have been fostered and forestry preservation has been provided for through the organization of a technical staff and practical schools.

In the half year under consideration 603 patents of invention were granted and 429 trade marks registered. Commercial names and announcements to the number of 68 were also registered.

At Tampico, Veracruz, Puerto Mexico, and Salina Cruz structural and sanitary works were carried on, canals and waterways were improved, and in various sections roads extended.

The total extent of railways in the Republic is 24,161 kilometers (15,723 miles), federal lines aggregating 19,321 kilometers and those under jurisdiction of States 4,840 kilometers. Between January and June, 1909, railways under federal jurisdiction increased by 250 kilometers. The chief contributions to this increase were made by the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific's line from Alamos to Guadalajara, which has been completed between Navajoa and Culiacan and Mazatlan; the Inter-California Railway; and the line between Chalco and Rio Frio, the two last-named roads having been completed.

Post-offices on July 1, 1909, numbered 2,964, and during the year the amount of correspondence handled was represented by 184,000,000 pieces. Interior postal money orders were issued during the twelve months to the amount of ₱50,110,000, of which ₱25,210,000 were credited to the last half of the year. Postal money orders abroad were drawn up between January and June, 1909, in the sum of ₱2,287,000.

Owing to a modification in the equivalent of Mexican currency, the rates of postage on parcels sent from Mexico to Great Britain and to other countries through the intermediary of the British service were doubled. For this purpose a supplementary convention was entered into. The system of advice of payment was introduced in the postal money-order service with Germany, Canada, France, Great Britain, and Salvador, and on August 1 a convention went into effect establishing a money-order service for a maximum amount of \$\mathbb{P}\$200 per order between Mexico and Austria, including the Austrian post-offices in the Levant.

MEXICO. 963

A parcels-post convention with Canada was concluded, to go into operation on October 1, and a modification of the postal money-order service between Mexico and the United States was entered into.

Additions to Federal telegraph lines were made between January and June to the extent of 3,383 kilometers (2,114 miles), making the present mileage over 42,750 miles. Wireless stations were established at Payo Obispo and Xcalac, in the Quintana Roo Territory, bringing the number of such stations in the Republic up to six. The improvement in receipts from the telegraph service during the half year are noted as compared with the preceding six months.

Total revenues for the fiscal year 1908-9 sufficed to meet all budget expenses, the economies exercised in expenditures occasioned by business conditions having been made without detriment to the public service.

While both import and export duties declined as compared with the preceding fiscal year, in the case of the latter the diminution is more apparent than real, being less than the amount formerly obtained from export duties on henequen and dyewoods, on which export duties were not collected during 1908–9.

The indications which these returns afford in regard to the foreign commerce of the country are borne out by the statistical returns of imports and exports. While the imports show a falling off of over \$\mathbb{P}\$65,000,000, the export decline was but \$\mathbb{P}\$11,000,000. It must also be noted that during the year 1908-9 no specie was exported, whereas during the previous year the shipments of specie abroad amounted to nearly \$\mathbb{P}\$16,000,000, so that, eliminating this item, Mexican exports of merchandise were in excess of those reported for 1907-8.

The scarcity of wheat in the country has occasioned the extension of lowered import duties.

Many improvements have been made in the military and naval equipment of the Republic. The British-built *General Guerrero*, a gunboat of 1,800 tons displacement, has been placed upon the Pacific coast and modern guns mounted on the training corvette *Zaragoza*. The smokeless-powder factory has been thoroughly equipped with new and adequate machinery, a new rolling plant added to the national gun foundry, and the regulation armament of the Mexican Army been augmented.

In concluding his message, President Diaz sums up the internal affairs of the Republic in the following terms:

In the foregoing review you will have observed that nothing has occurred in the administration of public affairs of a nature to impair the confidence of the Executive in the future of the Republic, seeing that both in our foreign relations and in the vital

matter of our finances, nothwithstanding transient difficulties, as well as in other departments, we may note all the evidences of that prosperity and progress which for years past have been characteristic features of our situation. Happily the Government has behind it the force of public opinion, which upholds it in its efforts to stimulate the country's progressive development and to maintain its credit abroad at the high standard to which it is entitled, both by the excellent sense of its people and the exalted wisdom and patriotic sentiments of their representatives.

THE MEAT-PACKING INDUSTRY.

In September, 1909, as a result of the development of the packing industry in the Republic, the shipment of Mexican meat products was begun via Veracruz to London. The press of the country places much stress upon this fact, and in Great Britain it is stated that a new source of meat supply for the kingdom has been opened.

The factor in this important feature of industrial progress, aside from the resources of the country, is the Mexican National Packing Company, concerning whose operations the Consul-General of the United States at Mexico, Mr. Arnold Shanklin, has recently furnished a valuable report to the International Bureau of the American

Republics.

Mr. Shanklin states that the company is incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey, having a paid-up capital of \$22,500,000. The assets of the company, as certified to on June 30, 1909, are \$38,473,000. This company was organized and financed by and through the efforts of a citizen of the United States who first went to the Republic of Mexico and studied conditions from one end to the other. He then procured from the Mexican Government a concession, which, with extensions thereof, exists up to and through the year 1926. During that term of years all of the cattle, sheep, goats, and hogs slaughtered in the City of Mexico must be slaughtered in this packing company's rastro or slaughtering plant. In the past, the Mexican Government has collected an annual slaughter tax in the City of Mexico amounting to more than \$560,000 (1,120,000 pesos Mexican currency), but it has agreed that for the full term of the company's concession a payment equal to one-half that amount shall be made.

The concession grants the exclusive privilege of operating coldstorage plants in the Federal District and throughout the Republic in so far as such are operated under the Federal control. The concession also carries with it the right to bring into the Republic, free of duty, all the tin, wire, and other material, with the necessary machinery needed for the purpose of the manufacture of tin cans and packing cases for tinning and caring for its products for export trade. The company has already, at its Uruapam plant, a thoroughly modern tinning plant capable of tinning 700 beeves weekly. MEXICO. 965

The slaughterhouse in Mexico City alone has an annual capacity of 220,000 beeves, 200,000 hogs, and 250,000 sheep. The company has also installed in Mexico City many retail shops where carefully-handled, clean, wholesome, refrigerated meat is sold at a reasonable price.

The company owns its own refrigerator cars and transports its meats. Under this company's system, from the time the animals are killed until delivered they are in continuous refrigeration at uniform and low temperature, thus insuring the public against the danger of improperly prepared and unrefrigerated meats.

The company's concession carries with it the privilege and obligation to supply the army, schools, academies, etc., with meat, supplying same at a figure equal to 10 per cent under the wholesale price

at which it sells to the general public.

The latest statistics issued by the Department of Fomento show that there are consumed in Mexico annually 958,058 cattle, 889,130 hogs, and 1,554,245 sheep and goats, and that there are exported annually to the United States 150,000 cattle. These figures are on the basis of four years ago, since which there has unquestionably been an increase. The company will soon have in operation a number of cold-storage ships—enough to send forward to England a shipment of 2,000 beeves every ten days.

COLONIZATION CONTRACT IN DURANGO.

A colonization contract made between the Mexican Government and Señor Samuel García Cuéllar, publication of which is made in the "Diario Oficial" for September 15, 1909, covers the title to 100,000 hectares of national lands in the State of Durango, for which three annual payments are to be made.

The concessionary obligates himself to establish colonies on the territory in question, placing families of at least one man, one woman, and a child on every 200 hectares. Colonization shall be made of Mexican or European families, the nationalities of the latter to be the subject of approval on the part of the Government. Five hectares are to be allotted to each family, and necessary sanitation is to be effected of the tracts occupied. The families are to guarantee a three-years' residence on the properties, and during ten years the colonies are to be exempt from military service, from the payment of taxes other than the municipal and stamp taxes, free entry for necessary implements and animals, shipment of the fruits of the soil without payment of duties, and certain other specified privileges.



TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

According to information furnished by the Director-General of Statistics to the United States Consul at Managua, the total telegraph-wire mileage of Nicaragua is 3,637 miles and the total number of offices, 130; telephone-wire mileage, 805 miles; and the total number of telephone stations, 29.

TERCENTENARY EXPOSITION AT LEON.

In honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Leon, an exposition is to be held in that city during January, 1910, the enterprise to be the first of its kind in the Republic.

The Government and people are showing much interest in the event and prizes are to be adjudged for the best exhibits in the following

sections:

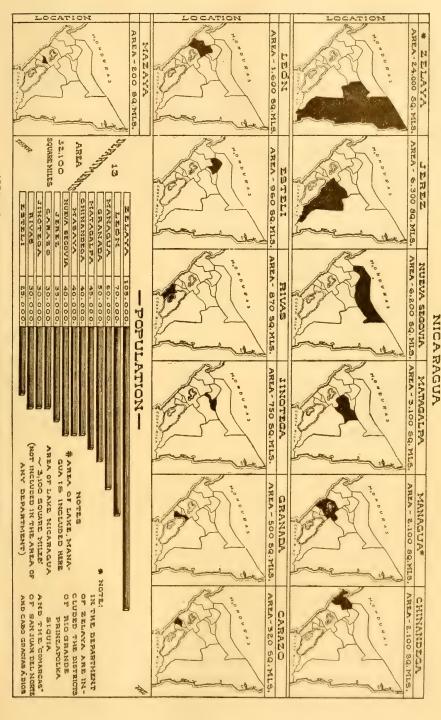
(1) Mechanical industries, which comprise: Clothing, ceramics, shoes, tanneries, printing, binding, saddlery and harness, foundry, hardware, carpentry, cabinetwork, textiles, etc. (2) Agriculture and its products. (3) Chemical industries in general: Sugars, rum, wines, oils, varnishes, etc. (4) Mining and its products. (5) Fine arts and its adjuncts: Painting, sculpture, architecture, photography, engraving, gold and silver work, music, etc. (6) Woman's arts: Embroidery, hand weaving, artificial flowers, etc. (7) Live-stock industry: Horses, swine, poultry, etc. (8) Forestry: Specimens of wood in crude state, sawed and polished, rosin, specimens of rubber, vegetable wax, fibers, vines, etc. (9) Pedagogy and educational apparatus. (10) Retrospective arts: Idols, vases, urns, arms, etc.

Literary and musical contests are to be held and prizes awarded.



FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER, 1909.

The Statistical Bureau of the Panama Government (Dirección General de Estadística) has issued the figures of the foreign commerce of the Republic during the first three months of 1909, showing imports to the value of 1,966,289.57 balboas and exports worth 328,823.56 balboas, the balboa being equal in value to the gold dollar of the United States.



During the corresponding quarter of 1908 imports amounted in value to \$1,947,625.81; a gain for the period in 1909 of \$18,663.76 is indicated, whereas in exports a decline of \$116,739.76 is reported.

The United States furnished the bulk of imports, or \$1,205,178.36, the figures showing an advance of \$138,876.09 over the same period of the preceding year, the next ranking countries being: Great Britain, \$303,175.32; Germany, \$212,672.92; France, \$77,960.30; and Italy, \$64,273.01. Italy and Germany are credited with increased quotas and Great Britain and France with decreased valuations.

As a receiver of Panama products the United States takes first place with \$271,947.40, though a falling off of \$152,546.48 is indicated as compared with the first quarter of 1908. Great Britain ranks second with \$41,469.16, representing a gain of \$36,158.66, followed by Germany, \$11,300, and France, \$2,300.

Vegetable products to the value of \$511,797.75 take first place on the import list, followed by animal products, \$363,244.65; textiles, \$305,124.03; minerals, \$281,949.26, and wines, liquors, etc., \$162,465.83.

Vegetable products to the amount of \$282,977.10 constitute the greater proportion of exports, fresh fruits (mainly bananas) figuring for \$175,438.50, representing 721,760 bunches.



THE QUEBRACHO INDUSTRY.

Two species of quebracho are to be found growing in Uruguay and the Chaco country of Paraguay and northern Argentine Republic, the red (Aspidosperma quebracho) being the one containing tannin used in the manufacture of the extract so valuable in the tanning of hides. In Paraguay and the Argentine Republic the wood is a large item of national wealth, the land bearing the trees selling from \$3,000 upward per square league, and during the year 1908 Paraguay manufactured 15,000 tons (estimated) of extract, valued at \$1,275,000.

The exports of the Paraguay extract shipped through Montevideo to the United States in 1908 were valued at \$13,990.

According to a report on the subject prepared by the United States Consul in Montevideo, the industry had its origin in France, where a consignment of logs was sent from Paraguay in 1874. The first factory in South America for the manufacture of the extract was erected at Puerto Casado, Paraguay, in 1889, followed a few

years later by four others, to support which thousands of leagues of quebracho land in the Paraguay Chaco were bought. At a later date Argentine companies whose combined capital is over \$10,000,000 were formed. One company employs in its numerous factories, workshops, and railways about 30,000 workmen with their families, and devotes a portion of its land to cattle raising.

The extract of quebracho is prepared by disintegrating the logs in a manner similar to that employed in making wood paper pulp, then macerating and cooking the product with certain chemicals. The vacuum process is also used in some factories. All utensils coming in contact with the extract must be made of copper. The product is then dried in bags, each containing 50 kilograms (110 pounds) of the extract, 24 per cent of which is tannin. A plant with a daily capacity of 15 tons of dry extract costs about \$240,000. The price of quebracho extract f. o. b. Montevideo or Buenos Aires varies from \$80 to \$85 per ton.

The method of obtaining the logs is similar to that used in the lumber regions of the United States, a large number of Indians being employed. The logs, when ready for market, are 16 to 19 feet long, 12 to 15 inches in diameter, and weigh 1,325 to 1,550 pounds each, being so heavy as to not float in water. The price per ton ranges from \$14 f. o. b. Montevideo or Buenos Aires, the only ports of ship-

ment.

ARBITRATION CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

On July 30, 1909, the Government of Paraguay formally approved the arbitration convention signed in Asuncion on March 13 by the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic and the Minister from the United States.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MORTGAGE BANK.

By a presidential decree of August 6, 1909, Mr. Paul Beneyton is authorized to establish a mortgage bank in the capital of Paraguay with a capital of \$2,000,000. Operations may be begun when one-fourth of the capital has been subscribed, and, according to the charter, shall continue for fifty years, or at the discretion of the Executive.

EXTRACTION OF THE OIL OF PETIT-GRAIN.

Oil of petit-grain, obtained by distillation from the leaves of a certain species of bitter orange grown in Paraguay, forms the basis of many different perfumes, and its use at the present time is so extended that it largely takes the place of neroli extract, made from orange flowers. The preparation of oil of petit-grain for trade purposes constitutes a lucrative industry in Paraguay. The price in Asuncion ranges from \$6 to \$7 a kilogram, and exports show a constantly

increasing ratio, as is shown by the following figures: 1905, 7,078 kilograms; 1907, 10,872 kilograms; 1908, 30,275 kilograms.

The designation petit-grain, under which the essence is commonly known in industry and commerce, is derived from the primitive processes of extraction from scarcely formed green fruit when no larger than a chestnut or beechnut. The product now extracted from the leaves is identical with that obtained from the small fruit. and through force of habit the old name has been preserved.

In Paraguay the Jesuits are credited with having been the first to exploit petit-grain, but the exact data of the inception of this industry is unknown. In 1873 the industry was modified through the efforts of a French botanist, Mr. Balanza, who visited Paraguay to study the flora of the country and who then examined the properties of the oranges. According to Mr. E. DE BOURGADE DE LA DARLYE, in his book "Paraguay" (London, 1892), Mr. BALANZA was the first to apply the present process of distillation in the countries of the Francia and Lopez.

As described by Dr. Dario Freire, whose valued paper published in the "Messager de São Paulo," of Brazil, forms the source of the present information on the subject, the installation of these distilleries is most modest. A small stream running between the orange plantations, a cabin covered with palm leaves and a furnace, in which the wood burned is picked up in a nearby forest, are all that is necessary to begin work. The apparatus in the cabin is as simple as the accessories which surround it; a generating apparatus, whose pressure does not exceed one atmosphere, sends the vapor to the bottom of a large reservoir or bowl filled with leaves. At the top there is an opening from which extends a long tube which receives and conducts the saturated vapor through the spiral tube of a refrigerating apparatus and from which the condensed essence passes into a florentine vase which acts as a receiver and separates the water from the essence.

The output is, according to the capacity of the alembic, from 3 to 4 liters a day. The product is placed for exportation in tin boxes holding 2 kilograms. These tin boxes are made especially for this purpose and have an almost imperceptible opening at the top, which is sealed as soon as they are filled. Nothing could be more primitive and less expensive, yet, however, nothing could be more practical.

The Balanza process yields a kilogram of essence to 300 leaves, and improved machinery has failed to produce a larger quantity or a better quality. The work attached to it is inconsiderable. As soon as the apparatus has been charged for thirty-six hours it is only necessary to see to the keeping up of the fire, which takes one person about three hours a day. A small distillery of the Balanza system

produces on an average 50 kilograms of essence of petit-grain a month and on gross receipts of \$144 a net a gain of \$120 is made.

There are numerous small distilleries scattered over Paraguay, the principal ones being situated as follows: About 20 at Yaguaron, 4 at Ita, 3 at San Jose de la Cordillera, 1 at Itacuruby, and 2 at Nemby, producing approximately from 2,600 to 3,000 kilograms a month or 36,000 kilograms a year.

The chemical composition of the finished product, essence of petit-grain, is as follows: Specific weight, 0.890-0.9000 at 15° , soluble at 20° in two volumes of alcohol at 80° Baumé. The essence is composed of linotol, limonen, tesquiterpene, geraniol, and acetate of geranyle. The commercial value of petit-grain depends upon the quantity of ether it contains; the proportion in general is from 49.38-51.7-51.7 per cent. Rotative power of the essence, 1-100 millimeters +224.

THE CATTLE INDUSTRY.

Consul Edward J. Norton, writing from Asuncion in relation to the cattle industry in Paraguay, says that fully 40 per cent of Paraguay's exports consist of products of the ranch. The figures for 1908 were: Jerked beef, 2,140,391 pounds; tallow, 471,749 pounds; hides (dry), 79,921; hides (salted), 177,872. The export duty on hides ranges from 63 to 68 cents each. The exportation of live animals is limited. The annual consumption of beef cattle throughout the Republic is estimated at 300,000. Beef is very cheap, and throughout the rural districts prices range from $2\frac{2}{5}$ to $3\frac{1}{5}$ cents per pound, while in the Asuncion markets it ranges from $3\frac{1}{5}$ to 6 cents per pound. The meat is crudely cut, and between the range of prices there is frequently little to choose as regards quality.

The prices paid for stock delivered at the municipal abattoir in 1907 were: Steers, \$11.50 to \$14 American gold; cows, \$8.50 to \$10.50; hogs, \$10.50 to \$11.50; sheep, 70 cents to \$1.50; and calves, \$1.50 to \$3. There are two "saladeros," or beef-curing establishments, in Paraguay, both located on the river, north of Asuncion. Each of these plants kills, from June to October, about 18,000 head of cattle, the product being the jerked beef which figures largely in Paraguayan exports. The establishment of meat-freezing or beef-extract plants in Paraguay is the one thing required for the development of the grazing industry, and sooner or later capital will come to the country for this purpose.

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CUSTOMS TREATMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Consul-General of Peru in New York, in reporting to his Government concerning the effect of the new United States tariff upon goods of Peruvian origin, states that, among others, the following articles are allowed free entry:

Cotton, raw; coffee, copper bars and ores, coca leaves, hides, rubber, goatskins, cascarilla, bismuth, bones, cochineal, all kinds of unmanufactured drugs; fine furs, unmanufactured; gold, silver, nickel, and other minerals, and petroleum.

Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard pays a duty of 95 cents per 100 pounds; alpaca and merino wools, 12 cents a pound; hats of Catacaos straw, 15 per cent ad valorem; tobacco, \$1.85 a pound; lead ores, reduced from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound.

In making his report, Consul-General Higginson expresses the opinion that the market for hides and petroleum might be greatly improved under present conditions.

FOREIGN REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS.

January 1, 1910, is the date fixed by the Peruvian Executive for the reception in Peruvian consulates abroad of applications for the registry of trade-marks.

This measure is prescribed in the decree of August 27, 1909, to meet the difficulties occasioned by the fact that many companies desirous of protection for their trade-marks have no representatives in Lima.

COCA CULTURE.

The cultivation of coca—Erythroxylon coca peruanus—the plant from which medicinal cocaine is obtained, is an important industry in certain sections of Peru, principally the Cuzco Valley. The annual yield is about 50,000 quintals and its value varies from \$300,000 to \$1,000,000, according to fluctuations of the market.

About thirteen months are required for the maturing of the plant, when the first crop of dark-green leaves is collected, the lighter green, younger shoots being left on the stem; at the end of two months another collection of properly matured leaves is made from the same plants, and a third, fourth, and fifth gathering is made as the year advances. In its normal production four crops annually are the usual yield.

The leaves are gathered one at a time by women, the average result of a day's labor being 1 arroba (25 pounds) of dried leaves

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to every 5 women. Afterwards the leaves are subjected to a sundrying process, during which they are continually tossed. Three hours of good sun are sufficient to dry the product of the daily labor of 40 women, or 8 arrobas of 25 pounds each.

A coca plantation will yield for eight years without replanting, the output increasing from year to year until the maximum is reached,

when the production decreases in about the same ratio.

The natives chew the leaf of the coca continuously during their long journeys overland, and apparently with no bad results, the claim being made that it sustains their forces and acts as a strong tonic to the system during arduous marches. Medicinally applied as cocaine, it has the property of rendering the parts treated peculiarly insensible to pain.

IMPROVED BANKING FACILITIES WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In a report to his home Government the Peruvian Consul-General at New York states that for the transaction of banking business between Peru and the United States a special department has been established in the National Bank of Commerce of New York. Connections have been made with the Bank of Peru and London and with the German Bank of Lima.

Banking firms in other sections of Latin America are also granted the necessary facilities for the transaction of business which was formerly carried on through European channels.

TRADE-MARK PROTECTION.

For the adequate protection of the proprietary rights in trademarks registered in Peru the President of the Republic, on September 10, 1909, formally decreed that:

On the last day of each month the Division of Industry of the Department of Fomento shall issue a statement covering such trademarks as have become void through the expiration of the ten-year guaranty granted by Peruvian law. Said trade-marks shall not be renewed to other than the previous owner in less than three months from the publication of the statement referred to, unless so requested by the proprietor.

Each mark requires a separate registration, but slight modifications of registered marks may be permitted providing publication of the same, with modifications, be made for five consecutive days in "El Peruano."

If two requests for registration of the same mark are received at the same time, preference is to be given to the applicant who had previously first made use of it; in case it had not been previously applied, the native owner shall have preference; if both applicants are native

or foreign, preference shall be given to the one who first established the industry.

For the presentation of a claim before the Ministry of Fomento in regard to the falsification or imitation of a trade-mark, it is not necessary that it be made by the manufacturer himself. Any manufacturer or consumer who considers himself injured by the falsification or imitation is empowered to denounce and prosecute.

THE HIDE AND LEATHER INDUSTRY.

Mr. ARTHUR B. BUTMAN, a special agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, has been investigating the shoe and leather trade in Latin America.

Regarding hides and leather in Peru, he states that the hide industry is one of growing importance. Exportations are considerable, while the resources warrant a much further development of the industry. The cattle come principally from the ports of Chala and Pisco, and from other ports in much smaller proportions. The more important breeding grounds are in the Provinces of Ayacucho, Arequipa, and Apurimac, and in the more distant Sierra. Hides from animals slaughtered in Lima constituting the largest portion of the entire production of the country, are seldom exported, being mainly used in the local tanneries.

The central market for goatskins is Piura, in northern Peru. Goat and kid skins of Piura are in great demand and considered especially valuable, owing to their unusually fine texture, flexibility, extreme softness, and adaptability for handling. These skins are sought for by glove and fine leather makers.

Hides from the arid regions of the Sierra are sun dried, and so exported. Those from the coast regions, which form the major portion of the export, are salted. Cattle hides and goatskins constitute the volume of hide and skin exports, with a small quantity of sheepskins, the latter being practically all consumed at home. Piuran goatskins are exported from the port of Paita to the United States, which, according to the Department of Fomento, takes the entire exports.

Europe furnishes the principal market for hides, the larger volume of export going to Havre, France, whence the market conditions are cabled to hide exporters in Peru. There are also shipments to Hamburg and some small lots to Liverpool. About 80 per cent of the hide exports are taken by France and Germany. It is stated that better prices can be obtained for Peruvian hides in Europe than in the United States.

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Total exportations of hides and skins of all classes, cattle hides, sheepskins, goat and kid, vicuna and alpaca skins, were for the years 1902, 1904, 1906, respectively, as follows: 5,313,745 pounds, 6,680,029 pounds, and 8,056,862 pounds. In 1906 the valuation reached \$775,000.

There are about 20 tanneries in Peru. The industry, while not extensive, is of certain importance, and is centered in Lima. The tanneries are small, the capacity of the largest being about 700 cattle hides per month. Three have machinery equipment of more or less modern character. Sole leather is the principal output, the larger number producing only sole leather and sheepskins.

The chief tanning material used is Lingue (Cascara de Chile), 4 sacks of which constitute the first and 8 the final strength for the lot of 120 hides. The process of tanning, from the time the hides are

put into the tan liquor, occupies three to four months.

Cascara de Chile, as the name indicates, is a tanning bark of Chilean origin. Tarra, or divi-divi, also commonly used, is native to this country, being found chiefly in the Department of Ica, situated to the south of Lima. Divi-divi is much stronger than the Chilean bark, and consequently affords a more rapid process, lessening the time of tannage by one-third. Oak bark is also occasionally used. Tanning extracts have been tried by some of the tanners, but without satisfactory results to warrant their adoption. One firm employs the chrome process for skins.

The records of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington show that exportations of leather and manufactures of, from the United States to Peru for fiscal years 1903 to 1908, were as follows:

Classification.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Boots and shoes. Leather: Sole Kid glazed. Splits, buff, grain, and all other upper. Patent or enameled. All other.		\$28,459 259 1,030 1,321 17	\$38,393 813 265 1,968	\$59,908 231 3,187 35,520 1,035 884	\$99,185 266 838 41,517 271 9,592
Harness and saddles. All other	2,957 $3,651$	4,724 3,100	6,990 6,347	8,493 4,784	9,226 17,497
Total	20,950	38,910	54,776	114,042	178,392



PORT MOVEMENT, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

During the first six months of 1909 entries at the ports of Acajutla, La Libertad, La Union, and El Triunfo were represented by 337 steam and 56 sailing vessels. Entries from North America were 172 steamers, and from Germany, the next ranking country, 125.

The total tonnage of the foregoing was 669,960 tons, cargo representing 17,634 tons.

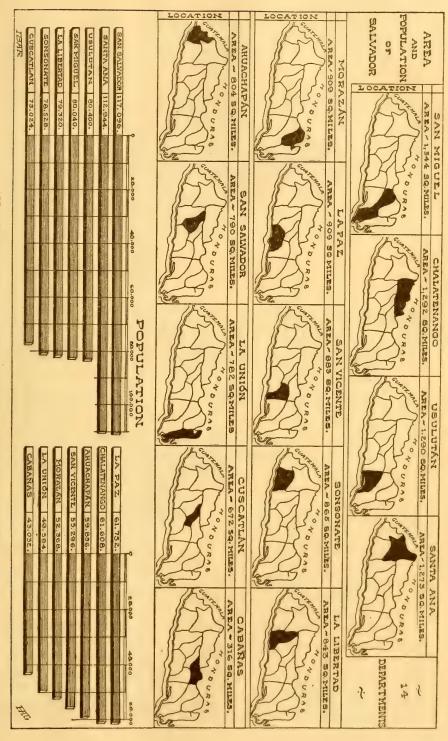


STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN ACAJUTLA AND SALINA CRUZ.

A line of steamers is to be run between the port of Acajutla, Salvador, and Salina Cruz, Mexico, in connection with the Salvador Railway and the Tehuantepec line.

The first steamer of 13,000 tons burden, built at the Newcastle docks, will be ready for service on January 1, 1910, and is to be equipped with first-class accommodations for passengers and freight.

With connections at Salina Cruz, it is estimated that the trip to London from Salvador will be made in seventeen days. Weekly sailings are to be made from Acajutla, and the company is prepared to add as many vessels to the line as the needs of traffic may demand.



TREATY OF ARBITRATION WITH BRAZIL.

On September 3, 1909, a treaty of arbitration was signed by the Minister of Foreign Relations of Salvador and the Minister from Brazil in that country.

The terms of the treaty are identical with those of the pacts already signed by the representatives of Brazil and of the Republics of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The same pact is being negotiated between Brazil and Guatemala.

RATIFICATION OF THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS.

The Government of Salvador formally ratified on March 5, 1909, the various conventions concluded by the representatives of participating nations at The Hague Conference of 1907.



TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA IN 1909.

In the trade volume of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, represented by \$2,974,931,328, trade with Latin-American figures for \$526,052,873. While the high record of previous years was not attained, commercial transactions with Latin America show a distinct gain over 1907-8 when a total valuation of \$493,145,529 was reported.

In total imports valued at \$1,311,920,224, receipts of Latin-American merchandise reached a valuation of \$324,139,999 as compared with \$273,176,971 in the preceding year, and of exports amounting to \$1,663,011,104, shipments to Latin America were represented by \$201,912,874 against \$219,968,558.

The decline of \$18,000,000 on the side of exports is offset by a gain of over \$50,000,000 in imports, leaving a net gain to the trade of more than \$32,900,000.

A comparison of these figures with those reported for the calendar year 1908 also shows satisfactory records when the total trade between the United States and Latin America was covered by \$468,216,455, a gain of \$57,000,000 being thus indicated, while imports were represented by \$271,498,425, a gain of \$52,000,000, and exports by \$196,718,030, a gain of \$5,000,000 in the later period.

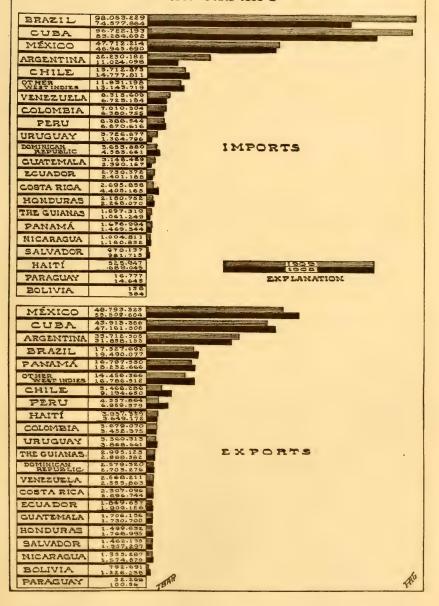
UNITED STATES

COMMERCE

WITH

LATIN AMERICA

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE FISCAL YEARS OF



Distribution of trade values among the various countries of Latin America is reported by the United States Bureau of Statistics as follows:

	Twelve months ending June—			Twelve months endin	
	1908	1909		1908	1909
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
imi Oters.					
Central American States:			Central American States:		
Costa Rica	\$4,405,165	\$2,695,858	Costa Rica	\$2,696,744	\$2,307,09
Guatemala	2,390.167	3,148,489	Guatemala	1,730,700	1,706,15
Honduras	2,268,070	2,150,752	Honduras	1,768,995	1,499,63
Nicaragua	1,160,832	1,004,811 1,676,994	Nicaragua	1,574,879 18,232,666	1,355,28 16,797,53
Panama Salvador	1,409,344 981,715	970,137	Panama Salvador	1,357,297	1,462,13
Salvador	981,715	970,137	Sarvador	1,001,201	1,402,13
Total	12,675,293	11,647,041	Total	27,361,281	25, 127, 83
Aexico	46,945,690	47,712,214	Mexico	55, 509, 604	49,793,32
West Indies:			West Indies:	40 455 000	
British	12,129,350	11,410,019	British	12,475,383	11,715,65
Cuba	83,284,692	96,722,193	Cuba	47, 161, 306	43,913,35
Danish	592,292 361,966	221, 457 249, 823	Danish	727, 193 706, 210	693,68 635,82
French	60, 111	49,899	French	1,455,701	1,411,20
Haiti	689,045	525, 947	Haiti	3,649,172	3,937,35
Dominican Republic	4,583,661	3,653,880	Dominican Republic	2,703,276	2,579,32
Total	101,701,117	112,833,218	Total	68, 878, 241	64,886,40
200021111111111111111111111111111111111					
South America:			South America:		
Argentine Republic	11,024,098	22,230,182	Argentine Republic	31,858,155	33,712,50
Bolivia	384	138	Bolivia	1,226,238	792,69
Brazil	74,577,864	98,053,229	Brazil	19,490,077 9,194,650	17,527,69 5,466,28
Chile	14,777,811 6,380,755	13,712,373 7,010.304	Chile	3,452,375	3,400,28 $3,679,07$
Ecuador	2,401,188	2,730,372	Ecuador	1,909,126	1,849,65
Falkland Islands	16,916	1,499	Falkland Islands	606	1,43
Guiana:	10,010	2, 200	Guiana:	000	1,10
British	230, 828	791,349	British	1,988,385	2,009,98
Dutch	780,369	865,743	Dutch	645, 417	612,08
French	33, 136	39,728	French	334, 174	371,61
Paraguay	14,645	16,777	Paraguay	100,568	52,26
Peru	6,670,616	6,386,544	Peru	6,959,579	4,557,86
Uruguay	1,364,796	3,726,877	Uruguay	3,868,661	3,360,31
Venezuela	6,725,184	8,313,609	Venezuela	2,555,863	2, 568, 21
Total		163,878,724	Total	83,583,874	76, 561, 68



PARTICIPATION IN THE BRUSSELS EXPOSITION.

The Government of Uruguay has resolved to participate actively in the Brussels Exposition, to be held in the capital of Belgium during 1910, and for that purpose has appropriated the sum of \$31,488.99.

In urging this action upon the General Assembly, President WILLIMAN stated that the high estimation placed upon Uruguayan wool, wheat, and meat products in European markets justified an adequate expenditure for the proper presentation of native industrial methods before the world.

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REGULATIONS FOR BAGGAGE AT MONTEVIDEO CUSTOMS.

The new regulations issued by the Montevideo custom-house authorities, in so far as they affect the general public, cover the following heads, luggage and parcels being thus defined:

Luggage.—All clothing for passengers and objects for their personal use; also clothes, furniture, and implements of immigrants, provided their quantity is not such as to indicate that they are for trade purposes; used furniture of families coming to settle in the country, said furniture to be covered by a consular certificate.

Parcels.—Small packages arriving for persons living in the country containing articles evidently intended for the private use of the person to whom they are addressed.

Luggage and parcels should be landed at the specifically appointed places and dutiable articles declared. Travelers are to be searched only when there is strong suspicion that they are concealing dutiable articles and the search is to be effected in the least vexatious manner possible.

All parcels are subject to payment of duty except those of no appreciable value, and shall be dispatched with the same formalities as luggage free of duty.

Such articles as are dutiable or concerning which there is any doubt are to be shown to the inspector, at whose valuation the duty shall be collected if it is less than \$10; otherwise they pass to the custom-house.

SPECIAL DELEGATES SENT ABROAD.

The Uruguayan Government designated the following delegates to various meetings held in other countries in the interests of science and public welfare:

To the Sixth International Congress of Hygiene, held in Budapest, August, 1909, Drs. Angel C. Maggiolo, Felipe Solari, and Esteban B. Toscano.

To the Universal Conference at The Hague for the Preservation of National Resources, Sr. Virgilio Sampognaro, Consul of the Republic at Cherburg.

To represent the Government on the occasion of the inauguration of the monument of the Universal Postal Union in Berne, September, 1909, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Don Francisco García y Santos.

The Uruguayan Consul-General of Cuba, Sr. Rafael J. Fosalba, has been directed to proceed to the United States to make a thorough investigation of the methods employed in that country in the preparation and preservation of meat products, and also to report as to the export markets for the same.

BUILDING MATERIALS IN THE REPUBLIC.

In reporting as to the timber land in Uruguay, United States Consul Goding states that the importations of lumber from the United States exceed many times the combined imports of all other countries. These imports are composed principally of white and yellow pine and spruce. Considerable quantities of walnut come from southern Europe and the United States, and some lumber is also furnished by Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay.

During the first six months of 1909 lumber from the United States consisted of 13,659,649 feet of yellow and 4,120,154 feet of white pine.

Of native trees, the quebracho is the most valuable, but it does not exist in sufficiently large quantities to make it a national asset. The eucalyptus, which has been imported from Australia, also attains considerable growth and is utilized in various ways—for construction work, fuel, etc.

Recently the advantages offered by steel structures have received the attention of builders, and a general movement has begun toward replacing old structures with modern edifices.

In Montevideo, steel has been applied in building the Uruguay Central Railway station, and other structures are being put up wherein the old systems of bricks and stone are being replaced by steel.



APPROVAL OF THE FRENCH CABLE CONTRACT.

By publication in the "Diario Oficial" of September 2 the contract entered into on the part of the Government of Venezuela and the French Cable Company in May, 1909, and supplemented on July 6, was officially promulgated.

The company is granted the exclusive cable rights in Venezuela over the line from La Guaira to Curação, to Santo Domingo, to Puerto Plata, to Cape Haitian, to New York.

This right is granted for a period of twenty years, with the privilege of extension for another like period and a preferential claim to a second extension of time.

The company is obligated to pay to the Government a fixed rate for every word received and transmitted over the cable; to allow a 50 per cent reduction on official and press dispatches, and to furnish to the Government certain specified statements of the business of the company at stated intervals.

Free entry is allowed for all materials and implements to be employed in the working of the cable, and exemption from all classes of taxation is afforded.

Interruption in the service save for unavoidable causes for six months in the first five years or of four in the remaining years shall occasion a rescinding of the contract, and all controversies arising regarding the operation of the same shall be settled before properly qualified tribunals of the Venezuelan Government without recourse to international claims.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH GERMANY.

On August 31 the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation signed by the representatives of the Governments of Venezuela and Germany in Caracas on January 26, 1909, was officially promulgated by the President of the Republic.

The first clause of the treaty provides for most favored treatment reciprocally effective between the two nations in all transactions concerning commerce, navigation, imports, exports, transit trade, and customs privileges.

The second clause provides that ratifications shall be exchanged before September 1, 1909, and that the treaty shall go into effect ten days subsequently, to last for ten years and thereafter unless previous notification of a year is given by one of the contracting parties.

TILE FACTORY AT CARACAS.

The Venezuelan Minister of Commerce has made a ten-year contract with Miguel M. Herrera, of Valencia, under which the latter agrees to establish within eighteen months one or more factories for the manufacture of porcelain and glazed ware, including floor tiles and fancy finishing tiling, and excepting ordinary earthenware, which is already being made in the country. It is stipulated that prime material found in the country, such as kaolin, etc., must be used and the greatest possible number of Venezuelans be employed.

AUTOMOBILE AND STEAMER SERVICE IN AMAZONAS.

A decree of August 13, 1909, approves in detail the terms of the contract made in April, 1908, between the Minister of the Interior of Venezuela and a citizen of that Republic for the establishment of an automobile and steamer service for the transport of freight and passengers in the Federal Territory of Amazonas. Navigation privileges are accorded on the branches of the Orinoco traversing the district and free entry through the custom-houses of the Republic is granted for the equipment necessary for the carrying out of the enterprise. Preference is to be given to citizens of the Republic in employing workmen and certain concessions are to be made by the

operating company in the matter of transport of Government officials and cargoes.

At the end of twenty years, the enterprise, with its buildings, bridges, vehicles, roads, machinery, etc., shall revert to the Government without cost.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

By a law published in the "Gaceta Oficial" of September 3, 1909, the Government of Venezuela decrees that the establishment and administration of national telegraph lines and official telephones, whether by metallic, wireless, or other systems, are the exclusive prerogatives of the Government under the supervision of the Ministry of Fomento. Special lines for private service may be installed by railway and aerial cable companies with the approbation of the National Congress, but special telephone lines, electric-light connections, or any other enterprise necessitating metallic wires or conductors, may not be installed beyond the limits of private properties without Executive authorization.

The general public is permitted the use of public wires subject to the rules and regulations of the service.

EXPROPRIATION LAW.

By a law promulgated August 2, 1909, the Venezuelan Government abrogated the law of December 10, 1892, concerning the expropriation of properties for works of public utility.

Works of public utility are defined as those undertaken for the benefit of the Nation in general or of States, Territories, etc., whether by the Government of the Union, of States or municipalities, or by

private individuals or corporations.

The formality of declaring an enterprise one of public utility is waived in cases covering the construction of railways, roads, buildings for schools, prisons, fortresses, or cemeteries; the construction or improvement of aqueducts, canals, and bridges; irrigation canals, works for the conservation of forests and water courses, and all sanitary improvements and installations. In these cases the decree of the Executive of the Nation or State is sufficient.

The destruction of private property in cases of epidemics or other public calamities is governed by special laws.

Temporary occupation of properties for the advancement of works of public utility is provided for and regulations formulated for the indemnification of the property owners.

ABOLITION OF EXPORT DUTIES.

United States Consul Isaac A. Manning, of La Guaira, reports under date of August 26 that the Venezuelan Minister of the Treasury

and Public Credit has sent a circular to all customs collectors requiring compliance with article No. 133 of the National Constitution, which prohibits the collection of any export duty on products of Venezuela, including cattle. The export duty on cattle was 4 bolivars (bolivar=\$0.193) per head.

BUST OF BOLIVAR IN THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.

The Government of Venezuela has appropriated the sum of \$3,800 for the bust of General Bolivar to be placed in the new building to be occupied by the International Bureau of the American Republics. The work is to be executed in marble.

NAVIGATION SERVICE.

By decree issued on September 7, 1909, the Government of Venezuela approved the contract made for the establishment of a steamnavigation service between the ports of Caño Colorado and Cristobal Colon, with connections at intermediate points. The contract is good for fifteen years, and operations must be begun within eighteen months. The service is to be carried on under the national flag, and it is agreed that in addition to the free transport of the mails the company will aid the Government in such coastwise service as may be required. Free entry is granted to materials for the construction of wharves and docks, and permission is accorded for the cutting of woods in the national forests, said timber to be used for construction purposes only.

MINING CODE.

Publication of the mining code operative in Venezuela is made in the issues of the "Gaceta Oficial," beginning with September 16, 1909.

THE BANK OF VENEZUELA.

During the first six months of 1909, the Bank of Venezuela, at Caracas, received \$9,557,053 and paid out \$9,296,864. The Government had a balance to its credit of \$237,980 on June 30. The net profit of the bank was \$99,419 for the six months, and the dividend paid the stockholders was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the 600 shares of stock only 80 changed hands during the six months. The stock at present is owned by 350 persons.





INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BULLETIN

OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF THE

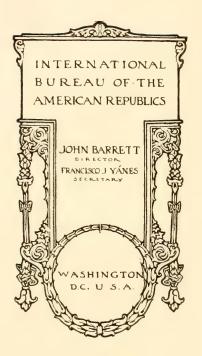
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DECEMBER

1909



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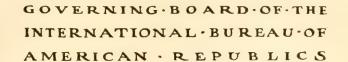


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Double number (Bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French), \$3 per year in all countries of the International Union; in other countries, \$4. Single number, 40 cents.



UUUUUUUUUU

PHILANDER C. KNOX, Secretary of State of the United States, Chairman ex officio.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.a

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Señor Don Ignacio Calderón,

Office of Legation, 1633 Sixteenth street, Washington, D. C.

.....Señor Don Aníbal Cruz, Chile.... Office of Legation, 1104 Vermont avenue, Washington, D. C.

Costa Rica....

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Office of Legation, Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C.
Dominican Republic Señor Don Emilio C. Jourert,

Office of Legation, Stoneleigh Court, Washington, D. C.

Ecuador Señor Don Luís Felipe Carbo, a Office of Legation, 1614 I street, Washington, D. C.

Guatemala.....Señor Dr. Luís Toledo Herrarte,

Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

....Mr. H. PAULÉUS SANNON.

Office of Legation, 1429 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C. Honduras Señor Dr. Luís Lazo Arriaga,

Office of Legation, 1830 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.

Panama Señor Don C. C. AROSEMENA,
Office of Legation, "The Highlands," Washington, D. C.

Señor Don Felipe Pardo.a

.....Señor Don Federico Mejía, Office of Legation, "The Portland," Washington, D. C.

UruguaySeñor Dr. Luís Melián Lafinur.a

CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES AD INTERIM.

....Señor Don Balbino Dávalos. Mexico ... Office of Embassy, 926 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

Señor Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Office of Legation, "The Bachelor," Washington, D. C.

Señor Don Alberto Nin-Frias, Office of Legation, 1629 Nineteenth street, Washington, D. C.

[Paraguay, Colombia and Nicaragua have at present no representatives on the Governing Board.]

aAbsent.



AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Argentine Republic......Charles H. Sherrill, Buenos Aires.

Bolivia......James F. Stutesman, La Paz.

ChileThomas C. Dawson, Santiago.

Colombia Elliott C. Northcott, Bogotá.

Costa Rica......WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.

Ecuador......Williams C. Fox, Quito.

Paraguay.....(Same as Uruguay.)

Peru....Leslie Combs, Lima.

SalvadorWILLIAM HEIMKE, San Salvador.

Uruguay EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.

Venezuela.....WILLIAM W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic Fenton R. McCreery, Santo Domingo.



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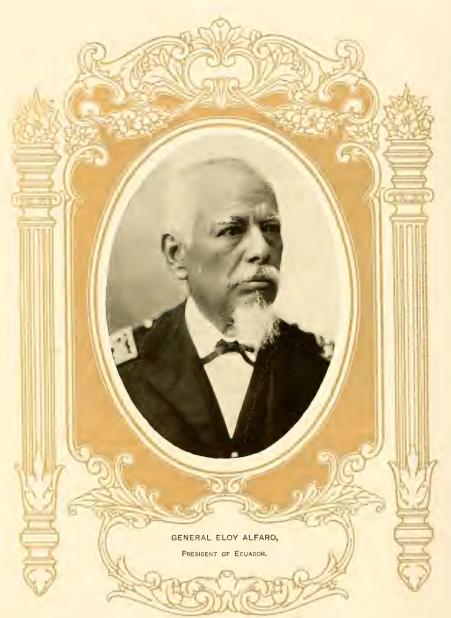
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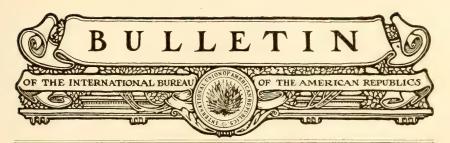
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General Eloy Alfaro was born in Montecristi, Province of Manabi, Ecuador, June 25, 1842. He received a good education and chose a military career, probably inheriting his disposition in this direction from his father, who had fought against Napoleon during the French invasion into Spain. At the age of 22 he participated actively in the campaign against President Garcia Moreno, distinguishing himself and showing his military genius in the notable victory of June 5, 1864. Military reverses caused him to take up his residence in Panama, where he married. In 1875 he returned to Ecuador and took an active part in the stirring scenes of 1876, but not being able to effect the reforms he contemplated, he again returned to Panama. He revisited his native country a number of times and spent a number of years in traveling in Central America, the United States, and in several South American countries, finally returning to Ecuador in 1895. He was received with the greatest cordiality, assumed the executive power, and was confirmed in authority on August 22, 1896, at Cuenca. On January 14, 1897, he approved the new Constitution and was elected President of the Republic by the Constitutional Convention. He retired at the end of his term of office, but was again inaugurated to the Presidency on January 1, 1907.



VOL. XXIX.

DECEMBER, 1909.

NO. 6

I'would take more than one complete issue of the BULLETIN to publish a quarter of the editorial comments which are constantly coming without solicitation to the desk of the Director, showing appreciation by the press of the BULLETIN and the work now being done by the International Bureau. Some of these comments are evidently so spontaneous in their inspiration and so interesting in their observations that they are worthy of reproduction. While there are many others deserving of space, we have particular pleasure in quoting from the El Paso "Herald," one of the principal papers of the State of Texas, published in the city made famous by the recent meeting of the Presidents of the United States and Mexico. Under the caption "Our neighbors of Latin America," the able editor of the "Herald," Mr. H. D. SLATER, in the issue of October 29, 1909, writes as follows:

It doesn't cost much and it isn't very noisy, but the International Bureau of the American Republics at Washington brings us considerably nearer the day when there will be a federation of the world. The work that is being done under John Barrett's direction is so important and so far-reaching that it will take several decades for it to become generally understood or adequately acknowledged.

Through the distribution of the Monthly Bulletin, printed in four languages, the Bureau is helping to educate thousands of editors, public men, and business men in various parts of the world, especially throughout the Republics of this Hemisphere.

Every issue is like a trip of exploration into new and unknown regions. It may be that the school children nowadays are keeping up with the development of the three Americas better than was the case with the previous generation. It is to be hoped that they are. The greatest commercial opportunities of the future for the United States lie to the south of us.

The greatest barrier to closer and more profitable intercourse with the other American Republics is the lack of knowledge of each other's language. If the average American had easy command of the Spanish language, the truth about Latin America would come to him like a revelation. It seems absurd, and yet it is an undoubted fact, that Americans are apt to regard as inferior the people of every nation whose language they can not understand. The same attitude of mind that leads the housewife to shout louder and louder at the Mexican who can not understand English, and finally to call him a dunce, leads the average American to depreciate the people of other nations and other tongues.

The Bureau of the American Republics prints a monthly magazine that seems to grow more interesting with every issue; possibly the increasing interest is due in no

small degree to the wider horizon and greater keenness of perception that come from associating through the printed word with the highly progressive nations of Latin America.

Europe knows more about South America than we do. Europe travels to South America to learn how to do big things in many lines. The intelligent American can no longer afford to ignore the progress and development of the Latin Republics The too prevalent disregard, which often seems tinged with a sort of contempt, is due not to real superiority but to ignorance.

The Bureau of the American Republics, which is supported by appropriations by more than twenty different nations, is the most important agency of enlightenment that is at work just now to bring the American Republics to a better appreciation and understanding of each other's distinguishing merits and special opportunities. The Bureau is a power for peace no less than for commercial expansion, inasmuch as strife is bred in suspicion and suspicion is bred in ignorance.

HONOR TO A PATRIOT'S MEMORY.

The Government of the Republic of Costa Rica has directed that the portrait of the distinguished statesman, Sr. Don Joaquín Bernardo Calvo, father of the present Minister of that country in Washington, be placed in the main hall of the State Department at San José, in commemoration of the services rendered his country, in the discharge of which he filled many public offices, including that of Secretary of Government and Foreign Relations, during the administrations of Presidents José María Alfaro, José María Castro, and Juan Rafael Mora.

Mr. Calvo, whose memory the Government of Costa Rica now honors, was born in the city of Cartago on August 20, 1799. Upon completing his education he engaged in teaching with such success that the municipal government of his native city publicly testified to the great esteem in which he and his work were held. Later he went to San José, where he acquired distinction in the law, and on account of his knowledge in political and social sciences was called by the President, Sr. Juan Mora, to fill the office of Secretary of State. The duties of that important office were discharged with complete success during that administration and the one of President GALLEGOS immediately following, and in 1835 he was appointed political chief of the "Partido Oriental" (Eastern Party). Subsequently he was appointed a delegate to the Federal Central American Congress of 1838-39. He served as a magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice from 1840 to April, 1842, when, on account of a political change made by the Government of General Morazán, he was appointed a member of the revision committee of the laws in force, and the same vear was also elected a member of the Constitutional Assembly.

Shortly afterwards he was made Secretary of the Treasury and later Secretary of the Department of Government and Foreign Relations under the administrations of Presidents Alfaro, Castro, and Juan Rafael Mora. In 1863 he was elected Senator, and was Vice-President of that body at the time of his sudden death on April 20, 1865.



SEÑOR DON JOAQUÍN BERNARDO CALVO,

An eminent Costa Rican patriot, whose portrait will be placed in the main hall of the State Department at San Jose, Costa Rica, in commemoration of the services he rendered to his country.

In addition to filling the offices mentioned he rendered valuable service in connection with the political development of his country, and during his public life no law was passed without his advisory cooperation. During the crisis at the time of the invasion of WALKER and his filibusters, and in connection with the adjustment of the relations with the Roman Church in 1852, his work was most valuable, and in recognition thereof the Order of Christ was conferred upon him by Pius IX. In 1852 the National Congress tendered him a vote of thanks for his many and important services to the Republic.

The centennial of the birth of this Costa Rican patriot was fittingly commemorated. The appreciation of Costa Rica of the national achievements of its distinguished son was shown by the imposing funeral decreed by Congress at the time of his death and by the following epitaph: "La Nación agradecida le consagra este recuerdo" (In memoriam. A grateful nation), placed on his tomb. Furthermore, by a resolution of the municipality of San José, upon the establishment of a new cemetery, the name Calvo Cemetery was given to it in memory of the eminent citizen and statesman and as a perpetual monument to his civic virtues and of his republican simplicity. The order whereby the portrait of Señor Calvo is placed in the main hall of the Department of State is a final tribute by his countrymen to his worth as a citizen and statesman.

NEW DOMINICAN MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is the pleasant duty of the Bulletin to welcome back to Washington, and to the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, Sr. Emilio C. Joubert, who, as Minister Resident of the Dominican Republic for some years, made many good friends in the United States and showed uniform interest in all matters relating to the Pan-American idea and the progress of the International Bureau. Señor Joubert has been deservedly promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and as such was recognized by the President of the United States on November 26, 1909.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday, November 10, at a largely attended meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, held in the United States State Department, and presided over by the Secretary of State of the United States as Chairman *ex officio*, the exact wording of the programme for the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which meets at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, July 9, 1910, was

approved. In view of the great importance of this gathering and the wide interest that is sure to be taken in the discussions that will take place upon the different subjects included, the programme as adopted is given below.

PROGRAMME OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS, TO BE HELD AT BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, JULY 9, 1910.

- I. The organization of the conference.
- II. Commemoration of the Argentine National Centenary and of the Independence of the American Republics, as suggested by the fact that many of those nations celebrate their national centenaries in 1910 and neighboring years.
- III. Submission and consideration of the reports of each delegation as to the action of their respective governments upon the resolutions and conventions of the Third Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro in July, 1906, including a report upon the results accomplished by the Pan-American Committees and the consideration of the extension of their functions.
- IV. Submission and consideration of the report of the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, together with consideration of the present organization and of recommendations for the possible extension and improvement of its efficiency.
 - V. Resolution expressing appreciation to Mr. Andrew Carnegue of his generous gift for the construction of the new building of the American Republics in Washington.
- VI. Report on the progress which has been made on the Pan-American Railway since the Rio Conference, and consideration of the possibility of cooperative action among the American Republics to secure the completion of the system.
- VII. Consideration of the conditions under which the establishment of more rapid mail, passenger, and express steamship service between the American Republics can be secured.
- VIII. Consideration of measures which will lead to uniformity among the American Republics in consular documents and the technical requirements of customs regulations, and also in census and commercial statistics.
 - IX. Consideration of the recommendations of the Pan-American Sanitary Congresses in regard to sanitary police and quarantine and of such additional recommendations as may tend to the elimination of preventable diseases.
 - X. Consideration of a practicable arrangement between the American Republics covering patents, trade-marks, and copyrights.
 - XI. Consideration of the continuance of the treaties on pecuniary claims after their expiration.
- XII. Consideration of a plan to promote the interchange of professors and students among the universities and academies of the American Republics.
- XIII. Resolution in appreciation of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, held at Santiago, Chile, in December, 1908.
- XIV. Resolution instructing the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics to consider and recommend the manner in which the American Republics may see fit to celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.
 - XV. Future conferences.

THE AMBASSADOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO MEXICO.

Henry L. Wilson, who has just been confirmed as Ambassador of the United States of America to Mexico, was born at Crawfordsville, Indiana, November 3, 1857. He graduated from Wabash College with the degree of A. M. in 1879, and engaged in newspaper work, becoming the editor of the Lafayette (Indiana) Journal in 1882, continuing until 1885, when he engaged in the practice of law and in banking at Spokane, Washington. He was appointed Minister to Venezuela in 1889 by President Harrison, which post he declined, but in 1897 accepted that of Minister to Chile, which he filled until 1905. In the last-named year he was appointed Minister to Belgium, which position he has held until the present time.

THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE AND LATIN AMERICA.

The present Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. Philander C. Knox, has demonstrated his appreciation of the importance of the relations of the United States with the Latin-American countries by his organization of the Division of Latin-American Affairs in the State Department, and by also adding experts on Latin-American trade to the staff of the Bureau of Trade Relations. In a previous issue we have referred to this new departure and to the selection of Mr. Thomas C. Dawson, now United States Minister to Chile, as the head of the Latin-American Division. The action of the Secretary of State in this matter will dispose of the fear of many of the friends of Latin America that the attention which must be given by him to other parts of the world might cause its affairs to be neglected in the State Department. If, however, anybody is skeptical upon this point, he should read the address which the Secretary delivered at the Pan-American dinner given by the Director of the Bureau last April.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF CUBA IN NEW YORK.

Mariano Rocafort, the Consul-General of the Republic of Cuba to the United States, was born in the city of Cardenas, Cuba, on October 12, 1868, being the only son of Dr. Blas Rocafort, a prominent physician and a member of one of the oldest families in the island. He studied at the University of Havana and later engaged in the export and shipping business in Cardenas. At the first intervention of the United States in Cuba he was appointed by Gen. Leonard Wood, then Military Governor, to an important position in the Treasury Department. In 1902 he was appointed Consul at Philadelphia by President Estrada Palma, and was later transferred to the Consulate at London. For his excellent service in these positions he was promoted by President Gomez to the post of Consul-General in New York.



HONORABLE HENRY L. WILSON,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States of America to Mexico.

14554—Bull, 6—09——2



SEÑOR DON MARIANO ROCAFORT

Consul-General of Cuba to the United States in New York.

A DISTINGUISHED ADVOCATE OF LATIN-AMERICAN TRADE.

The development of closer trade relations between the United States and Latin America and the movement for a better appreciation in the United States of its sister American Republics have an able advocate in the Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, Hon. HUNTING-TON WILSON. Although Mr. WILSON'S diplomatic experience prior to entering the State Department was largely in the Orient, he has made a careful study of Latin-American affairs and is giving them much attention in his present position. It will be remembered that he was appointed United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, but just as he was about to leave for Buenos Aires he was asked by the Secretary of State to accept the responsible position of Assistant Secretary. Recently Mr. Wilson attended a banquet in Chicago, given by the Chicago Association of Commerce, where he made a deep impression upon his hearers by his clear, forceful statement of the necessity of studying the trade opportunities of Latin America, and making a practical effort, through the establishment of better steamship facilities, to gain a creditable share of the increasing commerce of that part of the world.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

The Director is receiving a great many letters from all parts of Latin America asking information about the proposed Pan-American bank, and expressing deep interest in its possible organization. If the comment and expression of opinion in these letters can be regarded as having any bearing upon the success of the proposed bank, there is no question that it will be well received in every country where it establishes a branch and that it will prosper in the due course of time. The exact plan for the organization and establishment of a great international bank, having its headquarters in New York City and branches in the principal capitals and ports of Latin America, can not be worked out in a moment. There must be much investigation of conditions in the different countries and a careful consideration of their banking laws. When these preliminary steps have been taken and the large financial interests concerned are satisfied that everything is ready, the bank will be organized on safe and sound lines, prepared to do a great work in the development of closer relation of commerce and trade. The Director, having urged the establishment of a bank of this character during many years and being constantly asked by representative men in all parts of America whether and when this bank will start to do business, wishes to state that he has been assured by the principal men interested in New York City that the final organization will be perfected in the near future.

WORK UPON THE NEW BUILDING.

In answer to numerous inquiries the Director takes advantage of this opportunity to state that the dedication of the new Bureau building will probably not take place until the latter part of February. Although the structure is nearing completion, the inside finish requires such careful execution that it is not expected that the building will be ready for occupancy for nearly two months. The more, however, that is done upon it, the more it shows that it will be one of the most beautiful and interesting structures in the city of Washington.

PROGRESSIVE BRAZILIAN STATE OF SÃO PAULO.

One of the progressive States of Brazil, which is attracting more and more attention from the outside world, is São Paulo. Travelers from the United States and Europe who visit Brazil return with glowing accounts of the natural wealth and undeveloped possibilities of the State. The city of São Paulo itself stands out prominently as a remarkable municipality. Located at a sufficient elevation to possess an excellent climate, provided with a good water supply, and with water power to run its electric lights and its street-car systems, and embellished with many beautiful public buildings, business edifices, and private homes, it makes a good impression upon those who are fortunate enough to spend some time within its hospitable limits. Santos, the principal port of the State, through which most of its coffee is exported to foreign countries, is evidence of the progressive character of the people and has done much to add to the commerce and prosperity of that section of Brazil.

CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT CALLAO, PERU.

Samuel M. Taylor, United States consular representative at Callao, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, July 24, 1856. He studied at the Ohio Wesleyan University, taking the degree of A. B. in 1882, and at the Cincinnati Law School, graduating from the latter in 1884. He practiced law until elected a member of the General Assembly of Ohio, in 1888, serving in the legislature until elected Secretary of State in 1893. He was reelected in 1895 and held the office until 1897, when he was appointed consul at Glasgow, Scotland, by President McKinley. He was appointed to his present position as consul-general at Callao in June, 1906.

A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO LATIN AMERICA.

Dr. Albert Hale, of the staff of the International Bureau, has conferred a great favor upon the traveling public and especially upon those



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HONORABLE SAMUEL M. TAYLOR

Consul-General of the United States of America at Callao, Peru.

who think of visiting Latin America by publishing a handy little book entitled "Practical Guide to Latin America, including Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and South America." It takes up carefully nearly all those points which the traveler desires should be covered. It contains just enough information to be most useful, and is free from that overloading which often characterizes so-called guidebooks. Doctor HALE's own travels throughout Latin America and his careful study of those countries enable him to state just the information desired in the most succinct and attractive form. Reference to this work is also made in our book reviews.

EXPOSITIONS AT BUENOS AIRES IN 1910.

The Bureau has been endeavoring in every way possible to awaken interest in the expositions which are to be held in Buenos Aires from May to November, 1910, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Argentine independence. If intending exhibitors have not made applications for space by the time they read this editorial notice, it will be difficult for them to participate unless they can persuade the authorities in Buenos Aires, either through the Minister of their country or through the International Bureau, to make an exception in their favor. December 1* has been announced as the ultimate date for securing reservations of space. The honorary committee in the United States for the Agricultural Exposition appointed by the Sociedad Rural of the Argentine Republic, consisting of Hon. WILLIAM I. BUCHANAN, Dr. L. S. ROWE, and JOHN BARRETT, has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. BUCHANAN, but the remainder of the committee are trying to make arrangements by which the United States Government will send an agricultural exhibit, and a representative number of manufacturers of agricultural machinery, tools, and appliances will make a good display. In order to secure exhibitors for the Transportation Exhibition, the Director of the International Bureau has supported the action of the American committee in Buenos Aires in asking Mr. Henry G. Jones, of the United States Steel Products Export Company, who has been kindly allowed to take up this work by his company, to secure the participation of American manufacturers of all kinds of products which have to do with railway and land transport. There is, therefore, hope of getting a creditable representation for the United States. If any manufacturer desires further information on this matter, it would be well to communicate directly with Mr. HENRY G. Jones, at 30 Church street, New York City, or with the Director of the International Bureau in Washington. Aside from the Agricultural and Transportation Exposi-

^{*}The Argentine government is desirous of affording every opportunity for foreign nations to participate in the International Agricultural Exposition, and has extended the time limit for application for space until December 31, 1909.

tions, there will be an International Exposition of Fine Arts, in which it is expected that American artists will actively participate. In a communication recently received by the International Bureau from Buenos Aires on this subject the following statement is made:

The art of the United States has so far been unknown to the Argentines, who look upon Paris as the Mecca of painting and sculpture, and it would seem to be a most favorable opportunity of demonstrating to people here that there is another side to North American genius than the practical and commercial.

EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS AT SANTIAGO, CHILE.

The International Bureau has received a notice through Mr. ANIBAL CRUZ, the Chilean Minister in Washington, of an International Exposition of Fine Arts and of Arts Applied to Industry, which will be opened at Santiago on September 18, 1910, in celebration of the First Centennial of Chilean National Independence. It will take place in a building especially erected for the purpose, called the "Palace of Fine Arts," and it will be divided into four sections: (a) international, (b) national, (c) national retrospective art, (d) art applied to industry. Artists of different countries will be invited to send exhibits, and will be exempted from the payment of freight, insurance, and customs duties, and all their expenses with the exception of those of packing. The Government will purchase such pictures as are passed upon favorably by a special committee, and those which are not purchased will be reshipped to the owners in the last two weeks in January, 1911, following the closing of the exposition on December 3, 1910. Further information in regard to this exposition can be obtained through the International Bureau, but a copy of the full notice received from the Chilean Government is published elsewhere in this Bulletin. It is hoped that artists everywhere will take advantage of this opportunity to make their work known in one of the most progressive countries of South America. It is an unusual opportunity for the painters and sculptors of the United States to show to their Latin neighbors what they can do in comparison with their competitors of Europe. Inasmuch as there is an exposition of kindred character at approximately the same time in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, the leading artists of other countries should find it possible to exhibit their work in either one or both of these.

SOME CRITICISMS OF THE MONTHLY BULLETIN.

By an error, due to oversight in proof reading, a diagram on page 432 of the English section of the August number of the BULLETIN, showing the capital invested in industrial establishments and their annual production of the different States of Brazil, the title "São Paulo" was made to read "Santa Fe." Although it was abundantly plain from the surrounding text that São Paulo was intended and that it must be a typo-

graphical error, a criticism was received from a prominent Brazilian newspaper reflecting upon the institution as if a misstatement of this kind were intentional. It is most difficult to understand how any man of fair mind would have come to the conclusion that anybody connected with the International Bureau would wish to make a mistake of this kind. It shows that, no matter how careful an effort is made to do what is right and best, there are always those who for one strange reason or another can not understand that such an error could result only from accident. The fact that so few mistakes occur in comparison with the total amount of matter printed, and the additional consideration of the large quantity of material published, favorable to a country or to a section, are apparently entirely overlooked by the critic who magnifies a slip of this kind. The editors of the BULLETIN fully appreciate that it is far from being an ideal publication, and are most anxious to improve it in every way possible, but they are human, and in trying to condense within the limited number of pages of the Bulletin interesting material in regard to all the twenty-one American Republics it sometimes happens that a mistake of this kind occurs. On the other hand, the enormous increase in the circulation of the BULLETIN, the great demand for it from all parts of the world, and the hundreds of favorable criticisms which are being constantly received, encourage us to believe that the large majority of our readers appreciate our honest efforts to serve them with credit. Another criticism sometimes made is that more space is given to one country than to another. Reply to this has already been made in a former issue of the BULLETIN, but it might be well to repeat that such a situation can not possibly be avoided. During one month there will be an abundance of good material about one or more countries, with very little concerning others. The average for the year, however, varies little, except naturally there appears more about the countries of large population, area, and comprehensive material movements, because logically they are doing more of general interest to the world. This is no reflection upon the smaller countries, and the Bulletin is making as constant effort to secure reliable data concerning their progress and development as it is concerning the larger ones. Perhaps the underlying inspiration of such criticisms is that the average reader who lives in one country thinks of the BULLETIN only from the standpoint of his land and does not realize that there are twenty other Republics in the Union which must receive attention as well. It is needless to say that the entire editorial staff of the Bulletin is actuated with a sincere impartial desire to be fair to every country, and it is hoped that the critics of the BULLETIN will consider this fact and be correspondingly fair.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR.

The November issue of the "National Magazine," published in Boston, Massachusetts, and edited by Joe Mitchell Chapple, has a very happy personal reference to Ambassador Nabuco, of Brazil. Among other things this article says:

Meeting Ambassador Nabuco, of Brazil, one begins to realize that he represents an area equal to the whole of Europe—a larger territory than all the land included in the United States boundary. Brazil certainly is becoming one of the important industrial nations among the Pan-American Republics. Ambassador Nabuco is a worthy representative of his Republic and one of the most accomplished diplomats in Washington.

THE EXPOSITION AT QUITO, ECUADOR.

Reports of visitors who attended the exposition at Quito, held during the past summer, reflect credit upon the Government of Ecuador in its efforts to celebrate appropriately the one hundredth anniversary of national independence. Notwithstanding the fact that Ecuador is located in the heart of the Tropics, and crossed by the Equator, it is distinctively a land of opportunity, and there is no question that during the next ten years there will be invested within its limits a large amount of foreign capital and that there will be an extensive development of its natural resources. So much of Ecuador is located at a high elevation that considerable portions of it are suitable for the residence of people who are in the habit of living in the Temperate Zone, while its tropical portions are more salubrious than is commonly supposed. The plateau on which Quito is located has an average elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, and it is as cool there the year round as in Washington, the capital of the United States, in early June or October.

CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

Ross E. Holaday, United States Consul at Santiago, Cuba, was born at Westboro, Clinton County, Ohio, July 14, 1869. He received his early education at the public schools and graduated from the high school at Wilmington, Ohio, in 1890. In May of that year he was appointed a mailing clerk in the post-office at Wilmington, resigning the following year to teach in the public schools of Clinton County. He was principal of the academic department of the Davis Military School at Winston, North Carolina, from 1894 to 1897. Having taken up the study of law during his summer vacations, he entered a law office in Wilmington, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He was elected a member of the general assembly of Ohio from Clinton County in 1899 and reelected in 1901, resigning from the legislature upon being appointed to his present position as Consul at Santiago in June, 1902.

A PROPOSED PAN-AMERICAN IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Hon. George E. Barstow, President of the National Irrigation Congress, which held its last meeting at Spokane in the State of Washington, is



ROSS E. HOLADAY,
Consul of the United States of America at Santiago, Cuba.

chairman of a committee of that congress, which is considering the advisability of holding a great Pan-American Irrigation Congress in the city of Mexico either in 1910 or 1911. It is probable that Mr. Barstow and a number of other prominent men who are interested in irrigation will visit Mexico City in the near future for the purpose of conferring with the officials of the Mexican Government and other persons interested in regard to holding such a Pan-American gathering. In view of the fact that Mexico and many of the other Latin-American countries are vitally concerned in the advancement of irrigation and reclamation in their arid districts, there is no question that much good would result from the discussions that would take place and the papers that would be read at a conference of this character. It would also tend to knit closer the relations of the American Republics by considering a problem which is common to nearly all of them, and the successful solution of which will bring great material benefits to them all.

PRESIDENT OF THE SANITARY CONFERENCE IN COSTA RICA.

The Consul-General of Costa Rica in New York, Sr. Juan J. Ulloa, is to serve as President of the Fourth International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics, which begins its sessions in San Jose on December 25, 1909, to adjourn on January 3, 1910. Señor Ulloa has left New York in the discharge of his duties connected with the conference, and during his absence the consulate will be in charge of the Vice-Consul, Mr. Alejandro Monestal. The Government of Costa Rica has made every arrangement for the entertainment of the delegates, and the meeting will be marked by social functions in their honor. The subjects to be discussed during the sessions of the Congress cover the effective administration of the resolutions of previous conferences; the sanitary condition of ports; the registration of population and mortality statistics; the sanitation of cities; protection of travelers; and protective measures against tuberculosis and malaria.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN THE DECEMBER ISSUE.

Among the special articles appearing in this issue of the BULLETIN, aside from the regular condensed material covering each one of the Latin-American Republics, are the following: "Cathedrals of the New World: South America;" "The hardwoods of the Americas—Cedar:" "Municipal organizations of the capitals of Latin America—La Paz, Bolivia;" "Some aspects of explorations in South America;" "Brazil's new port, a description of the harbor improvements of Rio Grande do Sul;" "San Martin honored in France;" "Notable addresses at New Orleans by the Ministers of Guatemala and Panama;" "Latin-American Congresses and Expositions in 1910."

THE PAN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The first fall meeting of the Pan-American committee of the United States was held on Monday afternoon, November 22. The principal business was the passing of resolutions in honor of William I. Buchanan and Gen. Alfred E. Bates, two of its principal members, who have recently died, and the careful consideration of the programme for the Fourth Pan-American Conference, which was approved at the November meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics. The committee will endeavor to assist the United States delegation, which will be appointed by President Taft soon after the meeting of Congress, in the preparation of papers and other data which will be required by the delegation for its proper participation in this great international gathering.

A NOTABLE ADDRESS BY MINISTER SHERRILL.

The Buenos Aires newspapers of October 6 and 7, 1909, contain elaborate comment upon a notable address delivered by Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, on October 5, before the faculties of law and social science of the university. The subject of Mr. Sherrill's speech was "The Pan-Americanism of Henry Clay, President Sarmiento, and Elihu Root." Among those present were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, the Minister of the Treasury, the Minister of Agriculture, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Ministers of France, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Peru, Chile, and Brazil, and many other representative men in the public and literary life of the capital. Judging from the editorials of the Buenos Aires press, Minister Sherrill's remarks were listened to with great attention and made a deep impression upon his distinguished audience. The fact that the address was delivered in Spanish is noted in a complimentary manner.

A KIND WORD ABOUT COSTA RICA.

Mr. John Armstrong Herman, a brilliant lawyer of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, has just returned from a visit to Costa Rica. In a letter to the Director he has the following to say about his visit to that Republic:

I had a most charming time in Costa Rica. I was there during the two days of election, Sunday and Monday, August 29 and 30, 1909, and I never saw a more peaceful people than in Costa Rica. The Government had a considerable number of extra policemen during the days of election; but, as far as I could see, there was no occasion. I was present in the evenings when the returns came in to some of the leading newspapers published in San Jose and the order of the people was perfect. I will never forget the kind greetings and courtesy I received from all classes.

BOOK NOTES

"The American Egypt: A Record of Travel in Yucatan," by CHANNING ARNOLD and FREDERICK TABOR FROST; with illustrations, maps, and plans (Doubleday, Page & Co.), New York, 1909. title of this most interesting and valuable work is rather misleading, as the result of the investigations as recorded would lead to designating the Yucatan peninsula as "The American India" if the deductions drawn from the character of the Mayan ruins are sustained. It is in the similarity of the fate that has overtaken the original inhabitants of the land that the writers find the basis for their title. The history of Yucatan is the history of Egypt save in one fact. Europe first interested itself in the architectural wonders of the land of the Pharaohs the arts of the ancestors of the Copts and Fellaheen were entirely lost. When, however, the Spaniard invaded the Mexican peninsula the Mayans were living the same life as they had followed centuries before, and the Mayan toiler of to-day is the lineal descendant of the Mayan architect who could create a Chichen or a Sayil. It is in the development of such architectural works that the Buddhist or East Indian influence is directly traceable, and as a result of established research the following conclusions are reached: "The Toltec theory is myth, not history; the Toltecs were never an historical nationality. The word "toltec" was a name given by the invading Aztecs to the race inhabiting Mexico on their arrival. The Toltecs were Mayans, the ancestors, with their kinsmen farther south, of those Mayan peoples to-day, as at the Spanish conquest, inhabiting Central America from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico to the frontier of Nicaragua. The Mayans are of the Appalachian stock, and had been settled in Central America before the invasion of the Aztecs. The architectural skill of the Mayans was not developed by them naturally, but was introduced from a foreign country some centuries before the Aztecs invaded their northernmost possessions."

After a consideration of the claims of other nationalities to rank as the progenitors of Mayan peoples, and dismissing them in turn, the migrations brought about by the persecution of the Buddhists during the fourth and fifth centuries leading to their expulsion from India and their establishment primarily in Burma and the Malay peninsula, are discussed as factors in the remarkable similarity of Mayan and East Indian religious architecture. The theory involves the assumption that some Eastern people professing Buddhism and skilled in the type of architecture associated therewith did reach Central America. From Java, favorable ocean currents conduct to

the Caroline Islands, where architectural traces in support of this migration are found. The Caroline Islands are about 700 miles from the southeast corner of the Philippines; they spread along the route for 1,500 miles; then 450 miles farther are the Marshall Islands, 6,000 miles from the American coast, but with the route broken by numerous unnamed smaller islands. Citations innumerable are given of the practical oneness of the Chichen, Savil, and Copan ruins with existing structures in the East. Identities of design, of ornament, and utilitarian purpose are demonstrated, Copan being probably an exact counterpart of the early cities of Cambodia and Ceylon as Palenque would seem to be a replica of the seventh-century Boro Budor. With the practical extinction of the original foreign builders the art would naturally, in decorative affairs, take on a more purely native character, as, for instance, the lion seat of India would be changed to represent the Central American jaguar, and the early application of the elephant might totally disappear in ornamental work. The age of the various cities studied ranges in sequence from the eighth to the fifteenth century and the various modifications of style are outlined and accounted for. Apart from the uncommon archæological interest of the volume, features which commend themselves to the lay mind are furnished in the accounts of present-day Mexico; of the wonderful henequen or "green gold" districts; of Merida, with its miles of streets paved at a cost of \$15,000,000 and its millionaires' homes; of the flora and fauna of the country traversed; of the wonderful iron man who controls the destinies of Mexico and of the measures taken to maintain the nation's onward move. To any and all classes of readers the book will make a strong appeal through its clarity of style and delightful treatment of the subjects discussed. It seems, therefore, almost invidious to call attention to a palpable error on page 43, when the Nicaraguan rather than the Panama Canal Treaty with the United States is stated to have ceded 5 miles on each side of the proiected waterway to the constructing country.

BAEDEKER has established a standard for guidebooks which can not be surpassed, but BAEDEKER has given no attention to the Western Hemisphere beyond the United States and Mexico. There is a so-called BAEDEKER of the Argentine Republic, published in Spanish, thoroughly excellent in its way, but not available to English readers. Descriptive books of cities and traveled routes of countries have been issued by steamship companies, but hitherto there has been no systematic attempt to collect in one volume all the facts of travel to and through the Latin-American Republics. The BULLETIN is pleased therefore to note the appearance of the "Practical Guide to Latin America," which has just been published by Small, Maynard & Co.,

of Boston. The book, of a size suitable for the pocket, has 250 pages, with several blank leaves at the back for traveler's memoranda. There are seven chapters, the first three being devoted to general advice on preparation, travel, and arrival. Chapter IV, descriptive of the countries, is the longest, covering 130 pages, and includes, besides the twenty independent Republics of Latin America, all the West Indies, the Guianas, and British Honduras. This information contains answers to many of the questions frequently asked by visitors or letters written to the Bureau. The area and population of countries and cities are given; the climate, distances from New York, altitudes, and salient features of the neighborhood. Chapter V gives the steamship connections from the United States, the seaports touched, the cost and duration of the journey, and, in some cases, the best-known hotels. There are also tables of moneys, of metric measurements, and lists of diplomatic and consular representatives. (hapter VI has the regulations for commercial travelers, and Chapter VII presents a bibliography of the better-known books dealing with Latin America. An index is appended. The Bulletin can commend this little volume to the traveler and reader. Errors it undoubtedly contains, but the author and publisher will be pleased to have their attention called to them so that future editions may become still more trustworthy than As the International Bureau of the American Republics feels a certain degree of responsibility in the matter, it hopes that the public will uphold its verdict of praise for this Practical Guide.

"Mexico the Wonderland of the South," by W. E. Carson (The Macmillan Company), New York, 1909. Price, \$2.25. This story of Mexico covers the personal details of a journey made by an intelligent observant writer. Adequate descriptions are given of native life and conditions, with due consideration of the effect upon the country of the great influx of foreign wealth which is each year becoming more noticeable. The railroads and the difficult feats of engineering accomplished in their construction receive enthusiastic notice. Of the Tehuantepec line, it is said that the work of transportation between the two oceans, to meet which the Panama Canal is designed, is now being met effectively by the railroad. Fine terminal facilities are afforded for the transshipment of merchandise. The linking up of the Pan-American line is forecasted as an agent in the country's development and especially in the opening of the vast new regions of the Pacific States. It is to the evolution in transport methods that the writer ascribes the rather fragmentary condition of the country's growth, and the automobile, electric traction, and railway lines serve to connect sections in which the atmosphere and conditions are those of Spanish domination and anterior thereto. These contrasts form

the charm of the country, and of this no more striking example is given than of the famous Titian canvas housed in the dilapidated parish church of an Indian village.

"Across Panama and Around the Caribbean," illustrated with maps and half-tones from rare photographs, by Francis C. Nicholas, M. Sc., Ph. D. (H. M. Caldwell Company), Boston and New York. This is the third edition of a book which seems to have commended itself to the reading public by reason of the skill with which some almost incredible happenings are recorded. The career of business agent for mining and land companies in the Peninsula would appear to be not one of unmixed happiness, though the writer spends himself gaily among unfriendly Indians, tropical animals of small and great degree, and emerges victorious from his conflicts with man and nature. In many instances the information is outworn by reason of the lapse of time since the first publication was made, but an extended introduction to the present edition brings the salient features, touching the Panama Canal and its effect upon the surrounding countries, up to date.

The annual national edition of the "Mexican Herald" for September 16, 1909, recently received by the Columbus Memorial Library, is a fine example of newspaper enterprise. As stated in the publication, the issue is "in the nature of a stock taking," and so satisfactorily is the work done that a perusal of the subject-matter furnishes the reader with an epitomized knowledge of Mexican affairs, industrial, financial, political, and educational. A review of the year from September 1, 1908, to the same date in 1909 is furnished in a day-by-day record which can not fail to interest and instruct.

"Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work," by Herbert N. Casson (A. C. McClurg), Chicago, 1909. The life history of the great inventor of modern agricultural methods, of whom it is said, "He fed his country as truly as Washington created it and Lincoln preserved it."

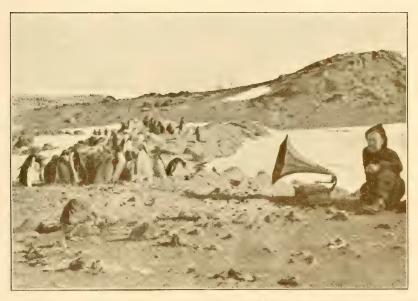
"Mighty Hunters," by Ashmore Russan (Longmans, Green & Co.), New York, 1909. A book of adventure and more or less imaginary incidents in the pursuit of game in Mexico.

[&]quot;Manuel in Mexico," by Etta Blaisdell McDonald (Little, Brown & Co.), Boston, 1909. A story of child life in Mexico.

WHAT IS IN THE MAGAZINES

Scientific and popular interest in polar exploration receives daily impetus, and an agent of importance bearing upon the subject is the publication of the results of the British Antarctic expedition of 1907-8 undertaken with Lieut. E. H. Shackleton in command. "The Geographical Journal" (London) for November publishes the Shackleton paper as its initial article, in which the resourceful explorer states:

The results of the southern journey may be summarized briefly. We found that a chain of great mountains stretched north by east from Mount Markham as far as the eighty-sixth parallel and that other ranges ran toward the southwest, south and south-



PENGUINS LISTENING ATTENTIVELY TO THE PHONOGRAPH OF THE SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

east between the eighty-fourth and the eighty-sixth parallels. We ascended one of the largest glaciers in the world on to a high plateau, which in all probability is a continuation of the Victoria Land plateau. The geographical pole almost certainly lies on this plateau at an altitude of between 10,000 and 11,000 feet above sea level. The discovery of coal and fossil wood has a very important bearing on the question of the past geological history of the Antarctic Continent.

The farthest south was reached on January 9, 1909, in latitude 88° 23′ S., where the flag of exploration was hoisted and from which point the march back to winter quarters on Cape Royds was begun. In the vicinity of the camp stands Mount Erebus, an active volcano with an altitude of over 13,000 feet, the ascent of which yielded

interesting and important information of a geological and meteorological character. Another important event of the winter month while the party remained in camp was the discovery by the biologist of microscopical life on the algae in the frozen lakes of the district. Some of the weed carrying the animals was dried and conveyed to London, being subjected to tropical temperatures on the way. It was moistened in London, and the animals were found to be still They survived a final test of immersion in frozen gas at a temperature of -81° C.

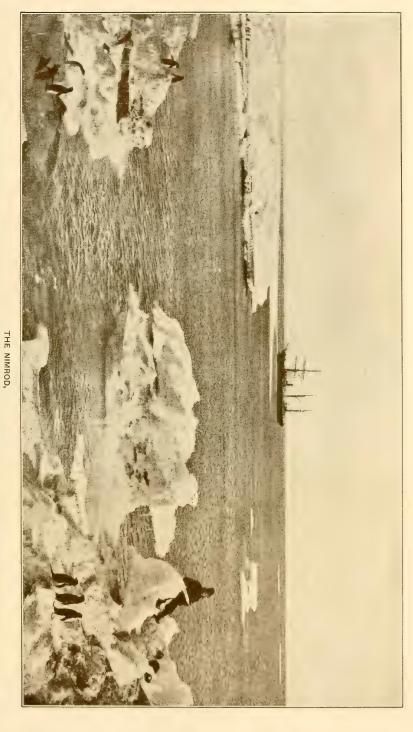
In regard to the great ice barrier, it was found that it is bounded by mountains which run eastward along the eighty-sixth parallel about



THE BRITISH FLAG RAISED AT THE MAGNETIC ANTARCTIC POLE. Professor David, Doctor Mackay, and Mr. Douglas Mawson.

300 miles from the sea edge. The great glacier up which the party marched to the polar plateau is fed to some extent from the highlands of the interior, and the main barrier is apparently formed of superimposed layers of snow. Throughout the whole of the Antarctic examined by the expedition there is evidence of a recent great diminution of glaciation, the general geological work showing the following main facts:

In McMurdo Sound, this arm of the sea, now free from land ice, was formerly filled by a branch of the great ice barrier whose surface rose fully 1,000 feet above sea level



The vessel that carried the Shackleton expedition to the Antarctic regions, anchored in front of the winter quarters off Cape Royds.

and the barrier ice in this sound, in areas from which the ice has retreated, was formerly about 3,000 feet in thickness. The snowfall at Cape Royds from February, 1908, to February, 1909, was equal to about 9½ inches of rain. The névé fields of Antarctica are probably of no great thickness. The southern and western sides of the sector of Antarctica south of Australia is a plateau from 7,000 to 10,000 feet high which may possibly extend across the South Pole to Coats Land and Grahams Land. Ross Sea is probably a great subsidence area. The Bacon sandstone formation, which extends for at least 1,100 miles from north to south in Antarctica, contains coniferous wood associated with coal seams. It is probably of Paleozoic age. Limestones, pisolitic in places in 85° S. and 7,000 feet above sea level, contain obscure casts of radiolaria. Radiolaria in a fair state of preservation occur in black cherts among the erratics at Cape Royds. They appear to belong to the same formation as the limestone. These radiolaria appear to be of older Paleozoic age. The succession of lavas at Erebus



THE EXPLORERS AFTER THEIR RETURN TO THE WINTER QUARTERS.

Mr. Wild, Lieutenant Shackleton, Doctor Marshall, and Lieutenant Adams.

appears to have been first trachytes, then kenytes, then olivine basalts. Erebus is, however, still erupting kenyte. Peat deposits, formed of fungus, are now forming on the bottoms of some of the antarctic glacial lakes near 77° and 78° S. Raised benches of recent origin extend at Ross Island to a height of at least 160 feet above sea level.

The meteorological observations taken have yet to be studied. One fact recorded, indicating a reversal of the usual upper wind, appears new to meteorological science.

Observations showed that during blizzards the whole atmosphere from sea level up to at least 11,000 feet moves near Cape Royds from southeast to northwest, and the speed of movement is from 40 to over 60 miles an hour. After and during the blizzard the middle air current, normally blowing from the west-southwest, is temporarily abolished, being absorbed by the immense outrushing air stream of the southeast

blizzard. During the blizzard the air was generally so thick with snow that we were unable to see the top of Erebus. At the end of a blizzard the air current over Erebus became suddenly reversed, the steam cloud swinging round from the south to the north. After a time, following on the conclusion of a blizzard, a high-level current was seen to be floating the cirrus clouds from the southeast toward the northwest, and the steam of Erebus would stream out toward the northwest.

The question of what becomes of the ice from the inland glaciers remains unanswered. The barrier is certainly afloat at its northern edge. The scientific memoirs of the expedition will deal in detail with geology, biology, meteorology, magnetism, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, tides, currents, optics, and other allied subjects. The exploring party was small and much time was consumed in the routine of necessary duties, but the important results, obtained at times under the stress of almost insupportable hardships, not only bear a tribute to the courage and capabilities of the members of the party but also form trustworthy guides for future explorers. The routes and surveys of the party are comprised in a map prepared by Dr. Eric Marshall, the surgeon and cartographer of the expedition.

Defining the true essence of politics as "that attempt to gain leadership over other men by ascendancy in counsel," Prof. Paul S. Reinsch, in the "American Political Science Review" for November, discusses parliamentary government in Chile with an authoritative voice. He states:

Chile would seem to be *par excellence* the political country of South America, and it is not too much to say that perhaps no other country in the world exhibits the action and interaction of political motives and principles in so pure and interesting a manner as does the Chilean Republic of our own day.

The political life of the country has much in common with the Whig rule of eighteenth-century England or the animating spirit of the Athenean Republic. The aristocracy of birth and wealth has unquestioned control of social and political life. This aristocracy, mainly of landholders, supplies the leading factors in the country's enterprises. The same names are encountered among the owners of great haciendas, promoters of mining and irrigation development, viticulturists, and statesmen. These families have their representatives in the social, literary, and artistic fields, and though split up into numerous parties, which carry on a lively political warfare, the solidarity of Chilean society is evidenced repeatedly at times of political crises. Parliamentary government exists in Chile, according to the writer, in its most extreme form, and in the history of the development of the present régime the various effective agents are considered scriatim. The turning point in modern Chilean history is fixed at the Balmaceda revolution in 1891, and the two great names of Portales and Montt stand for the establishment of parliamentary authority in Chile upon a basis difficult to be shaken. The liberal element in politics had been gradually making itself felt through the administrations of Perez and Errázuriz (1876-1881), but the real struggle between the old institution of public authority, the Presidency, and the newer forces of parliamentary life came about during the administration of President Balmaceda. From that time forward liberal and even radical elements have made their way side by side with the conservative, and the cabinet form of government is now fully established in Chilean politics.

In the "Bankers' Magazine" for November, E. S. Smith, by telling "the truth about Mexico," offsets the effect of certain attacks recently made upon the political integrity of that Republic. He finds inspiration in the following remarks made by President Taft on the occasion of his meeting with President Diaz, in October, 1909:

The people of the United States respect and honor the Mexicans for their patriotic devotion, their will, energy, and their steady advance in industrial development and moral happiness. The aim and ideals of our two nations are identical, their sympathy mutual and lasting, and the world has become assured of a vast neutral zone of peace, in which the controlling aspiration of either nation is individual happiness.

In pursuance of this expression of faith in the onward movement of the Mexican people, the writer discusses the necessary restraints imposed on violators of law, the struggle to a higher plane of civilization, the great patriots Juanez and Diaz, the natural charms of the country, the progress achieved by modern Mexico, and quotes the pros and cons of critical attacks upon the country, with the scale of evidence overwhelmingly in favor of the Republic.

The same number of the magazine, in its Latin-American section. continues the publication of excerpts from the July Bulletin of the International Bureau, covering financial conditions in various countries included under that classification, and reproduces the letter addressed by Director Barrett to Mr. Percy F. Martin on his departure for a tour of South and Central America.

The "Washington Herald" for November 7 publishes a paper by James B. Morrow, in which a personal interview with Señor Don JOAQUIN B. CALVO, the Minister from Costa Rica in the United States, narrates the present-day conditions in that Republic. Of special interest is the information in regard to Costa Rican coffee, the yearly crop of which is valued at \$3,500,000 and which is sold in the United States as Java and Mocha. Of another article of almost daily consumption in the United States—the banana—Mr. Calvo states that a large bunch is worth about 50 cents, and on each one shipped from the country the Government collects an export tax of 1 cent, thus netting over \$100,000 annually to the public revenue. It is to the banana industry that the development of Port Limon is due. A few years ago it was little more than a swamp; now it is a thriving city of 10,000 inhabitants, with railway and steamer connections of the first order. Nearly half of the imports into Costa Rica come from the United States, and in return are sent practically all the bananas raised and part of the coffee. The ratio of trade, both import and export, is given as \$30 per capita, and as a further indication of prosperity in the country a national theater, costing \$1,000,000, and paid for by the export duty on coffee, has been constructed. English is taught in the public schools, and in fact "Costa Ricans are the real Yankees of Central America."

A forceful plea for increased shipping facilities is made by Ber-NARD N. BAKER in the "North American Review" for November. the keynote of which is furnished in the title of the published article. "What use is the Panama Canal to our country without American ships?" The writer states from personal observation his conclusion that the work at Panama is being done in a manner that deserves the support and admiration of everyone, and expresses the conviction that with the really wonderful development that is going on in South America and the opening of new commercial fields in the Far East, the enterprise will not only be a paying proposition of itself, but will also bulk largely in the advancement of the United States. This latter result is, however, dependent to a great extent upon the adequate provision of methods of marine transport to operate in connection with transit across the peninsula. The startling statement is made that "there are only eleven vessels engaged in foreign trade that fly the American flag." It is to combat this condition of things that the present propaganda is being undertaken and an account is given of the various interviews with prominent officials who support the purpose and of the measures that may be applied to meet the demands of the situation.

The Mexican graphite mines of Santa Maria are described in the "Engineering Magazine" for October by Frank L. Hess, a specialist in the examination of mineral deposits in the service of the United States Geological Survey. The Santa Maria graphite is the finest product of the State of Sonora, though other deposits of considerable value exist. The mines are situated about 20 miles south of the min-

ing town of La Colorado, in the central part of the State, and are owned and operated by a company with headquarters at Saginaw, Michigan, whither the output is shipped. Some of the best pencils in the world are made with Mexican graphite as are also the bulk of the better American pencils. Selected samples of the product show 95 per cent graphitic carbon and run-of-the-mine shows an average of 86.75, with small quantities of silica, iron, and alumina. As at present mined, the graphite bed reaches from 9 to 10 feet in thickness, though one lenticular mass which has been worked out reached a thickness of 24 feet with a breadth of 75 feet vertically and 150 feet horizontally. The quantity and value of the output is not given.

Panama, as a field for American enterprise, and the special adaptation of the Chiriqui region to the requirements of a home-seeker are enthusiastically described by Forbes-Lindsay in the "Independent" for October 21. "In describing the fertility of this wonderful country," so runs the account, "exaggeration is almost impossible. * * * Sugar cane has been almost continuously harvested for fifteen years without replanting, giving a stalk weighing 18 pounds or more. * * * Every tropical plant and many of the fruits and vegetables flourish in this region with its varying altitudes. The coastal tracts produce the finest cocoanuts. The tobacco, with proper care, would be of the highest grade. The output of a cacao plantation owned by an American commands the best prices in the London market. Chiriqui cotton, though of short fiber, is of excellent quality. * * * Native coffee sells at the extraordinary figure of 15 cents gold a pound. Superior rubber is gathered mostly from wild trees." If all these results are to be noted with inefficient agricultural methods, what might not be expected from the application of modern systems of exploitation?

Geographical, historical, administrative and political evidence is adduced by Señor Don Gonzalo de Quesada, former Minister of Cuba in the United States in the course of an article published in the November issue of the "North American Review" in support of Cuba's claims to the Isle of Pines. The Cuban side of the proprietary argument is presented with skill, and facts are rehearsed on which the title of the Republic rests, these facts forming the bases of the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States allowing the claim of Cuba. Citation is made of no less an authority than President Taft who, while in Havana as Provisional Governor,

said, in 1906, that it would be "absolutely impossible for the Provisional Government to recognize for one moment that the Isle of Pines is not completely under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government as a part of the Republic of Cuba," adding that any separation of Cuba and the Isle of Pines "would be a violation of a sacred trust."

The fauna and flora of the central Mexican plateau as represented in northern Zacatecas are described by Prof. J. E. Kirkwood of the University of Montana in the "Popular Science Monthly" for November. Though largely of characteristic desert type the occurrence of oases calls into life prosperous settlements where are grown garden crops and grains and where herdsmen find water for their desert-bred flocks. The general vegetation of the region seems to be composed of yuccas, shrubs, and small trees, agaves, and cacti, but the most conspicuous element is the palm, from one variety of which is obtained the ixtle fiber. Among the shrubby plants none is so important as the guayule, of which the year's product from one district is worth \$2,250,000. These plants "thrive in these barren wastes—league on league of plain and mountain—where there is neither spring nor pool nor forest shade, blistering heat and glare above and hot, dry stones beneath, and find it sufficient."

In fishing and hunting tales from Brazil as told by Dewey Austin Cobb for the "National Geographic Magazine" for October, breathless attention is accorded while one reads of the methods of catching fish by means of a poison which does not render them unfit for food, and of stalking deer and other game with a blow-gun charged with arrows tipped with a sedative so powerful that the animals struck fall asleep and finally die from paralysis of the lungs. The preparation and application of these agents are the secret of the Indians and, according to the writer, are jealously guarded, though their use seems to be a well-established fact. Both are distilled from certain roots known only to the natives.

In the course of a laudatory article concerning the *Review* issued annually by the International Bureau of the American Republics, the "Economist" (London) for October 30, pays tribute to the work of the institution and expresses the wish that a similar enterprise might be established for the benefit of British interests. The same issue has an interesting paper on the Central Railway of Brazil, which is regarded as the most important system in the Republic.

The "Outing Magazine" for November continues its accounts by Dillon Wallace of life beyond the Mexican Sierras, the sixth paper being devoted to life among the peaks of the Sierra Madre Mountains. Incidents of following the trail from Culiacan to Tepehuanes across the mountains which form a mighty barrier extending north and south are entertainingly narrated.

Other magazine articles of recent publication dealing with matters of interest to followers of events in Latin America embrace:

Canadian capital and Canadian enterprise in Mexico, "Moody's Magazine," October.

Railway from Paita to the Marañon River, "American Industries," October.

Critique of "Tours in South America" by the Princess Therese of Bavaria, "Bulletin of the American Geographical Society," October.

Commercial conditions and resources in Ecuador; New era of prosperity in Venezuela, "Exporters' Review," October.

The Geological Institute of Mexico, "Engineering and Mining Journal," October.

Brazilian export trade in rubber, "The India Rubber Journal," October.

Cacao trade of the world, "Commercial America," November.

The Argentine Conversion Treasury, "The Economist," October 9. Notes on the Balsas River country of Mexico, "The Mining World," October 30.

Corporation laws in Mexico, "American Exporter," October.



LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES

The Mortgage and Loan Banking Company, S. C. L., with a capital of \$1,200,000, opened for business in the City of Mexico on November 2.

A new schedule has just been inaugurated by the Pennsylvania Railroad which cuts approximately twenty-four hours off the time between New York and Mexico.

The Necaxa dam in Mexico, when finished, will be the largest dam on the North American continent. It will be 165 feet high and will contain 2,000,000 cubic yards of material.

A new process for paving streets with vulcanized rubber has just been invented by a Brazilian, and promises to revolutionize the rubber trade in that country. Vulcanin, as the compound is called, is a mixture of crushed stone or coarse sand with a vulcanizing medium, the composition of the latter being a secret of the manufacturers.

Participation by the British Government in the International Railway Exhibition at Buenos Aires is indicated by the announcement in the House of Commons that the board of trade intends to send a special commissioner.

In the Bulletin for October, 1909, page 710, the statement appears that chicle "is now selling for \$2 a pound." This is an error. Later and undoubtedly better authority gives the commercial value of chicle in the United States at 45 to 55 cents gold, duty paid, per pound.

Wireless stations are being erected at Ponta do Ismael and Porto Velho on the Madeira River, in the Brazilian State of Amazonas. The receiving and transmitting apparatus are furnished by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company.

The actual investment of British capital in railway and industrial enterprises in Brazil, aside from investments in Brazilian government and semigovernment securities, is placed by a recent publication at about \$57,000,000.

The interior decorations of the new Peace Congress Building at The Hague will be embellished by ornamental work of Mexican onyx. Samples of the stone have already been forwarded to the authorities for inspection and they will select the colors desired.

The Chilean Government has under construction 16 different railway lines and extensions at a total cost of \$25,665,595 United States gold, of which eight are being built under contract at a cost of \$20,487,188.

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The tunnel of the Trans-Andine Railway was pierced on November 28, 1909, and the event was made the occasion for a great celebration.

About 1,500,000 tons of foreign coal are consumed yearly in Chile, of which England and Australia supply the greater part. During 1908 the imports from the United States were 9,691 tons in a total import of 1,599,614 tons.

The Minister of Foreign Relations has been requested by the head of the Department of Public Works in Venezuela to direct the Venezuelan Minister to Great Britain to employ a mining expert, who shall be designated as Mining Engineer and Inspector of Venezuela.

There is a movement to hold an international agricultural exposition as a part of the Centennial celebration in Chile, beginning about September 1, 1910. It would be the first of the kind in Chile for thirty-five years. Much interest is being taken in the plan.

The Chilean Minister of the Navy has been authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of a dry dock at Talcahuano large enough to accommodate war vessels of from 18,000 to 20,000 tons. It is estimated it will cost about \$2,800,000.

A shipment of 600 tons of copper to England has been made by an English firm operating near Tucacas, a few miles from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. It is also said that a syndicate in Venezuela offers for sale three copper mines opposite the mine in question.

Information received by the Mexican Department of Fomento concerning the damage by severe frosts about October 1 on the central plateau from Leon down to the valley of Mexico and on to the States of Puebla, Hidalgo, and Mexico indicates a loss of about \$5,000,000 gold. Corn especially suffered and large importations will probably be necessary.

A London firm has purchased for \$25,000 the building and machinery formerly used as a brewery in Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. The building is to be enlarged, new machinery installed, and it will be used as a packing house. The company expects to begin by killing 2,000 head of beef cattle a month for export to England, also exporting hides, hoofs, and horns.

A company has just been organized in England by prominent English shipowners and Argentine cattle raisers to ship regular weekly supplies of chilled meats from the River Plate to London and Manchester. The ordinary capital has been subscribed and work begun on nine new 15-knot refrigerator steamers, to be added to the vessels already at the company's disposal.

Swift & Co. intend erecting works at Zarate, Argentine Republic, close to those of the Smithfield & Argentine Company. These works

will have a capacity of 400 head of cattle and 4,000 sheep a day. Congress has already granted exemption from custom duties on all the machinery, to the value of \$200,000 gold.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Republic has passed a bill providing for the execution of irrigation works. The cost of the works will be defrayed from the proceeds of the sale of the Andino Railway and the issue of a loan of 25,000,000 gold pesos in 5 per cent bonds. The chamber also voted a bill authorizing the issue of a loan of 18,000,000 paper pesos in 5 per cent bonds for the construction of water works and sewers in the city of Buenos Aires.

Engineers of S. Pearson & Son (Limited) have prepared plans for harbor improvements at Mazatlan, Mexico, to cost \$15,000,000 gold. Two breakwaters will be built, and the harbor deepened so that the largest ocean vessels will be able to enter and dock at masonry wharves. When the proposed improvements are completed there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the shipping at this port, offering opportunities for the investment of capital and the employment of skilled labor.

On and after October 5, 1909, a tonnage duty of 2 cents instead of 3 cents per ton was imposed on vessels entering New York Harbor from any foreign port in North America, Central America, the West India Islands, the Bahama Islands, Bermuda, the coast of South America bordering on the Caribbean Sea, or from Newfoundland. The aggregate of the tax is not to exceed 10 cents per ton in any one year. Under the old tariff law the aggregate duty was not to exceed 15 cents per ton in any one year.

Nicaragua is fully carrying out with the United States Government her agreement for the settlement of the claim of the Emery Company in annulment of the latter's timber concession in that Republic, and on October 10 made the first payment of \$50,000 on the \$600,000.

Chile exports large quantities of honey and beeswax, notwithstanding the fact that comparatively little effort is made to advance the industry. The apiaries that are well attended give splendid results, and especially those of the south, where it is not uncommon to find hives that produce as high as 40 kilos (88 pounds) of honey during the year. During 1908 there were 5,510,120 pounds of honey and 909,125 pounds of beeswax exported.

With the opening of the Tehuantepec Railroad an opportunity was furnished western Central America to export its coffee, sugar, and tobacco to Europe and the United States more quickly than ever before. Now that the Mexican railroad system has been extended to Manzanillo and better steamship connections are to be made along the whole west coast, it is expected that a considerable trade will be

developed between Mexico and Central America. The former country seems especially desirous of finding a market for its growing manufactures.

The director of the Mexican federal agricultural station at Oaxaca, has issued a full report describing the work now in progress. There are now being constructed offices, laboratories, museum, observatory, dining halls, and dormitories, as well as residences for the faculty and employees. Several hundred acres will be used for agricultural experiments, which will be watched by the students. The electrical sugar mill has been put in shape. French plows have been put in service and are giving the best of results. An English dairy outfit of the latest type has been ordered, and incubators and brooders are now in transit. Great attention will be paid to sugar cane and alfalfa; also to the cultivation of silk worms.

Work was begun August 31 on the first railway locomotive ever built in Chile, at works in Valparaiso. This is the first of an order for five locomotives to be built by this company for the Chilean Government railways. A duplicate order has been placed with Balfour, Lyon & Co., on which work is to be begun soon. It is understood these locomotives are to cost the Chilean Government at least 20 per cent more than it would cost to import similar locomotives, but it is in line with a policy to encourage the industrial development of the country. The construction of these locomotives is to be under the supervision of an expert government engineer, who spent several months during the past year in the United States studying locomotive and car construction.

The Postal Department of Mexico will take part in the centennial celebration of next year by issuing a series of centennial stamps bearing the pictures of different heroes of the war of independence. The colors of the stamps will remain the same as now, but the 1-cent stamp will probably contain the picture of Leona Vicario, the heroine of the period mentioned; 2-cent, Quintana Roo; 3-cent, Ignacio Rayon; 4-cent, Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez; 5-cent, Hidalgo; 10-cent, Allende; and the 15-cent stamp, Aldana. The 50-cent, \$1, and \$5 stamps will represent historical episodes, copied from famous paintings. Artists are now at work on designs from which the dies will be made.

MONTH OF DECEMBER IN PAN-AMERICAN HISTORY

December 1, 1821. The inhabitants of what is now the Dominican Republic declare their independence from Spain.

December 2, 1823.—President James Monroe, of the United States of America, formulates the famous doctrine which bears his name and which "considers it an unfriendly act for any foreign power to interfere with the Governments established on the American Continent for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny."

1907.—Inauguration of the Third International Sanitary Convention at Mexico City.

December 5, 1891.—Dom Pedro II, ex-Emperor of Brazil, dies at Paris, France.

December 6, 1492.—Columbus discovers the island, Santo Domingo, which he named "Hispaniola" (The Spanish Island).

1534.—Benalcazar, lieutenant of Pizarro, enters the city of Quito, thus completing the conquest of the Quito Empire.

December 7, 1871.—The present constitution of the Republic of Costa Rica is promulgated.

December 8, 1897.—Promulgation of the treaty of arbitration between France and Brazil.

December 9, 1824.—General Sucre wins a decisive victory over the Spanish troops at Ayacucho, which practically ended the Spanish dominion in Upper Peru.

December 10, 1898.—The treaty of peace between the United States of America and Spain is signed at Paris, France.

December 11, 1879.—Promulgation is made of the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala.

December 12, 1906.—The United States of Brazil and the Argentine Republic sign a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation.

December 13, 1775.—The Continental Congress, assembled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, first determines to build a navy of thirteen frigates—the corner stone of the United States Navy.

December 14, 1782.—The British troops evacuate the city of Charleston, North Carolina.

1799.—George Washington, first President of the United States of America, and the Father of his Country, dies at Mount Vernon, Virginia.

December 16, 1807.—WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, North American captain of industry, and builder of the railway from Colon to Panama, is born in New York.

1773.—The "Boston Tea Party" takes place. Three cargoes of tea are destroyed at Boston, Massachusetts, by the colonists, who were enraged at the imposition of the tax on tea decreed by the English Government.

1907.—A battle-ship fleet of the United States of America leaves Hampton Roads, Virginia, for a world's cruise.

December 17, 1830. Gen. Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, dies at Santa Marta Colombia.

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- December 20, 1803.—The United States of America takes possession of the Louisiana territory purchased from France.
 - 1862.—The Republic of Peru and the United States of America sign a convention at Lima, Peru, naming the King of Belgium as arbitrator.
 - 1902.—Great Britain and Germany request President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator of their claims against Venezuela.
 - 1907.—A treaty of arbitration is signed between the five Republics of Central America (Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua) at Washington, D. C.
- December 21, 1620.—The Pilgrim Fathers arrive in America on board the *Mayflower* and settle at Plymouth, Massachusetts.
 - 1811.—The Congress of the United States of Venezuela adopts a Constitution, whereby the executive power was vested in a triumvirate.
- December 22, 1815.—The Mexican patriot, priest, and soldier, Don Jose Maria Morelos y Pavon, dies in the City of Mexico.
- December 23, 1783.—George Washington tenders his resignation as Commander of the Army of the United States of America to Congress, assembled at Annapolis, Maryland.
 - 1906.—King Alfonso of Spain, having been appointed arbitrator, renders an award in the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Honduras.
- December 24, 1726.—Governor Bruno Mauricio de Zabala founds the city of Montevideo, Uruguay.
 - 1814.—A treaty of peace between the United States of America and Great Britain is signed at Ghent, Belgium, but the war continues until February of the following year.
- December 25, 1776.—The tide of fortune turning in favor of the Americans in the Revolutionary war, George Washington recrosses the Delaware River in the night, amid the floating ice, with 2,400 men.
 - 1908.—Inauguration of the First Pan-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, attended by delegates from all the American Republics.
- December 26, 1776.—George Washington surprises and surrounds the 1,500 British at Trenton, New Jersey, under Colonel Rahl. He captures 1,000 Hessians, losing only 2 men.
- December 28, 1814.—The British, under General Pakenham, attack General Jackson at New Orleans, Louisiana, and are signally defeated.
 - 1836.—Spain recognizes the independence of Mexico.
 - 1846.—Iowa is admitted as a State of the United States of America.
- December 29, 1812.—A naval battle takes place off the coast of Brazil, in which Commodore Bainbridge, with the U. S. S. Constitution, captures the British frigate Java, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain.
 - 1845.—Texas is admitted as a State in the United States of America.
- December 30, 1853.—The United States of America purchases the Gadsden territory (now part of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona) from Mexico.

SAN MARTIN HONORED IN FRANCE : : : :

RANCE and the Argentine Republic united on October 24, 1909, to do honor to the memory of General San Martin, the man whom four South American Republics claim as a national hero in their struggle for independence and whose fame, with that of Bolivar and Washington, belongs not only to America but to the world.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, where the famous leader spent the last twenty-five years of his life, a statue has been erected by the Argentine Government and presented to the city whose hospitality was extended to him during many years of voluntary exile. In the ceremonies connected with the unveiling and presentation of the statue, Chile and Peru shared in prominence with the Argentine and French Governments, and officials from other American Republics as well as from the nations of the Old World participated in the festivities held in connection with the principal event.

The French Government, desirous of evincing its appreciation of the gift and also of emphasizing the cordiality of sentiment existing between the two nations, spared no efforts to make the occasion beautiful and imposing. Festivities connected with the occasion extended throughout three days, during which time the city was thronged with visitors. The streets and houses were decorated with bunting, the intertwined flags of the two principal participating nations were everywhere conspicuously displayed, illuminations and torchlight processions made the nights gay, and social functions, theatrical and operatic performances were held in honor of the Argentine visitors and the official guests. To the poor, distribution of food and toys for the children was made.

On the day set apart for the unveiling ceremonies a luncheon of 450 covers was served, with General Brun, French Secretary of War, presiding as the Government's representative. Upon its conclusion the guests repaired to the site of the monument, proceeding between a double file of sailors who had been landed from the Argentine vessels dispatched to Boulogne for the occasion.

The distinguished audience included the Ministers of Chile, Peru, and the Argentine Republic, with their legation personnel; foreign Ambassadors and Minister of other nations in Paris, military and

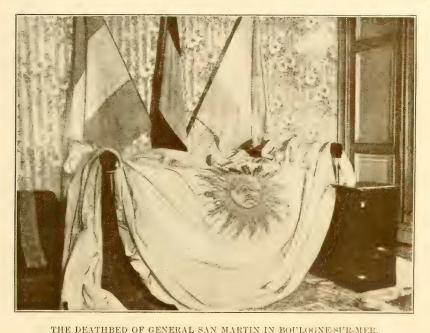
naval chiefs and attachés, high officials of the French Government, and prominent representatives of the South American colony in Paris. Peru signalized the event by the designation of a special mission.



THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL SAN MARTIN IN BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, FRANCE.

Unveiled with imposing ceremonies on the 24th of October, last. It is the work of the famous Parisian sculptor, Henri Allouard.

The national airs of the American Republics and of France were rendered and addresses eulogistic of the dead soldier and of his achievements were delivered. Mr. Thomas Viera, in the name of the committee charged with collecting the funds and erecting the statue, turned the monument over to the Argentine Minister, Señor Don Ernesto Bosch, who, in turn, presented it in the name of his Government to France. General Brun, for the French Government, and the Mayor of Boulogne, for the city, accepted the gift with suitable courteous acknowledgments and were followed in short speeches by various members of the Diplomatic Corps in France, including Mr. White, the Ambassador from the United States; Mr. Piza, the Minister from Brazil; Mr. Calderon, the Minister from Colombia; Mr. Puga-Borne, the Minister from Chile; Mr. Calderon, the Minister from Peru at Brussels;



THE DEATHBED OF GENERAL SAN MARTIN IN BOULDGNE-SUR-MER.

During the feasts in connection with the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin, thousands of persons visited the chamber in which the Liberator died.

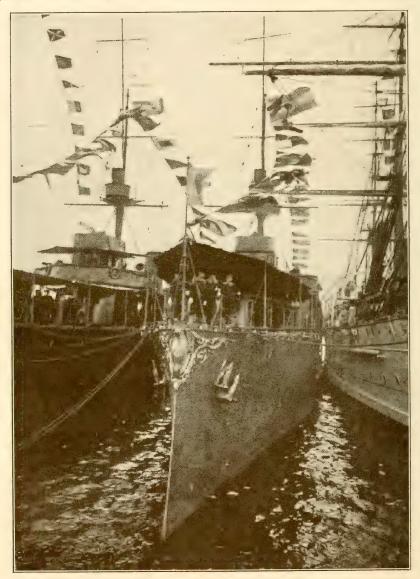
Senator Calvet, of the French Government; and Mr. Belisario Rolden, special delegate on behalf of the Argentine Government.

As the enveloping flag fell from the statue a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the battery of the port and answered by the cannon of the cruiser *Parana*.

The statue, which is the work of the Parisian sculptor ALLOUARD, is of the equestrian type, representing General SAN MARTIN holding aloft the Argentine flag. Standing at the base of the pedestal a female figure offers him the crown typifying the acclaims of posterity. Bas-reliefs placed on the sides of the pedestal reproduce scenes from the life of the hero, one showing him in his passage across the Andes

and the other representing him as refusing the power proffered him by his countrymen.

The immediate ceremonies were brought to a close by a street parade of military and naval forces, both French and Argentine.

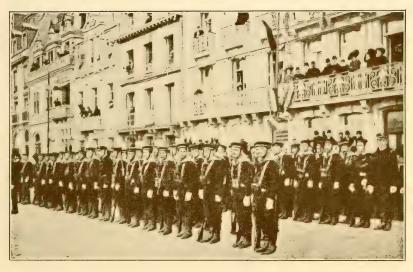


ARGENTINE MEN-OF-WAR IN THE PORT OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER TO TAKE PART IN THE UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO GENERAL SAN MARTIN.

Great enthusiasm was aroused by the gallant bearing of the Grenadiers of San Martin, 100 in number, who wear the same uniform to-day as in the time of San Martin, that of a soldier of the First Empire. Subsequent to the fête they were the guests of the nation at Paris and, upon leaving, presented their superb blooded mounts to their host.

The Argentine Government dispatched a squadron composed of the warships *Presidente Sarmiento*, *Rosario*, and *Parana* and the transport *Pampa* to be present in the Boulogne harbor during the ceremonies, and they were anchored alongside of French vessels also lying there in honor of the event.

On the same day, Buenos Aires was holding a friendly demonstration in honor of France, the houses and streets of the Argentine capital being decorated with the national colors of the two Republics. Military and civic parades were reviewed by the French Legation, and at the statue of San Martin, which adorns the principal square, national anthems were played and addresses in honor of the occasion were



Sailors from the Argentine men-of-war, ready to form in the grand military parade in connection with the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin in Boulogne-sur-Mer.

made by government officials, to which response was made by the Minister of France, Mr. Thiébaut. In the evening a banquet of 250 covers was given in honor of the French nation at the Jockey Club, which was attended by prominent officials and citizens.

Furthermore, to mark Argentine appreciation of the friendly attitude of France both past and present, it has been decided by the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires to alter the name of the street Nueva Granada to Boulogne-sur-Mer, and the name of France will be given to the plaza chosen for the site of the monument to be presented by the French Government to that of the Argentine Republic in May, 1910, to mark the centennial of Argentine liberty.

Coincidently with the French and Argentine celebrations in memory of the American patriot, Chile held appropriate ceremonies in the national capital.



THE GRENADIERS OF SAN MARTIN PASSING THROUGH THE STREETS OF BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.

They were specially sent by the Argentine Government to represent the army at the unveiling of the monument to General San Martin. This regiment of grenadiers was instituted by the liberator himself, and they wear the same uniform used in his times.

CATHEDRALS OF THE NEW WORLD" :: ::

SOUTH AMERICA.

HE traveler in South America, in studying various features of history and the associated colonial or national life related thereto, discovers that a line of cleavage can be determined between what pertained definitely and distinctly to the epoch during which all South America drew its artistic inspirations directly from traditional sources in Europe, and a later



THE CATHEDRAL OF PANAMA.

It is said that the cathedral was built at the sole expense of a native bishop, the son of a charcoal burner. The stone used is from the highlands of the interior, carried many leagues on the backs of men. It was dedicated in 1760.

time when local influences began to be felt, or when the whole Continent was developing an artistic sense that demanded some original expression.

This principle holds true of the industries that were first carried by Europeans across the Atlantic Ocean. It is particularly true of

social life and of education, which, in all the Republics of the Southern Continent are to-day manifesting characteristics decidedly their own. It is true of municipal affairs which, while essentially Latin, are nevertheless in many respects responsive to American conditions. It is equally true of building construction, and can be traced in the ecclesiastical architecture of the diocesan capitals.

As an example of the completely colonial epoch, there is no better illustration than the cathedral at Lima, Peru. The traveler visiting this and many others in Latin-America, finds one thought frequently recurring to his mind. In contemplating the size of some of these churches, which seem to have been limited by no utilitarian or economic considerations, he wonders how it was possible to provide for the erection and maintenance of buildings apparently out of proportion to the number of people able to make use of them. He remembers the half dozen small churches housing struggling congregations of different denominations in most of the middle-sized towns and villages of the United States. He remembers the multiplicity of faiths and "places of worship" in all their large cities. He recalls the saving of a witty Frenchman that the English people had twentyfive religions and only one sauce. Finally he realizes, however, that this was not the case either in the cuisine or the religion of Latin-America. Uniformity of faith made it easier to concentrate the energies upon the achievement of one grand monument dedicated to a single purpose, and the state, which acknowledged the coequal powers of the church, combined with the monastic orders, which possessed or controlled tremendous resources, to this result. In addition, there was at first a voluntary or involuntary contribution from all the people, who needed some grand material structure as an objective focus for their worship.

The cathedral of Lima is the earliest and the largest in South America. It was founded on the same day as the city, by Pizarro That a man of uncertain parentage and meager education, little acquainted with any phases of life besides those of the peasant and the rough adventurer should not only have developed a genius for leadership but conceived metropolitan ideas so splendid and complete as his plan of Lima, is nothing short of marvelous. He is comparable in kind if not in degree to some of the cowboy products of the early western life of the United States. In explanation of his vandalism it may be said that Pizarro had just seen his own country delivered from the Moors by the valiant Christian arms, and probably he regarded the Inca people as another race of "heretic dogs" whose uncomprehended civilization and religion he destroyed with no more compunction than was shown by the cowboy in "shooting up" an Indian village and its snake dancers, to the regret of the modern ethnologist. In the place of what he destroyed Pizarro substituted



THE CATHEDRAL, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA.

This structure differs from some of the others in the mountains of South America, because the façade is very lofty and bold. It occupies one side of the Plaza Bolivar in the center of the city. The building was not completely finished until 1823. In the vault are the bones of Queseda, the founder of the city.



THE CATHEDRAL, CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

The building is on one side of the famous Plaza Bolivar. It is in the center of the city, the divisions of which are called northeast and southwest, according to their relation to the cathedral. Within are many fine paintings, the most beautiful being the "Last Supper," by Michelena, a native artist of international reputation.



THE CATHEDRAL, QUITO, ECUADOR.

The city of Quito became a bishopric in 1545, and the cathedral was founded shortly afterwards. It presents a contrast to the more severe cathedrals of Latin America. There is a fine marble porch, and at the side leading from the gardens there are marble steps in harmony with it.

one of the most fascinating settlements of the world. It took him fifteen years to pacify the outraged people of Peru, but meanwhile he had laid out the city of Lima and dedicated the corner stone of the cathedral on January 16, 1535. In it he lies buried before a great silver altar surmounted by an image of the Virgin Mary. The interior of the cathedral is vast and dim, and there are many side chapels and sacred pictures, some of which are by Peruvian artists of considerable merit. There are groups of benches in the nave and, as Lima is a very cosmopolitan city, it is no longer uncommon to see women there wearing hats, although this custom formerly gave offense, and a conscientious beadle has been known to request foreign ladies so covered to leave the church. The veil or scarf is the proper headgear in all Spanish countries, while on the other hand no woman may enter a church with the head uncovered.



CATHEDRAL OF LIMA.

This general view shows that the forefront is composed of three distinct bodies, the first formed by four grooved Corinthian columns; the second or upper part, also in the Corinthian style, is formed by pillars; the third part bears the escutcheon of the Imperial arms.

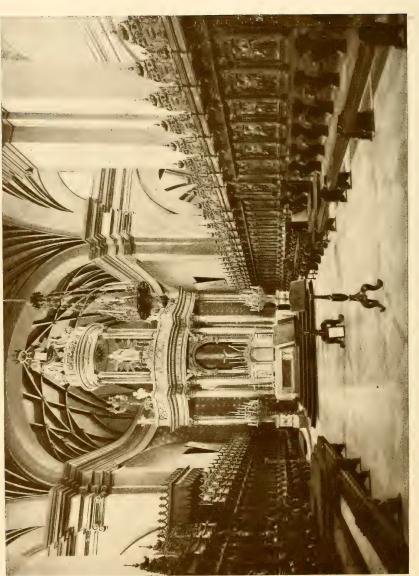
The cathedral of Lima is built of gray stone of the same tone as the surrounding landscape, the background of which is of gray sand, from the plain to the winter's snow line. The façade, with its two square towers full of busy bells, even though imposing and dignified, is somewhat somber. The building fills the whole of one side of the Plaza de Armas, a paved square interspersed with flower beds and benches, amid which stands a music pavilion, the social gathering place of Lima. There is also a bronze fountain said to have been presented to the city in 1578, probably the oldest in America. Lima is a city of churches, and the cathedral is more than equaled by several others in beauty and interest, if not in age.

The location of the cathedral on the main square, or what is really a more exact statement, the construction of the city around this



THE CATHEDRAL, LIMA, PERU.

The façade is 480 feet wide, the two towers being separated by the central portion, measuring 120 feet, in the center of which is the statue of Saint John the Evangelist, patron of the cathedral.



CHOIR AND ALTAR OF THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA, PERU.

The main altar occupies the center of the chancel and is decorated with many beautiful and costly ornaments, including candelabra and statuary. The stalls are handsomely carred and show only the wear caused through their use by generations of worshipers. In the cathedral are five naves, the principal one of which runs into the choir, where it meets the transept.

square, which was the nucleus of the city's growth from the earliest foundation, is a characteristic of the capitals of Latin America. In fact, this central aspect, the beauty of the surrounding mountains that in most cases seem part of the scheme, combined with the simple devotion of natives—comparable to but by no means the same as a European peasantry—produce a unique impression on both traveler and resident. This effect is not the impression produced in an old world cathedral town. It is peculiar to Latin America, and through it are preserved and kept alive, better than anywhere else on earth except perhaps in India, the romantic atmosphere of history.

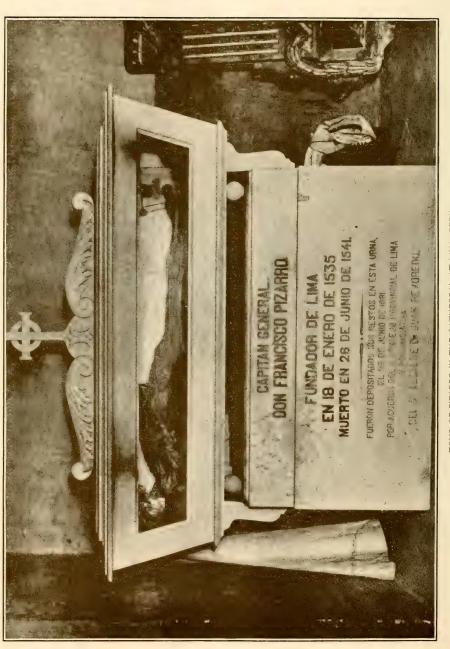
Fine illustrations of the early colonial construction and of the idea indicated in the above paragraph are seen in Panama, Caracas, Bogota, and Quito. At Sucre, in Bolivia, and Asuncion, in Paraguay, climatic, racial, and architectural conditions modify this impression

and leave it less distinctive.

The cathedral at Caracas is built of stucco, as stone was not easily obtainable in the neighborhood. That material was fortunately chosen, as it seems to have been able to resist the severe earthquakes which have from time to time brought devastation to the city. The building has many of the attractive features familiar to those who have seen the mission churches in the western parts of the United States, but is noticeably larger, being the seat of an archbishop. Its single tower dominates the city; the front faces the famous Plaza Bolivar, although it does not occupy the entire length of the square, while the undecorated side gives no more than a hint of the size of the interior. There are within several mural paintings by famous artists, especially noteworthy being "The Last Supper" by MICHELENA, a native genius of international renown.

The original city of Panama was destroyed by Morgan in 1670, but the newer and the present city, 6 miles from the ruins of the old, has a cathedral the foundation of which was laid shortly after. The building was completed in 1760. Its structural material is stone, brought on the backs of Indians many miles from the quarries in the interior highlands. Tradition says that the entire expense was borne by a native colored bishop, the son of a humble charcoal burner.

Bogota and Quito, being in the mountains and away from the ocean highways of colonial times, were deeply affected by the ideas of ecclesiastical architecture introduced by the conquerors. Both cities are perhaps even more abundantly supplied with churches than are Caracas and Panama. Different forces were at work, however, and the results were different. In Bogota the tall façade, the twin towers with their inclosed bells, and the fluted supports—all found to some degree in the cathedrals just mentioned—show the unchanged pattern of the day. In Quito, on the other hand, a less lofty style of building was erected, and there are traceable elements of Moorish



In the pantheon are found the remains of Francisco Pizarro, conqueror of the Incas, and the founder of the cathedral. Below the floor of the cathedral is a crypt, in which are three divisions, entered by two side doors. TOMB OF PIZARRO IN THE CATHEDRAL AT LIMA, PERU.

influences. Towers are absent, their places being taken by domes. A contrast of similar nature is noticeable in the very old cathedral at Sucre, the original capital of Bolivia, and that of the cathedral at Asuncion, capital of Paraguay. The former has the flat roof and modest single story façade, while the latter reproduces the twin towers, the high façade, and the pointed pinnacle between them. The majority of churches and cathedrals in Latin America represent this second feature of colonial architecture. Cordova, in the Argentine Republic, on the other hand, has unusual touches reminiscent of the Moorish style, and is considered one of the most attractive cathedrals in South America. Many of them, constructed even at a later



CATHEDRAL IN AREQUIPA, PERU.

The city of Arequipa is at an elevation of 7,560 feet above the sea. Back of it are the mountains, crowned by the snow capped peak of Misti, 20,013 feet high. The cathedral contained a great bell, cast in the city itself, said to be larger than that of St. Paul's in London.

date, have retained the principal characteristics of the original designs brought over by the first settlers. This is largely the case in the interior dioceses of Spanish America and holds true to some extent also of the foundations of Portuguese America. Bahia, Maranao, and Pernambuco, however, show a marked Dutch influence, for Maurice of Nassau and the Dutch Reformed clergy ruled this coast about 1636, and the domestic as well as the ecclesiastical architecture have elements of north European structural details.

It is worth noticing that Rio de Janeiro is "the first spot in the New World where the banner of the reformed religion was unfurled." A little island in the bay was colonized and fortified by Villegaignon.



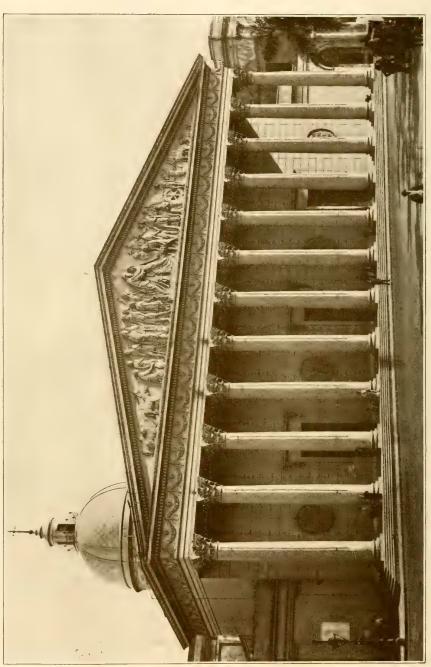
THE CATHEDRAL, SUCRE, BOLIVIA.

The city has been called Sucre since 1839, but it was named successively Chaquisaca and Charcas, the original La Plata, the foundation name of 1538, being retained only in the title of archbishopric. The building is low but dignified and on a style popular in the seventeenth century. It faces the Plaza 25 de Mayo.



THE CATHEDRAL, SANTIAGO, CHILE.

Santiago Cathedral, an imposing structure and one of the finest churches in South America, is situated on the Plaza de la Independencia, or Plaza de Armas, Santiago's favorite "paseo," The architecture is Italian in style, having been rebuilt about the year 1748. It is 351 feet long and 92 feet wide.



CATHEDRAL OF BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.

The building occupies the site of a chapel founded in 1580, and is therefore comparatively modern. The twelve massive Corinthian columns suggest the Church of the Madeleine in Paris. The building is 270 feet long. 150 feet wide, and has an area of 40,500 square feet. It will hold 18,000 people.

under the patronage of Coligny, in 1555. This Huguenot settlement was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1566, and the name of the island changed to São Sebastião. The city of Rio de Janeiro was proclaimed the capital of Brazil in 1763. After the Empire was established, the imperial chapel near the palace was selected for a cathedral. This is situated at the corner of the First of March and Seventh of September streets (Rua Primeiro de Marco and Rua Sete de Setembro). At present the building is being reconstructed. Adjacent to it is the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (do Nossa



THE CATHEDRAL, CUZCO, PERU.

The building occupies the north side of the Plaza Mayor of this ancient Inca capital. It was begun about the year 1535 on the site of the Palace of Viracocha. It is a firm structure, designed to meet the threatening earthquakes, and its two massive stone towers have withstood all such disturbances. It presents a very fine appearance both from the center of the city and from the surrounding hills.

Senhora do Monte do Carmo). Both are small structures, but preserve to a wonderful degree the ecclesiastical effects of Latin-American architecture. The most noteworthy building of this class, in Rio de Janeiro, is the church of Candelaria. The corner stone was laid about 1780, the foundation having been donated by a pious Brazilian in gratitude for her rescue from a great peril at sea. This building was planned by a Brazilian engineer, Evaristo da Veiga. The two towers surmounted by glittering domes are among the first objects to attract the eye on entering Rio Bay. They rise to a height of 228 feet above the street, but unfortunately the narrowness of the



THE TOMB OF SAN MARTIN.

The great hero of Argentina's struggle for independence lies buried in the crypt of the cathedral at Buenos Aires, and the nation has erected this beautiful sarcophagus in honor of his memory.

thoroughfare of the same name prevents a good impression of the size and beauty of the structure. The three bronze doors with relief work showing extraordinary artistic detail, and the interior, finished in marble with fine wall and ceiling paintings, all the work of Brazilian artists, are among the best of their kind in Latin America.

The epoch in which the Candelaria Church was created marks the escape from the colonial traditions of the period of settlement. Other cathedrals, finished at a later date or still in process of construction, show either an original local taste or a desire to pattern after other



THE CATHEDRAL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY.

An imposing structure, with towers rising 133 feet above level of pavement and overlooking the beautiful and historic square "Plaza de la Constitución." It was dedicated in 1806. The building contains a fine organ built in Ireland.

ideals than those prevailing hitherto. Fine structures, such as that at Arequipa in Peru, dating only from 1849, considered one of the most finished in South America, offer contrasts indicative of national development. Mention must be made, finally, of the metropolitan structures in Santiago, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

The cathedral at Santiago, Chile, appears to grow up at the right hand corner of the Plaza de Armas. The city was founded in 1541, at the head of the famous longitudinal valley, but it is in many respects modern, because an eventful history and a series of earth-



CATHEDRAL, ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

The bishopric dates from 1547, but the cathedral was not founded for more than a century later.

quakes have left few traces of the original settlement. The architecture of both the cathedral and the archbishop's palace are decidedly Italian, and the character is chaste and elegant to a degree. Above the side arches rise two low, light, cross-tipped towers, between which, over the architrave and frieze, stands a statue of the patron saint.

The diocese of Montevideo was separated from the jurisdiction of the Argentine Republic only in 1869, but as a suffragan see it built a cathedral which was dedicated in 1806. It faces the Plaza de la Constitución, a name indicative of the modern and progressive character of this charming South American city. The building is



THE CATHEDRAL AND DO CARMO CHURCH, RIO DE JANEIRO.

The cathedral is one of the smaller ecclesiastical buildings of the capital of Brazil. It was originally the Imperial chapel. It stands at the corner of Primeiro de Março and Sete de Setembro streets, and near the famous Quinze de Novembro Square. The building shows some fine wood carving. It has recently been reconstructed.

dedicated to St. Philip and St. James, because Montevideowas founded May 1, 1717, the day sacred to the feast of those apostles. It has the popular square towers, flanking a two-storied façade pierced by three round arched entrances to a loggia. The several windows have different but symmetrical shapes, the engaged pillars separating them being surmounted by an architrave above which is a fresco in stone.

The cathedral at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, is in some ways, the most illustrative of the principle indicated at the outset. Its style is that of the Madeleine in Paris, in accord with a tendency of the modern metropolis to model its schemes of embellishment

upon the best that can be offered by the cities of Europe. The noble front of twelve massive Corinthian columns is truly imposing, and, standing on the Plaza Victoria, around which whirls the intense



CATHEDRAL, PARA (BELEM), BRAZIL.

The building itself is heavy and grave. It was erected in 1771, and is of a pattern very common to many Portuguese structures of the eighteenth century. The interior, brighter and full of color, has a fine altar of marble and a great organ. The cathedral faces the Frei Caetano Brandão Square, named after the local patriot who founded the first hospital in the city.

activity of the political and commercial capital of the Republic, it can be taken as symbolic of the forces that are surely at work in the reconstruction of Latin America.

THE HARDWOODS OF THE AMERICAS

SPANISH CEDAR OR CEDRELA.

EDAR is a confusing word. It is applied to one of the most ancient forest products of history, as well as to several other members of a large family indigenous to all portions of the Temperate Zone, and to a quite distinct tree growing only in the Tropics. This last bears practically no relation to the other two.

The Cedar of Lebanon (Cedrus libani) and the Deodar of India (C. deodora) have been celebrated as intimately associated with two



A TYPICAL SCENE ON THE BAYANO RIVER, PANAMA.

Panama has always been a source of supply of mahogany and Spanish cedar, but of recent years the timber lands have been more thoroughly explored and their products more carefully exploited. This view shows the unbroken virgin forest on the Isthmus, but the logging railway will make its appearance in the neighborhood as soon as these valuable trees are located on the land.

great religions of the world. Other closely allied varieties are found in Asia and Africa and have been cultivated elsewhere as ornamental evergreen trees, admired for their beauty, and of value for the shade given by their wide spreading branches. There are many other members of this cone-bearing (coniferous) species, carrying names significant of some locality in which they have long been at home. The tree is useful also, being hardy of growth and furnishing a wood of the most durable quality when cut for sleepers, posts, or furniture.

This cone-bearing cedar embraces also the variety so well known in all parts of the United States and Europe. The red cedar (Juniperus virginiana), the white cedar (Thuya occidentalis), the yellow cedar (Cupressus nutkaensis), and many others having popular names are herein included, but it would be a useless task to enumerate the entire list. All of them are valuable for their wood supply and for furniture. They exude a natural oil which has its place in the arts and in medicine. This tree is indigenous to America in both the North and South Temperate Zones, and is found in many places in the Tropics when the altitude is high enough to carry them above the heat and moisture of the low latitudes.

Spanish cedar, on the other hand, is peculiarly tropical, but it is not really a cedar, as it has no relation to the coniferous trees and is found only in the Tropics, in exactly the temperature and climate which its apparent namesake refuses to inhabit. The confusion of terms can be traced to the fact that in Spanish this particular tree is called *Cedrela*, which, although by origin has an accidental if not intrinsic connection with cedar, yet does not in that language indicate the cedar tree. The Spanish word for cedar is *cedro*, but the resemblance has been carried into other tongues, so that, commercially at least, *cedrela* is Spanish cedar, and Spanish cedar is a distinctive article in the trade.

Cedrela has many synonyms. Barbados cedar, Cuban cedar, Havana cedar, Honduras cedar, Jamaica cedar, Mexican cedar, and Brazil cedar, all show the commercial conception of the timber. Botanically the name is Cedrela odorata, of the order Meliaceæ. It resembles and is closely allied to mahogany, but is very much softer, and seldom so beautifully marked. The wood is light, easily split, has a bitter taste and a peppery smell. There is also a Cedrela toona, which is a native of India and Australia, being found at an altitude of 4,000 feet on the Himalaya Mountains as well as near tide level. This wood is useful for house building, furniture making, and carving, being imported into European markets as bastard cedar, to which the word "white" is sometimes added.

The Cedrela odorata grows in every country contiguous to the Caribbean Sea, and it is or has been found in all of the islands of the West Indies. True cedrela is indigenous also to certain areas of the immense Amazon Valley, and shipments have been made from the River Plate; seemingly occasional logs floated down the river from the almost unexplored regions of the Gran Chaco and beyond. It is a close companion of mahogany, growing side by side with this neighbor, and often is, both intentionally and unintentionally, cut down as mahogany, shipped, sold, and manufactured into furniture under that attractive name, or as Acajou, which is a French timbertrade name for mahogany in general. Nevertheless, the tree is quite

distinct from mahogany, and is entitled to recognition as an independent product of American forests. The trunk rises to a height of



A SPANISH CEDAR TREE IN THE TROPICAL FOREST.

Spanish cedar (Cedrela) and mahogany grow side by side, and are gathered by the natives in much the same way. They can be easily distinguished from each other, but as they have relatively equal values one tree is cut with the other wherever found. Five feet in diameter is good measurement for a mature trunk, but this giant of the forest measured 9 feet in diameter 10 feet above the ground.

70 or 80 feet, frequently having a diameter of over 5 feet. Toward the top it shoots out many side branches, garnished with alternate

winged leaves. It flowers regularly and its fruit is a capsule, the pods resembling pecan nuts, the whole tree itself being comparable to the English walnut. The cedar is of a quick growth and can be easily propagated from seeds. This fact is very well worth recognizing, because the tree has practically disappeared from extensive areas where it was once commonly known by both natives and explorers; if it grew there once, however, it will grow again, and in this respect has a decided advantage over its companion and cousin, the mahogany tree, which is of slower growth, and although cultivable, will yield no profit to the original planter. It therefore behooves governments and communities, in conserving their forests, to replant the cedrela especially, for the supply is by no means equal to the present demand, and the tree is threatened with extinction; whereas by propagation it could be made both a pleasant and a profitable factor in the forestration of a country. The wood of cedrela is dark grained, red or brown, with open pores, and as the specific name odorata-implies, has a sweet, peculiar odor that clings for a long time to articles manufactured from it, surpassing in this respect even the coniferous cedar of the temperate zone.

Certain characteristics of cedrela are traditional and as noticeable to-day as when the explorers from Europe first learned its uses from the natives. A description of one hundred years ago, by John Lunan,

of Jamaica, is worth recalling:

When the branches or leaves are broken off this tree or the body chopped, it has a strong and disagreeable smell which spreads to a considerable distance, but when the wood is dry it emits an agreeable fragrance. It is very full of a dark resinous substance, light, porous, of a brownish-red color and easily worked; it is much esteemed on this account as well as for the beauty of its grain, for wainscoting and other cabinet ware. It is excellent for making chests or the inside of drawers, as no vermin will invade it on account of its strong scent. It also makes excellent planks and shingles, which are very durable, having been known to last for thirty years when exposed to the weather. It is not fit to be made into casks, as all spirituous liquors dissolve a great quantity of its resin, from which they acquire a strong bitter taste. The trunk of the tree is often so large as to be hollowed into a canoe or periagua, for which purpose it is extremely well adapted, as from the softness of the wood it is hollowed out with great facility, and being light it carries great weight on the water. Canoes have been made of it 40 feet long and 6 broad. It is a curious circumstance, but well known, that if a pigeon house be floored with this wood the pigeons will not hatch; and it is said that when parrots feed on its fruit they taste of garlic; it also gives victuals laid on it a bitter taste. A clear gum exudes from this tree, which dissolves in in water and has been found very fit for shoemaker's use.

No better picture of cedrela has been given since this was written, and in fact the very words of the old author have passed into the literature of hard woods sometimes without the slight credit of quotation marks.

The home of the cedrela is about the same as that of the mahogany. The tree grows well in low ground close to the salt water, although it is found also at considerable elevations. Soil has a greater influence than altitude, for it prefers a firm, rocky base, and will not thrive in soft, swampy land. In Cuba and along the Caribbean Sea



THE SPANISH CEDAR (CEDRELA) IN FULL MATURITY.

Such a tree as this is a treasure to the lumberman. It shows a smooth and regular growth, and the amount of timber which it will furnish can be roughly estimated even before the tree is cut. In all probability 9,000 feet board measure can be produced from a tree of the dimensions of the above specimen—7 feet 8 inches in diameter at 5 feet above the ground.

large tracts scarcely 10 feet above the tide are being cleared of their supply of mahogany and Spanish cedar, while the older sources were

the better-known mountain regions of the West India Islands, where the slopes, even to 3,000 and 4,000 feet, produced the tree and offered a not very difficult approach to ocean-going vessels lying in wait at their base. Nowadays these slopes and better-known areas are denuded, and the timber merchant must go farther afield from year to year, advancing into the interior of known producing areas, or exploring hitherto unknown regions for the precious wood.

Spanish cedar and mahogany are both subjected to the same processes when gathered in their pristine habitat. The native, although he distinguishes one from the other in the forest, does not separate them in his work, and attacks both indiscriminately with his ax, knowing that his day's labor is rewarded when he brings down either tree. As a rule, the logs are hauled to tide water over primitive paths, on the same primitive ox carts devised for the purpose generations ago. Modern industry, however, has of late introduced the railway into the wilderness, so that the logging settlement of the Tropics begins to assume the character of the northern camp. Spanish cedar accompanies mahogany down the stream, if it has been cut any distance from salt water, forming part of the rafts or floats into which the logs are collected for this stretch of the journey; it lies side by side with mahogany as the steamer transports the valuable cargo across the sea, and only when it reaches the port of destination and is unloaded upon the wharves is it finally separated and selected for its ultimate use in the consuming markets of the world. (The gathering of mahogany is described in the Bulletin for August, 1909, page 386.)

The cigar box is the finished product into which practically all Spanish cedar is absorbed. It was at one time and is even now to a slight extent used for the local manufacture of furniture; for cabinet goods there was years ago a fashionable demand, but this has disappeared before the greater commercial value of the wood for cigar boxes alone. In the Tropics one sometimes sees cedar cabinets, or more frequently cedar chests of solid build and substantial weight, into which the careful housewife stores her garments for protection from moths and other insects. The cedar chest of northern climes is made from the red cedar, the cone-bearing tree, which is equally protective, because it is a curious fact that the essential oil obtained from it resembles both in odor and preservative quality the oil of cedrela which, though still extracted, has no longer a recognized

place in later pharmacopæias.

For lead pencils, when they are made of cedar at all, the northern cedar is utilized. Formerly a small quantity of cedrela was cut up

for high-grade pencils, as the odor added to their æsthetic value, but even this amount is no longer put to that use, because modern machinery leaves practically no residue of a serviceable kind. From the refuse, however, some oil is distilled and thereafter utilized for saturating heavy paper from which moth bags are made. In this way some traces of Spanish cedar remain, apart from the cigar trade. There is, too, a constant but very moderate demand at northern ports for individual logs from which to fashion furniture and chests; a good price is paid for the material, and the designers thereof seem to reap a satisfactory profit from their art. These logs are shipped as they come from the forest, rough, untrimmed, and irregular. In this condition they enter the United States duty free, whereas, if they appeared in the semblance of lumber, however unfinished, they would be



(Photo by Thomas Fitzhugh Lee.)

HAULING LOGS TO MARKET.

Mahogany and Spanish cedar are brought to market from the heart of the forest by the same means. In fact, no real distinction is made between them until the logs are delivered in the foreign port from the steamer. Native methods, by primitive ox or mule carts, are generally employed for moving them, but the railroad is gradually displacing the old-fashioned cart.

subject to a tariff payment. Nobody knows just what the destiny of any particular log may be, but all dealers are positive that, with the few exceptions not affecting the general trade, practically all the Spanish cedar imported disappears into cigar boxes.

The average cigar box requires 1³/₄ square feet of Spanish cedar sheets for its construction, the sheets being the thin board-like strips into which the log is sawed or veneered in the mill. Say that the annual importation into the United States produces 150,000,000 square feet of sheets (for 1909 this amount will be materially greater), this will account for an output of 120,000,000 boxes. Allowing 50

cigars to a box, the provision for packing accounts for 6,000,000,000 cigars a year in Spanish cedar alone. The process by which the wood is finally made ready for the consumer is an interesting study in modern industry.

As soon as the logs are received from the steamer, they are carted direct to the factory or mill. Some factories are not equipped with machinery for transforming sheets into boxes, and they therefore only prepare the material in proper widths, gathered into bundles ready to be passed on to the box maker. On the other hand, many factories carry out the entire process, so that the logs enter the door just as they were shipped from the tropic forests, and leave it



(Photo by Thomas Fitzhugh Lee.)

A THREE-TON LOG OF SPANISH CEDAR.

Logs of cedar and mahogany are usually exported just as they are cut in the forest, but recently machinery has been put to work within the forest itself, so that the felled tree is now sawed into shape before it begins its long journey. Such a log as this is destined for the cigar box trade, and from it will be manufactured several thousand boxes of the highest quality.

as boxes, planed, polished, printed, and labeled, ready for the cigars and the government stamp, without which they can not be delivered to the ultimate consumer. The rough logs are first cut into suitable lengths, generally about 4 feet, and then passed through a sawmill or a veneer machine. The proper thinness of the sheet for the box into which it is to be made is thus obtained, the next process being to saw these sheets into the desired widths. As there is no exact standard size of box, each cigar manufacturer orders the dimensions best fitted to his trade and to the cigars made from the current year's crop. Before the lumber goes further toward the finished product, much

of it must now be dried, perhaps sweated would be equally as descriptive a word, so as to drive off the superfluous oil, or to make the oil content just exactly right for the best effect upon the tobacco which, as cigars, is to be stored in the boxes.

The subtle influence of this oil upon tobacco is well acknowledged but not chemically explained. The flavor of the better tobaccos is certainly maintained and some claim is made that it is even enhanced thereby. Experience and experiment long ago disproved the assertion that this influence was imaginative and therefore only a fashion, and the buyers and smokers of choice cigars can at once detect a deterioration when the proportion of oil is below normal. Unquestionably, therefore, it is Spanish cedar and nothing but Span-



A SAILBOAT HEWN OUT OF A SPANISH CEDAR LOG.

The natives of tropical America utilized the trunk of the *Cedrela* tree long before the discovery by Columbus for their canoes, and in them were made adventurous voyages even as far as between the West India Islands and the mainland. The wood is light but substantial, and has the valuable quality of withstanding decay from climate or insects for a remarkably long time.

ish cedar which, in every country where cigars are made, must be the receptacle for high-grade cigars. For lower grade cigars, boxes of basswood and poplar are made; these look like those of genuine Spanish cedar, and can be made to smell like them by a spray of the true oil or of that from the juniper tree, but deception can go no further, because the tobacco itself shows the results in due time. Compressed paper, stained, grained, and scented, has also been used as a substitute, but this deceives no one who sees it outside the show window.

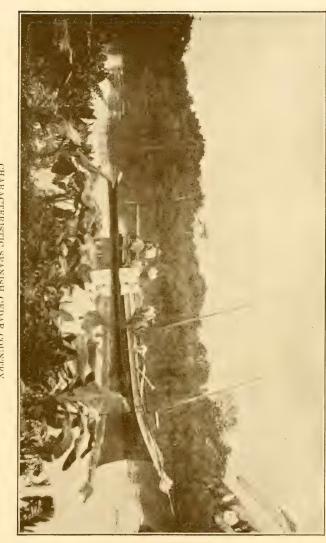
When the wood is thoroughly prepared—a process lasting about two days—it is then ready to be cut into exact shape for the manufacture of boxes. This may be completed in the same factory, or it may be thus sent to a local manufacturer out of town who can make his own boxes and in doing so save the freight on the finished article. These unfinished elements are called "shooks;" they are shipped in uniform bundles of sides, tops, and bottoms, and anyone may order whatever shape and quantity he pleases. They are in the "knockdown stage" of the trade.

As soon as the frames of the boxes are ready, they are assembled, the sides and bottoms being nailed to each other by machinery, but the top hinged on by hand. The printing on the wood is done by a regular press, and the labels are attached with glue. All this is the finishing stage, and is frequently carried out under the same roof that receives the untrimmed logs. A full-size factory has a capacity of 20,000 boxes a day, but it takes a good many factories to supply the demands of the smoking population of the United States.

It would seem a pity that these boxes must finally be wasted. They serve no purpose after the cigars are once removed, for the Government prohibits their use a second time. They are therefore burned, or whittled away, or given to children who amuse themselves by making houses or toy wagons, wiser in their utilization of the beautiful Spanish cedar than those who decreed its destruction.

The great consuming centers of the *cedrela* timber trade are New York and Hamburg. Of course Cuba absorbs a noticeable quantity from her own territory, as does also Mexico and other portions of Latin America, but the export is about evenly divided between the United States and Europe. Other countries of Latin America, among them the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, contribute to the total, and it is undoubted that their immense forest areas will soon be called upon to meet, with still more substantial quantities, the constantly increasing demand. The warning is therefore most timely that their resources be carefully conserved, so that they and future generations may profit thereby.

Cededa (Spanish cedar) grows by preference along the shores of rivers or salt-water inlets in all parts of tropical America. In the Amazon region it is found in their in the interior, and on many of the West India Islands the tree was at one time cut on the mountain side, at elevations of 2,000 feet or more. The soil must be firm and well drained: marsly land offers poor nourishment. Wherever Spanish cedar grows, therefore, it may be taken for granted that the ground is solid and deep.



CHARACTERISTIC SPANISH CEDAR COUNTRY.

SOME ASPECTS OF EX-PLORATION IN CENTRAL SOUTH AMERICA. : ::

HE object of these notes is to outline the field of exploration in central South America on the lines and for the purposes here explained.

START FROM NORTH PARAGUAY.

The exploration of the district should begin directly north of the present northern limit of railroad in Paraguay. Striking north from here the land should be examined as far as the Maracayu Range of hills, which forms the northern boundary between Paraguay and Brazil.

SOUTHERN MATTO GROSSO.

Crossing the frontier we enter upon the Province of Matto Grosso (Brazil). This Province is in itself as large as the whole of the Argentine Republic, if we except Patagonia. A central range of sandstone hills, which overlie a base of igneous schists, runs up the center after leaving Paraguay and forms the water parting in Matto Grosso Province between the Upper Paraguay and the Upper Parana rivers. The Paraguay River is bordered by extensive flats covered with coarse grass, which in their turn are intersected by overflow swamp and belts of woodland. The route of exploration would keep on the lower slope of the hill spurs abutting on these flats, and so work north of them, visiting any centers of population connecting en route.

FIRST SECTION OF EXPLORATION.

The terminus of the first section of the expedition would be the town of Corumba, limit of practical navigation on the Paraguay River, and about 1,000 miles by road north of the Paraguay frontier. Steamers drawing 3 feet draft can ascend all the year round to this town, which is about 150 miles below Cuyaba. This latter town, the titular capital of the State of Matto Grosso, is situated on the southern border of the great central table-land of Brazil. These highlands range from 3,000 feet in the east to less than 1,000 on its western limits, and form the water parting between the Amazon and the River Plate systems.



A PALM GROVE IN THE ARGENTINE CHACO.

The Chaco Territory, of the Argentine Republic, is practically one immense forest. The territory is well irrigated by large rivers and numerous lakes, and the soil is capable of producing excellent crops of grain, sugar cane, tobacco, and fruits.

OBJECTS OF EXPLORATION.

The expedition would make a point of including among its objects: (a) Route and topographical survey, based on triangulation, as an advance to geographical knowledge in this region; (b) the productive capacity and commercial value of lands traversed especially; (c) timber; (d) yerba groves; (e) cattle raising; (f) possibilities of colonization and crop growing; (g) information regarding alluvial gold washing.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

The line of probable railway extension north of the existing systems connecting with Buenos Aires, would be a matter of especially careful study.

Let us examine these points somewhat more in detail, beginning with this last.

RAILWAY EXTENSION, BUENOS AIRES TO MATTO GROSSO.

Five years ago the railways lying between the Paraguay and Uruguay rivers were isolated from the Argentine capital and from each other. Part of them had been taken over from the provincial government in payment of bad debts; each worked independently, and none paid dividends on a traffic-earning basis; even debenture and preference interest were allowed to fall in arrears. To-day the Entre-Rios, Northeast, and East Argentine railways are linked together, and although not yet under the same management, they work on an agreement which permits an exchange of traffic, the more profitable since a happy accident built them all originally to standard 4 feet 8½ inches gauge. Most important of all, the Entre-Rios system is now joined with Buenos Aires by a link line and train ferry, which carries passengers and cargo without breaking bulk across the Parana delta. In a word, from being small, separate, and bankrupt properties, they have been transformed into businesses which pay a punctual interest on their mortgages and hold out prospects in the near future of making some return to the ordinary shareholders. In addition, the Northeast Argentine Railway has under construction a line from Santo Tome to Posadas. The latter is the commercial capital of trade on the Upper Parana, and, except Asuncion, is the most important river town north of Rosario. The Paraguay Railway is constructing the northern link in the chain, so that in another three years these inter-riverine regions will see their more important commerce freed from the heartbreaking delays of the river service and, with a real "open door" to southward trade, will inevitably enter upon an era of commercial expansion. Practically a working agreement and continuous rail service from Buenos Aires to Asuncion is an accom-



Cordoba, capital of the province of the same name, is situated in a heautiful valley on the Primero River, 387 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, in one of the must fertile and picturesque portions of the Argentine Republic. Rail communication is had to the north with Bolivia, and a large commerce is carried on in hides and wool. RIVER AND TUNNEL NORTHEAST OF CORDOBA, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

plished fact. In the last seven years the market value of the shares of all these railways has risen over 50 per cent and the value of land in the zone which they influence over 100 per cent.

FURTHER RAILWAY EXTENSIONS NORTHWARD.

Railroad enterprise will not be satisfied to make a prolonged halt at the terminus of Asuncion. The French-controlled lines are creeping up on the western (Chaco) shore of the Parana, only a neck, geographically speaking, behind their English competitors across the river and ahead of them financially, since these western shore lines have always paid handsome dividends from the hardwood (quebracho) traffic which they handle from the Chaco. It is inevitable that sooner or later, by one or the other, a railway will be projected through northern Paraguay. When this northern frontier is reached, the rails will doubtless after a brief halt continue their civilizing way; for if a railway can under one management traverse the Argentine Republic and Paraguay, why should it not enter Brazilian territory as well? The Brazilian Government welcomes any enterprise which will shorten the distance between her capital and the back blocks. Between Rio de Janeiro and Cuyaba, communication comes at present by sea to Montevideo and thence by boat up the river, a journey in all occupying from a month to six weeks, according to the state of river. Telegraphic communication stops short at Asuncion.

THE DIFFERENT ZONES AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

The whole of the northern part of Paraguay is heavily afforested with valuable hard woods, but when more than 30 miles distant from effective water transport they do not pay to work out by cart, or at all events pay better to hold onto until better transport facilities come along. Among these hard woods are found groves of yerba maté, a species of laurel from whose leaf is obtained the well-known "Paraguayan tea." This infusion forms the staple drink of the working classes throughout the Argentine Republic, Chile, and southern Brazil, their consumption amounting to over 100,000 tons annually. In the last-named region yerba also grows very freely, but the Paraguayan product heads the market both for quality and price. The preparation and transport of this leaf from the interior, where it is loaded on mules, form the chief occupations of the Paraguayan male laborer.

PASTURAGE AND STOCK RAISING.

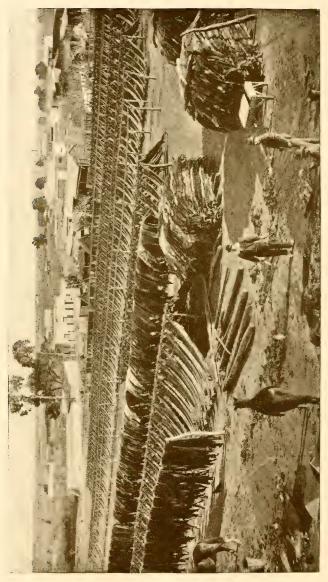
Open patches of grass land, limited in extent, are frequently found in the heart of the hard-wood forest. They are valuable, not so much for what they can raise as because they are the only available grounds where mule and cattle troops on the march can be halted and rested. Settlements usually form on the edge of such grass lands, healthily free to the air and out of the depressing influence of the unbroken forest.

These upland savannas are much more frequent north of the Paraguayan frontier. As they spread farther northward they alternate with belts of good hard wood, which afford shelter for stock without depriving them of feed. In the low-lying open country which stretches to the border of the Paraguay River cattle will breed very well, but they do not fatten save on these higher grounds. Moreover, in a season of exceptional flood, such as occurs once every nine or ten years (the last one was in 1905), all stock must perforce take to the hills. As far as the writer has been able to ascertain these conditions hold good, with local variations, from Paraguay almost up to Cuyaba, the area of open ground increasing as we go northward.

CATTLE RAISING IN MATTO GROSSO.

There is good evidence that large numbers of cattle actually exist in a flourishing condition on these savannas, not only in private herds but in a wild state, owing to escape from the unfenced properties. Among Brazilian estancieros in Matto Grosso a common method of augmenting herds is to pay about 10 shillings a head for all unbranded cows brought in by gauchos at the tail of their lasso, on which they promptly stamp their brands. During a trip made in 1906 the writer met with a constant stream of squatter emigrants going up through Misiones and Paraguay into Matto Grosso. When interrogated they all replied that they were bound for a country where cattle were cheap and there was land for everybody.

Recently the output for these up-country cattle was small. beef is the one great staple of farm produce which never fluctuates save in an ascending scale, and the rapid exhaustion of other sources of export is now setting up a drain on these cheap and hitherto neglected reserves. Animals suitable for the chilled and frozen meat trade are too dear for the extract of meat and jerked beef factories to be able to buy. This class of rough stock can only be found to-day north of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, and Santa Fe Provinces. As a proof of this fact, Leibigs have recently shifted their main factory from Uruguay to Entre Rios; their farms now stretch through the whole of Corrientes and their latest enterprise is the purchase of 30 square leagues of land in the south and 120 in the north of Paraguay. Matto Grosso is to-day the largest free grazing area open to the rough-stock breeder. It may be compared to those vast regions in Texas, Kansas, and New Mexico which the American cowbov formerly made famous.



DRYING COWHIDES ON THE ARGENTINE PAMPAS.

Hides form an important feature of Argentina's great cattle industry. There are 26,000,000 head of cattle in the Republic, and the export of hides in 1907 was valued at \$16,000,000.

Cattle, therefore, represent a fairly safe return on savanna lands taken up in central South America. Cattle walk themselves to a market, and if Matto Grosso beef is at present inferior, the hides at least are of super-excellent quality. Owing to the opening up of the hard-wood business on the Paraguay and Parana rivers, the price of beef in Paraguay is higher than it is in the Argentine Province of Corrientes.

TIMBER.

It has already been stated that when hard woods lie over 30 miles from water transport, they do not much more than cover expenses to work by cartage. Nevertheless, these hard-wood forests are of great intrinsic value once a railroad cuts their zone. Moreover, too much stress has, in my opinion, always been laid on the working out of the hard woods alone. There is a very great scarcity of building lumber for ordinary dwellings all through the River Plate settled zone, pine lumber being largely imported from the United States, when at least a half dozen varieties of excellent wood grow at hand. Small sawmill outfits for working scantling and planks should (reversing the present process) be set up in or near the forest, instead of the big mills now established in Buenos Aires or Rosario. As to the hard wood, an unlimited market is always open for good sleepers, the consumption in the Argentine Republic alone being about 5,000,000 annually. The timber trade might also be very well encouraged between Paraguay and the ports of Patagonia, which are at present free from import dues. Hard-wood posts and droppers for fencing purposes are at a premium all down the Patagonian coast, as are scantling and planks to build the numerous settlements now springing up there. A small vessel loading hard-wood and lumber on the Paraguay River could profitably dispose of her cargo, returning with coarse salt, which is so common in the Patagonian coast deposits that it is almost given away. Salt is a ready article of barter throughout Paraguay and those provinces of southern Brazil which are distinguished by a red volcanic soil, in which lime and saline components are usually lacking. All cattle grown in the north improve by being given a salt lick, and in certain parts salt is indispensable to the breeder if he wishes a satisfactory increase in his herds.

Other lines of forestal products which could later be investigated by an expert are: (1) The making of wood pulp for paper factories, (2) the extract of wood alcohol, and (3) the trial of various fibrous plants and creepers as possible substitutes for the jute so largely employed by Buenos Aires in local manufactures of cheap sandals (alpargatas), binding twine, and sacking.



The bank over the boat to the left is Paraguay, Brazil is in the distance, and Argentina is on the right. THE MEETING OF THREE REPUBLICS.

YERBA MATÉ.

The method of working out this article is too well known to need description here. It is enough to say that its profits at present depend mainly on an effectively organized mule transport, and the setting up of large central stores whence all the workers' requirements can be directly supplied while in the forest. Fiscal verba groves are rented from the Government and very ruthlessly handled. On private property more careful pruning of the valuable leaves should be insisted on, giving not only a larger crop, but indefinitely prolonging the life of the tree. Some such judicious modification of the existing system is preferable to planting new groves.

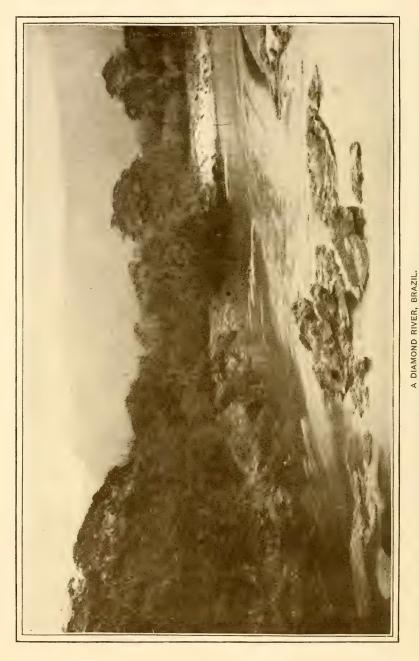
GOLD-ALLUVIAL WASHINGS IN RIVER BEDS.

Of late years many companies have been floated in Buenos Aires to dredge rivers descending from the Matto Grosso central hills. They have almost all been failures. Although gold undoubtedly exists, the difficulty of importing and setting up effective machinery in a district where all experience has yet to be gained, combined with the scarcity of skilled labor, makes the whole business very risky. The safest process of alluvial mining here would be to make share arrangements with a large number of native prospectors and washers, running at the same time a general store in some central position where they could sell their earnings and refit. For if a river changes its course during a flood (as often happens here) it is much easier to shift an Indian with his tin washpan than to do the same with a 1,000-ton dredge, however up to date.

The best gold-washing propositions in central South America lie on the lower hill slopes of northeastern Bolivia and eastern Peru, where ancient morainic deposits, now high and dry, can be treated by hydraulic pipes playing on an open face. The hills of Matto Grosso are older in formation than the Andes and much more denuded. Such gold particles as they contained are therefore to-day widely distributed in alluvial plains or in the water courses leading to them, which renders exact location and extraction much more difficult. Nevertheless, the territory is so large that a closer examination might well result in the discovery of some very feasible workings. Meanwhile, the method of grubstaking prospectors and goldwashers on shares, as suggested, is the cheapest method of verifying whether paying deposits exist.

COLONIZATION AND THE GROWING OF CROPS.

Usually, the most profitable way of handling any big land scheme is to cut it up and gradually sell off portions of it at advanced prices to small independent settlers, taking care to handle all the



This stream is capable of generating an immense quantity of electric power that could be successfully used in the operation of ship dredges in the exploitation of the diamond and gold placers found along its course.

produce they grow. But this class of colonization is difficult to attract without regular, cheap, and if possible quick transport. Therefore no flourishing colony can be profitably placed very far from the railway. A river service is useful in handling large bulk of produce when the seasons' crop can go downstream to its market. but the uncertain nature of rivers in these regions does not serve for the prompt delivery up-river of small parcels, miscellaneous stores, or correspondence, all of which are equally important for the prosperity and contentment of the settlers.

Cleared forest land is the richest for planting most tropical crops, but where the forest is thick it rarely pays the labor of the settler to clear unless some return can be gotten for the better class of the wood destroyed. An exception must be made in the case of the tobacco crop, which grows best on newly burnt soil. It follows, therefore, that the planting of crops on a large and systematic scale must, in order to be profitable, follow on the working out of the

forest, or else spread from the forest fringe inward.

The crops which can most profitably be grown in northern Paraguay and southern Matto Grosso are rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, mandioca for flour and starch, fruit (oranges and bananas for Buenos Aires market), besides beans and maize for local consumption. The present state of the coffee market makes this crop undesirable save to supply local needs. Cotton gives an exceptionally long and heavy staple in this red soil, but the difficulty here, as in working the other crops mentioned, lies in securing sufficient labor of the right class. The Paraguavan and Brazilian half-breed is too indolent. or to express it differently, his wants are too few to urge him to continuous labor in so bountiful a land. The few mestizo gauchos of the Matto Grosso plains live by cattle work. The colonizing problem, therefore, resolves itself into the importation of other than native labor.

IMMIGRATION.

In looking for adequate labor to deal with such a gigantic problem as colonization in tropic mid-America, one's eves turn inevitably to the overflowing populations of the Old World, and especially the Far Neither Paraguay, the Argentine Republic, nor Brazil place any restriction on the free entry of Asiatics, be they Indian or Mongol. Chinese labor has already been tried in Peru and Chile. The reason that that emigration ceased in years past to those countries was the scandalous mismanagement, both in selecting the right class of native for the work required (mostly mining), and their abandonment to unscrupulous contractors after arrival. But the opening up of South America by the Asiatic should not be long delayed. Both in Japan and China millions of frugal and hard-working families live



LAKE IPACARAI, NEAR ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

In the Gaurani tongue Ipacarai means "Conjured." This beautiful lake can be reached by rail from the capital, and a presperous German colony is located on its shores.

on the hither verge of famine. Any drop below normal conditions either of trade or climate brings severe privation to them all, and to many, death. Yet in territories which we are now discussing there lie fallow thousands of square leagues of a soil so fertile that even if the cultivator could not secure an immediate cash return, a season's work would suffice to place him and his family permanently beyond the reach of hunger or cold, the want of clothing or shelter.

ASIATICS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

The world status of the Asiatic has much improved since the Russo-Japanese war. But even without this moral support the peoples of the Far East need have little fear as to their reception in South America. As regards material help they had best look to none save themselves, or those who are directly interested in their establishment there. But they will find more religious tolerance, and opportunities for work, a richer soil and more empty land in central South America than in any other region of the habitable globe. To populate is to govern. Where great natural resources exist with little or no population the reins of government are slack, and therefore (say South American officials) any class or color of immigrant is better than none. Even if the immigrant at first does little good. he is not able here to do any harm to his neighbors. The country is too big; the fight against an overteeming climate and soil is too fierce for the colonist to spare much time or energy outside his imme-The immigrant who comes to settle in the forests of Paraguay or on the uplands of Matto Grosso may be a Buddhist, a Mormon, Mohammedan, Plymouth Brother, or Anarchist. No one knows and no one cares, so long as he bends his back to the hoe, raises crops, and pays taxes.

Those who object that this tide of Asiatic emigration will be slow in setting toward South America have not studied the signs of the times. Ten years ago the immigration to the Argentine Republic was almost exclusively Italian and Spanish. To-day there are colonies of Russians near Bahia Blanca; 10,000 Poles are settled in Misiones, and 7,000 Finns are arranging to be their neighbors. Bulgarians, Croats, Greeks, and Turks from Asia Minor are distributed in increasing streams by the immigration offices. The writer has personally handled hundreds of these folk on railroad work, and found them in the great majority young, healthy, and hard-working folk, both men and women. From this semi-Slav immigration to that of the Far East is but a step. Japanese commercial and immigration agents are already in Buenos Aires and Rio. If the first shipments of Asiatics to the Plate are carefully handled, wisely established, and well treated during their first residence there, the thousands who await their letters will come of their own accord. Immigration may be



ONE OF THE SEVEN CATARACTS FORMING THE GREAT FALLS OF GUAIRA IN THE ALTO PARANA RIVER, LOCATED IN BRAZIL NEAR THE PARAGUAY BORDER.

compared to the flood of a rising river. Slowly it swells, until a bank breaks, and in a twinkling great plains are inundated which none had expected to be below water (or immigration) level. It is the governments who study these immigration levels and who cut the ditches to let the population through who first benefit. The Japanese and Chinese are barred from South Africa, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States save in such limited measure as their services are pressingly needed. The argument for expulsion is that their competition lowers the white man's wage and their presence corrupts his morals. The inhabitant of these virgin central lands in South America, on the contrary, daily scans the horizon for some foreigner who will relieve him of the burden of work, and considers his morals a matter of purely secondary importance.

In these days of rapid railroad construction and general development, the owner of blocks of the world's real estate, sufficiently large and fertile to support thousands who now languish in want, can not

have long to wait before the human tide reaches him.

ROUTE SURVEYS.

Some precise location of the route followed during exploration is necessary—

(1) To extend the geographical knowledge of a rich and interesting region whose details are too scantily known at home.

(2) To enable a more or less accurate estimate to be formed of the probable extension and cost of railroad construction in the district explored.

(3) To check government surveys of any property taken up. Locally trained surveyors are apt to trust wholly to compass work, which is always subject to varying degrees of inaccuracy.

Triangulation can be extended from a fixed base, say from some part of the nearest railroad, or by astronomical observations; preferably by combining both methods.

HOW TO HANDLE LARGE BLOCKS OF LAND IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The acquisition of large blocks of land in a region so intensely fertile, with forests of high intrinsic worth, well watered, and situated in a region which private enterprise is striving to open up by means of railroads, and government by telegraph and steamer subsidies, can not fail to be essentially sound. The present value of these grounds is nominal—2 to 5 cents gold per acre would buy them outright—and they might even be acquired by solicitation from government. On the whole, purchase outright is preferable and would perhaps be cheaper in the long run.

When a big block of land is taken up the first measure should be to thoroughly survey the whole property in order that not only its possibilities but also its limitations may be grasped at the outset by the owners, and money and time be not wasted in pursuing false leads. Cattle should be raised in fenced paddocks; arrangements made for exploiting yerba groves; or if timber is workable, hard-wood sleepers should be cut. The property should be exploited to cover initial and working expenses before proceeding with development. Beyond the first installation no expense whatever should be incurred that is not covered by the output of the estate. All real advance in values will be due to improved communication. Railroad and steamer enterprises should therefore be approached with a view to encouraging their advance in every possible way. It is the increment which comes to large outside holdings when a railroad line touches them that makes the fortunes of their owners, not the annual income from property. Buenos Aires is developing an aristocracy of millionaires (in pounds sterling), who have made their money during the last twenty years by keeping in their minds the above few simple rules. Their motto has been,"Buy land. Buy it cheap if you can, but always buy land." And events have proved that they are right. There is no better business in South America—or anywhere else, for that matter—than buying really fertile land just ahead of the railway zone and marking time till the rails come up. Meanwhile encouragement of local trade should be aimed at by constructing paths, mending passes, and keeping open roads to the administrative center, which should be connected with a large store. A general store is in any case the necessary attachment of an up-country station, and serves the useful purpose of keeping requisite material and goods always at hand. It substitutes barter for money wage in places where money is often hard to get, and often admits of profitable deals for a small amount of ready cash.

CUYABA AND BEYOND.

I have not yet touched on the exploration of the region lying beyond the first section here proposed, viz, from Paraguay to Cuyaba. Yet there is no reasonable doubt that the railways which push their way up central South America from the River Plate can only halt on the navigable reaches of the Amazon.

There are two Amazon valleys, upper and lower. The former comprises the great plain of the Beni, the region through which this river, the Mamoré and Guapore, all affluents of the great Madeira, flow after leaving the Matto Grosso and the Bolivian hills. The upper Amazon valley produces the finest red rubber grown in the world, but the only means of access to it at present lie by way of the Falls of the Madeira, 3,000 miles up river from Para, where the Madeira descends 700 feet

from the upper to the lower Amazon valley, in series of rapids extending over some 280 miles. These reefs and cataracts necessitate portage over an exceedingly difficult country, through which all the upcountry produce must pass, and a railroad now under construction by the Brazilian Government will parallel the rapids. The exports from



 ${\bf FOREST~SCENE~IN~THE~AMAZON~VALLEY}.$ A most bewildering diversity of great vine-hung trees in every shade of green.

Beni, meanwhile, apart from rubber, are confined to products of high value and little bulk, such as gold, sandalwood, and copaiba extract, and from the Bolivian hill slopes, (a region which has been described by Col. George E. Church as "beautiful as paradise and nearly as difficult to get to") the coca leaf, used to extract cocaine.

FROM THE PLATE TO THE AMAZON.

Should further railroad extension be contemplated after Cuyaba is reached, its objective would undoubtedly be this geographically and commercially strategic point the Madeira Falls. The linking of the Plate and Amazon basins by rail would stimulate an interchange of produce and exert a civilizing effect on the countries affected which would far outweigh that derived from the intercontinental line along the bleak Andean plateau such as has been favorably reported upon.

After having gained practical knowledge of the country as far north as Cuyaba, it would be a matter of high interest and possible profit to get acquainted with this final stage, following the Serra dos Parecis to the Madeira. The cost of the total exploration, if conducted in a competent manner, would be small compared to the value of knowledge gained. The Amazon, especially the upper Amazon, is the largest and richest tropical plain on the face of the globe. Exploration has established the fact that the Amazon system alone contains nearly 30,000 miles of navigable waterways. Rafted, poled, driven in steamer and canoe; toiling over rapids, bumping into sunken reefs and snags, the driblets of commerce which come down the upper rivers bulk large when, like the raindrops on the distant hills, they finally unite their volume. Will it be a small thing, twenty years hence, to have been among the first of those who tried to bring the rails, whose network covers the fertile Argentine pampas, into touch with that yet greater system of moving highways which serves the heart of tropical South America?

The latest maps of Paraguay, Matto Grosso, Bolivia, and Amazonia can be seen in the map room of the Royal Geographical Society at 1 Saville Row, London, W., or they may be obtained through ordering from Stanfords, Long Acre, London, W. C. The best general map (folding) of South America is that by Petermann, published by Julius Perthes, Gotha, also obtainable through Stanfords.

More recent data has lately been supplied to the Royal Geographical Society by Major Fawcett, R. E., engaged at present on the Bolivian-Brazilian boundary commission, concerning the Rio Verde and other affluents of the Alto Paraguay. Those interested in the region will await with much interest Major Fawcett's further reports.

THANKSGIVING DAY FOR PAN-AMERICA : : : :

OVEMBER 25, 1909, was distinguished by an event of singular interest in the development of a unity of sentiment among the peoples of America. That day, decreed by the President of the United States as a national festival for the giving of thanks for the benefits received during the year, was celebrated as a festival of the Western World by the official representatives of the nations of the Continent, and the Puritan Thanksgiving Day became a factor in the union of the free governments of America.

From the times of the early settlers one day in the autumn months has been specially designated as "one of general thanksgiving to be appropriately observed in services of praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God" by the citizens of the United States. The including of the sister Republics and the celebration of a special mass of solemn thanksgiving in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Patrick at Washington were the features that signalized the festival of the present year.

Gathered within the church for the festival solemnity were the President of the United States and members of his Cabinet, the ministers and various representatives of all the sister nations of the Western World, justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, representatives of the local judiciary and District government, Senators and Representatives, and a large number of men and women of prominence in the residential and official life of the nation's capital.

The civic and patriotic significance attached to the solemnity was shown by the assemblage and the decorations within the nave of the church. The pew occupied by President Taft, and each pew section reserved for representatives of the Pan-American countries, was designated by tiny flags and shields of the respective countries. Encircling the tall marble columns, the vari-colored flags of twenty nations hung side by side with the Stars and Stripes, while large flags of the red, white, and blue, suspended across the gallery, were held in place by the Union ensign.

Within the sanctuary to the right of the altar was his eminence Cardinal Gibbons, attended, as assistant priest, by the Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, while Mgr. Diomede Falconio, the papal delegate, on a throne at the

epistle side, had, as his attending chaplains, the Right Rev. Mgr. Bonaventure Cerretti, auditor for the papal delegation, and the Rev. Dr. James Burns, C. S. C., rector of Holy Cross College.

The address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. William T. Russell. pastor of St. Patrick's Church. He prefaced his discourse by reading the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation, and what was possibly the most memorable feature of the solemnity was witnessed at the close of his sermon, when all in the vast assemblage stood while Doctor Russell recited the beautiful and appropriate petition entitled the "Prayer for the Authorities," composed by the Right Rev. John Carroll, the first bishop of Baltimore, in the year 1800.

FATHER RUSSELL'S ADDRESS.

Father Russell said, in part:

If it be true, and it hardly can be gainsaid, that the brotherhood of man is most congenial to republican institutions, it is no less true that a living realization of the fatherhood of God is necessary for the continuance of such a government. In every other form of government the court of the sovereign leavens the morality of the nation; in a republic every citizen is a sovereign, every home a court, and the rulers are but the executors of the sovereign people's will.

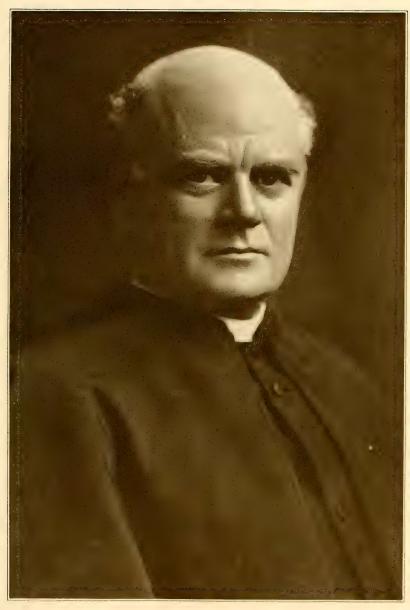
May the spirit of amity among the American republics, to which your presence here today testifies, knit together our respective sovereign nations in peace and good will. May the foundations be duly laid and the powers wisely extended of an international supreme court of final appeal. While each nation preserves its honorable customs, traditions, and autonomy, let us be as members of a united family, each maintaining his own domestic establishment, but acknowledging and respecting the ties of a brotherhood under our Father in heaven. In which faith, I beg you all to rise, and, for the first time in the history of our Western World, unite in a prayer to the God of nations in behalf of our respective countries.

PRAYER FOR PRESIDENTS.

We pray Thee, O God of might, wisdom, and justice, through whom authority is rightly administered, laws are enacted, and judgment decreed, assist with Thy holy spirit of counsel and fortitude the presidents of these American republics, that their administration may be conducted in righteousness and be eminently useful to the people over whom they preside, by encouraging due respect for virtue and religion, by a faithful execution of the laws in justice and mercy, and by restraining vice and immorality.

Let the light of Thy divine wisdom direct the deliberations of their congresses, and shine forth in all proceedings and laws framed for the rule and government of their respective peoples, so that they may tend to the preservation of international peace, the promotion of international happiness, the increase of industry, sobriety, and useful knowledge, and may perpetuate to us all the blessings of equal liberty.

Immediately after the celebration of the mass of thanksgiving at St. Patrick's Church, Father Russell entertained at luncheon, in the rectory of the church, the diplomats and other public men who attended the services. Cardinal Gibbons, Secretary of State Knox, and Ambassador Nabuco responded to toasts.



THE REV. DR. WILLIAM T. RUSSELL, Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C.

Secretary of State Knox suggested that the Pan-American day of thanksgiving be made an annual event. He said:

My Friends: On such an occasion as this, when the countries of Latin America join with their fellow-Americans of the United States in offering devout thanks to the Giver of all good for His manifold mercies and blessings, it is fitting that I speak to you as friends.

It is most gratifying to see representatives of all the western lands, from the far north to the farthest south of the New World, united here, as we were united an hour ago in common devotion, to testify the aspiration we all share toward the intimate association of all our peoples, whether it be our purpose to manifest thankfulness for the divine mercies vouchsafed to us, or to bear witness to our mutual conviction that in



INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., SHOWING THE MAIN ALTAR.

the paths of rectitude and trustful confidence our countries may advance to even higher levels of welfare and beneficial association.

It is especially pleasing to see that the good old custom of a national thanksgiving, born of the spirit which strengthened the pioneers of settlement in the northern wilds and enabled them to endure and overcome the vicissitudes that surrounded their efforts to establish a Commonwealth founded on freedom of conscience and security of individual rights is not regarded by our Latin brethren as an exclusive heritage of Saxon America, but is to be deemed a custom and privilege, if not, indeed, a high moral duty, to be shared by all people of this continent who, like ourselves, have passed through the sore trials that attend the founding of new communities in a new land.

However diverse our physical environments may have been, however great the contrast between the natural obstacles to be surmounted, whether amid the snows and

pine forests of the North, or in the sierras of the Equator, and the pampas of the South, the aim of our respective enterprises has been the same—to bring forth, in the undying words of Lincoln, on this continent, new nations, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

As the precepts of our fathers and the achievements of Washington were followed and emulated by the people and the liberators of Latin America, so also may the example our fathers set, of ascribing praise and grateful thanks to the Divine Power by whose infinite grace the inestimable boon of independence was won, be followed by

our Latin fellow-workers in the same holy cause.

It would be, indeed, a notable outcome of the celebration, in which we of all America have this day joined, were an annual day of thanksgiving and prayer adopted to be observed throughout the whole vast extent of the American Hemisphere so that, with one accord, as if of one speech and one blood, our peoples, however separated in race and traditions, should make evident that spirit of oneness in a common aim which is the truest mission of the Pan-American communities.

Mr. Joaquim Nabuco, Ambassador of Brazil, expressed the appreciation of the Pan-American diplomatic corps in being the guests of Doctor Russell and enjoying the presence of Cardinal Gibbons and the Secretary of State. He referred to the steadily strengthening bonds of sympathy which unite the American Republics, and suggested that this oneness of sympathies and national ideals was in itself a notable cause of thanksgiving.

The American Society in London evolved a happy idea when it had present at its annual Thanksgiving dinner the representatives in London of all the American countries. These included United States Ambassador Reid and Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, and there were present also the Mexican, Cuban, and Brazilian Ministers, while intermingled with them were numerous representative Englishmen.



EÑOR Don Emilio C. Joubert, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic to the United States, was formally received in his capacity as such by President Taft on November 26, 1909. On presenting his credentials Señor Joubert spoke as follows:

Mr. President: The President of the Dominican Republic, desirous of further strengthening the friendship and good relations existing between my country and the great American Republic, has decided to be represented before your Government by an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. When such an important mission was intrusted to me, I was especially requested to express the sincere and fervent wishes of the Dominican people and Government for the increased prosperity and welfare of the United States of America under your wise administration.

I have the high honor of placing in your hands my credentials, and on this occasion it is most pleasant to me to offer you the assurance that my best efforts in the discharge of my duties shall be devoted to further strengthening the bonds that happily unite our two countries, and to this end I count upon the good will that on a former occasion you have shown me.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Mr. President, to tender you the testimony of my respect and best wishes for your personal welfare.

The reply of President Taft was as follows:

Mr. Minister: I am glad to welcome you back to Washington and to receive from your hand the evidence of the higher distinction which your Government has conferred upon you in the quality of its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.

My knowledge of the earnest endeavors which, during your former mission to this country, you put forth to promote a good understanding between the United States and the Dominican Republic, to place on an enduring basis the friendly relations between them, and to develop a mutually advantageous intercourse, leaves no room to doubt that the good intentions to which you have given expression will be carried out in a manner satisfactory alike to your own Government and to this. For their beneficial fulfillment it will be a pleasure on the part of myself and the officers of this Government to give you our hearty cooperation.

For your personal good wishes I thank you, and I ask you to be the medium of conveying to the President of the Dominican Republic, in my name and for the Government and people of the United States, cordial wishes for his welfare and for the prosperity, peace, and happiness of the Dominican people.



Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic in the United States.

NOTABLE ADDRESSES AT NEW ORLEANS BY THE MINISTERS OF GUATEMALA AND PANAMA

NE of the most important interior journeys ever made by the President of the United States was that from St. Louis to New Orleans down the Mississippi River in the last week of October. The excursion, which included not only the President and his immediate party but several cabinet officers and foreign diplomats, 25 governors of different States, 125 Senators and Congressmen, and business organizations from St. Louis, Kansas City, and Chicago, was carried upon 14 large river steamers and occupied five days, traveling from Monday afternoon, October 25, to Saturday noon, October 30. Upon the arrival of the expedition at New Orleans, where a magnificent reception was arranged, the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways Convention was held, addressed by the President and many other notable men. One session was set aside for speeches by foreign representatives, but only two were present, Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte, Minister of Guatemala, and Mr. C. C. AROSEMENA, Minister of Panama. What they had to say created such a profound impression that extracts are given below.

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER FROM GUATEMALA.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I deem it a great honor, a privilege, to have had the opportunity of making the journey down the Mississippi River and now to participate in this important convention. Both for the Government of Guatemala and for myself as its Minister to the United States I express my profound thanks for the invitation extended and for the hospitality tendered by the Business Men's League of St. Louis and the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association.

There is no question in my mind that the opening of the Panama Canal and the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi River and its tributaries, such as the Ohio and Missouri, providing a direct and cheap route of waterway transportation to and from the Gulf of Mexico and the very heart of your Western States, will inaugurate a new era of commerce, material development, and general advancement for all Central America and for its commercial and friendly relations with the United States.

Correspondingly all the countries on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea will feel the new impetus given to commerce, but my country, Guatemala, the most northern of the Central American Republics and your nearest neighbor south of Mexico,



SEÑOR DR. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala in the United States.

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has special concern in this situation and will be the most directly benefited by its development. The new Interoceanic Railroad reaching across Guatemala and connecting its capital, Guatemala City, with the Caribbean, and the splendid steamship facilities provided by the United Fruit Company, place not only our capital but our whole western and interior sections within four days' journey of this great and prosperous port of New Orleans.

You will appreciate what these new railways and steamship facilities mean to New Orleans when I call your attention to the fact that whereas ten years ago nearly all our foreign trade with the United States was conducted by way of San Francisco, to-day over one-half, with all the increase, is done through New Orleans.

The passing inspection of the cities which it has been my good fortune to visit during this trip down the Mississippi, and their advancement in commerce and manufacturing, make it clear in my mind that these cities are, at no distant date, to enjoy the principal percentage of our foreign trade, both in exports and imports. It will interest you to know that Guatemala can purchase from your markets all the articles which to-day it imports from Europe; and in exchange we can sell you our many natural products, all of which you will want in increasing quantities, such as coffee, bananas, sugar, tobacco, rubber, hides, wool, dye woods, and a great variety of mahogany, ebony, and other useful and valuable hard woods.

* * * * * * *

The Chief Executive of Guatemala, President ESTRADA CABRERA, is not only an ardent admirer of your great nation and its institutions, but a real friend of its people. On many occasions he has given ample proof of this sentiment, and at this time he has shown a practical interest which I assure you is both sincere and earnest.

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ADDRESS OF THE MINISTER FROM PANAMA.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Deep Waterways Commission: While at St. Louis, and just before starting on the very interesting and instructive trip down the Mississippi River as a guest of the Commission, your distinguished President informed me that I was expected to make a few remarks at this convention, and upon my inquiring the subject to which I should confine my remarks he said to me: "Mr. Minister, take a map of the United States and look at the territory comprised between the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes. Observe the course of the Mississippi River, and join all this to the Panama Canal." Gentlemen, if I had been allowed to select a subject I hardly think I could have chosen a theme with such splendid possibilities.

Both history and destiny have linked our respective countries and projects for deep waterway navigation with bonds which have held us together in the past and will, in the future, add more and stronger ties toward the mutual understanding and cordial relations between our respective peoples.

* * * * * * * *

The Panama Canal, gentlemen, is the natural outcome of the eminent position which this nation has obtained as a world power and is a defensive measure of incalculable value in the strategic defense, not only of your institutions but of the principles involved in the Monroe Doctrine, so essential to the future of the American Continent. * * * Blind must be he who can not see that the combined effect of these two motives will make the canal a gateway of commerce and peace open to all the nations of the world. * * * Peace and the development of commercial intercourse between the nations is, gentlemen, the mission of the Panama Canal, and no more fitting sequel to this far-reaching event and monument of American brains and enterprise can be found than a waterway which will effectively open up the valley of the Mississippi and of its important tributaries to the markets of the world,



Photograph by Harris-Ewing.

SEÑOR DON CARLOS CONSTANTINO AROSEMENA,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Panama in the United States.

and especially those of Central and South America and the Orient, the commercial bones of contention between the great producing centers of the universe.

The valley of the Mississippi is blessed with the richest of soil and is studded with cities and towns in which the spirit of activity, enterprise, and progress is the dominant factor. * * * The placing of this valley in a position to compete favorably with the more experienced markets of Europe is a necessity which sooner or later must be given a solution, and once this rich valley and the products of its factories find an outlet to the sea the commercial supremacy of this country will be a question of grave moment to the statisticians of the Old World, for it will not only place your producers in a most advantageous position to compete with the great commercial nations, but will place you nearer by many hundreds of miles to the countries which will take your products and in exchange send their products to your waiting markets.

I also have the honor to convey President Obaldia's best wishes and fervent hope that success may crown an undertaking of such transcendental possibilities.



LATIN AMERICAN CON-GRESSES AND EXPOSI-TIONS IN 1910

PART from the International Conference of American States which is to hold its fourth meeting in Buenos Aires during 1910, and the Argentine Expositions, of which notices have been published heretofore, the year is to be signalized by numerous congresses and expositions in various other parts of Latin America.

SEVENTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

At the sixteenth session of the International Congress of Americanists which was held in Vienna, September, 1908, it was resolved to hold the next session of the Congress in the city of Buenos Aires, 1909, and to appoint Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, Prof. Juan B. Ambro-SETTI, and Prof. ROBERT LEHMANN-NITSCHE, of the Argentine Republic, to organize the seventeenth session. In accordance with this resolution the Government of the Argentine Republic, by decree of July 8, commissioned the above-named persons to start the necessary preliminary proceedings toward the said organization, etc.

In the Vienna session it was likewise resolved that two sessions should be held in the same year, as in 1910 both cities, Buenos Aires and Mexico, would hold celebration festivities to commemorate the centenary of the independence of the Argentine and Mexican Republies: and, furthermore, that it should be called the "Centenary Congress." in honor of both Republics.

The Buenos Aires session in May once ended, that to be held in the city of Mexico is to follow in the month of September, the organizing commission for which has already been named.

By the statutes, approved of in the Paris meeting, 1900, it is the end and aim of the International Congress of Americanists to study historically and scientifically the Americas and their inhabitants. The particular work to be carried out by this Congress will treat of:

(a) The indigenous races of America, their origin, geographical distribution, history, manners, customs, and apparel.

(b) The indigenous monuments and archaeology of America.

(c) The history of the discovery and European occupation of the New World.

In accordance with the usage as established in the previous meetings of this Congress, the recognized languages are English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish.

All work presented may be either oral or written, but delivery must not exceed twenty minutes in time; exceptions to this rule may be allowed when the matter to be treated of happens to be of first-rate importance. In discussions the time allowed to each speaker must not exceed five minutes.

All the papers presented will be published, after approval by the publication committee, together with the other acts of the Congress.

All members of the Congress are requested to inform the general secretary, at the earliest possible date, as to the subject matter of their papers, with special mention if they will require camera illustrations.

Each paper included in the programme must be accompanied by a short notice prepared by the author and should be sent in before March 1, 1910, with the object of its being included in the bulletin publications of the Congress, said summary not to exceed 1,000 words.

All notices of motion to be presented to the Congress, to be accepted, must be formulated in writing on or before March 1, 1910, with a statement of the arguments on which said motion is based.

All communications should be addressed to the general secretary, Dr. Lehmann-Nitsche, calle Viamonte 430, Buenos Aires.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FINE ARTS AT SANTIAGO DE CHILE.

A presidential decree has put the government approval upon the holding of an International Exposition of Fine Arts in Santiago de Chile to be held in celebration of the centennial of national independence.

As outlined in the officially promulgated programme, the purposes and organization are as follows:

An International Exposition of Fine Arts and of Arts applied to Industry will be opened September 18, 1910, in Santiago, Chile, in celebration of the first centennial of the national independence.

The exposition will be held in the Palace of Fine Arts, which will be inaugurated on the same date.

The exposition will include four sections: (a) International, (b) national, (c,) national retrospective art, and (d) art applied to industry.

All work relative to the preparation, organization, and management of the exposition will be intrusted to a committee on fine arts, which is authorized to invite, in the name of the Government of Chile, the artists or artistic organizations of all countries, either directly or through the intermediary of the diplomatic or consular agents or persons specially designated.

The diplomatic and consular agents will be obliged to give all the information which may be requested from them in regard to the exposition.

The works of the artists must be in the hands of the delegates of the committee on fine arts before May 1, 1910, in the city and place designated by them.

The committee can designate one or several special delegates, who will take charge of the forwarding of the works, propaganda, and other details of the preparation of the exposition.

The committee can appoint a jury to pass on the admission of the works under conditions specified by itself.

The invited artists will be exempt from the payment of freight, insurance, customs duties, and all other expenses with the exception of those for packing.

The works will be grouped by nationality, but if the number of works presented by the artists of one nation is not sufficient to form a section, they may be arranged with those of other countries coming under the same conditions to form a special section.

The Government, at the suggestion of the committee, will purchase the works which it may deem suitable for the National Museum of Fine Arts.

A sum of 100,000 francs (\$20,000) has been set aside for the purchase of works for the Museum of Fine Arts. To this sum will be added the money taken in from admission fees to the exposition and from the fêtes which will be given within the building and also 10 per cent of the price obtained for a work of art sold to private individuals. The committee will strive to obtain for the same object gifts and subscriptions from public and private institutions. The sums collected for this purpose will be deposited to a special account in the fiscal treasury of Santiago.

The committee of fine arts will establish a bureau intrusted with the sale to private individuals of the works exposed, said bureau to conform to the instructions of the interested artists. The purchasers of art works, whether private individuals or the Government, will be obliged to pay the customs duties corresponding to the work purchased.

Works of art sent to the exposition which are not purchased by the committee or by private individuals will be reshipped to the owners in the last two weeks of January, 1911.

December 31, 1910, is the date fixed for the closing of the exposition. The Ministry of Public Instruction, after consultation with the General Bureau of Accounts, will establish a special ruling in regard to the form in which drafts and money conversions must be made out, in accordance to the provisions of the financial laws in force in regard to the conversion of fiscal funds.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Coincidently with the holding of an international exposition covering transport facilities, agricultural and mechanical appliances and medicine and hygiene in honor of the Argentine centenary in 1910, an exhibit of fine arts will be held in Buenos Aires.

It is the intention to inaugurate this exhibition on the 25th of May and to keep it open until the 30th of September, 1910, but the date of closing may be postponed by the executive committee, in which case these general conditions will still remain in force. In case it might become necessary to put off the opening of the exhibition for a few days, owing to delay in finishing up the buildings, due notice to that effect will be given.

The executive committee are inviting all the principal foreign governments to take an official part in the exhibition.

Each nation is invited to decorate its gallery at its own cost in order to afford a distinctive note in the general scheme, and any country not doing so may, at the discretion of the committee, have its works distributed over the general international galleries.

The best known foreign and national artists will be invited to take part in this exhibition without their works having to be submitted to the approval of the selection committee, but the number of works so accepted will be governed by the space available. The issuing of these invitations will be left to the discretion of the selection committees of each country.

The executive committee will pay all cost of unpacking the works delivered to them and will again repack them and also pay all return expenses by rail and sea and insurances at the termination of the exhibition. For works sold in the exhibition or which may be required to be sent to any other address than that from which they were dispatched, the return freights and other expenses will be for account of the exhibitor.

The executive will procure free entry at the custom-house for all works coming to the exhibition, but in case of these being sold in the country the corresponding duties must be paid by the exhibitors.

The following awards, should the executive committee judge it to be advisable, will be made in each section: Grand prize, gold medal, silver medal, brass medal, and honorable mention.

All works must be inscribed during the month of February, in duplicate, on the form issued by the commissary-general. No modification will be permitted once the forms are returned without the approval of this official.

All communications should be addressed until further notice as follows: "El Señor Comisario General, Exposición Internacional de Arte del Centenario, Cangallo 827, Buenos Aires, República Argentina."

When the exhibition buildings are sufficiently advanced notification of the change of address will be duly given.

HAVANA FOOD EXHIBIT.

In Havana during the last month of 1909 and the opening months of 1910 it is purposed to hold a first annual exhibit of food products, for which floor space in the beautiful new Produce Exchange Building is obtainable by intending exhibitors.

The secretary of the committee which has the exhibit in charge has just returned from the States and reports that the support and attendance of a large number of the important producers has been promised, so that a creditable and comprehensive exhibit is assured.

Suggestions from similar fairs in other countries have been adopted and Indian tepees, bohios, reproductions of Spanish architecture, miniature chocolate mills, shredding machinery, small fruit orchards, and the like will help to make the show an attractive one.

The Lonja Building will be an excellent place for the exhibit, as it is commodious and well equipped. In the patio, which will be decorated as a palm garden, a band will play on the moda afternoons and evenings and moving pictures will be shown in the evening.

The services of a competent custom-house broker have been secured to facilitate the clearance through the custom-house of all products intended for this exhibit at fixed minimum rates, and arrangements have been made with a bonding company to take care of such machinery, exhibits, or other apparatus as are intended to be returned to the United States, without forfeiting the duty applying in such importations.

Applications for space and further particulars should be made to the following address: "Treasurer of the Asociación de Concursos. Apartado 625, Havana, Cuba."



THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MEXICO

OR some time prior to its organization the formation of a university club in the city of Mexico had been considered by a group of college men resident in that capital; but it was not until August, 1905, that systematic efforts were made with that end in view. Several meetings were held, at which time committees on organization and admissions were appointed to study the matter and to render a report as soon as practicable. This report was to the effect that although the number of college men resident



THE CLUBHOUSE OF THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF MEXICO.

The building is situated on one of the prominent avenues of the City of Mexico. It is luxuriously furnished, and the annual balls given by the club are attended by the elite of the city.

in the city of Mexico was small, still this number, taken as a nucleus for resident membership, together with the university men living outside of the city and in other States of the Republic, as nonresidents, would make possible the inauguration of a university club in the city of Mexico.

Acting on this report, it was decided to organize legally such a club, and this was accomplished February 20, 1906, with a roll of 60 resident and 20 nonresident members.

At this time an opportunity was presented to acquire the lease of the present clubhouse from another club which had just disbanded, and while the building was larger than was needed, still the expectations of the organizers in closing for this lease were fully justified, as the club with these facilities at once took the place in club life and social circles which a university club attains in all parts of the world, and its membership increased rapidly and constantly, being at the present time (October 31, 1909) composed of 209 members, of which 117 are resident, 89 nonresident, and 3 honorary members.

The initiation fee for resident members is \$100 and dues \$60 per annum; for nonresidents the initiation fee is \$50 and dues \$30. The



This beautiful spot affords the members of the club, their families, and friends a means of rest and recreation away from the dust and noise of the street.

club membership represents the best-known universities and colleges in the United States, Mexico, and Europe. The honorary members are Gen. Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico; the American Ambassador, and the Hon. Elihu Root.

The clubhouse, which is located on one of the most prominent avenues of the city of Mexico, covers a surface of 1,000 square meters, with a frontage of 100 meters on two streets. The interior of the house in comfort and appointments ranks with the best clubs, and its beautiful and extensive garden, characteristic of Mexican life, makes this edifice one of the landmarks of the city.

The finances of the club are in most excellent condition, there being a considerable surplus of income over expenditure. Constant improvement and enlargement of the building, rendered necessary by the regularly increasing membership, as well as by the number of requests from members for living rooms in the clubhouse, insure a continued prosperity, and the certainty that the club will, within a short time, own the present building or erect its own structure. The value of the house now occupied, according to the board of assessors, is \$250,000. Some 16 members are at present living in the clubhouse, and arrangements are now being made to provide accommodations for 30.

On the last Friday of each month the club holds its regular "at home," when the privileges of the club are extended to the ladies of the immediate families of the members and to their friends. A special dinner is served on these occasions, after which informal dancing, bridge, and other means of entertainment are provided. These "at homes" are considered as among the most exclusive functions in the city of Mexico. On the first of each year the club holds its annual ball, when the list of its guests includes the President of the Republic, the diplomatic corps, and the most select circle of Mexican and foreign residents.

The presidents of the club have been: Mr. Harold Walker (Amherst), January, 1906, to August, 1906; Mr. C. F. Párraga (Columbia), August, 1906, to August 1907; Mr. H. P. Lewis (Purdue), August, 1907, to August, 1908; Mr. F. M. de Rivas, August, 1908, to August, 1909.

The officers of the club for the current fiscal year are: Mr. F. M. DE RIVAS (St. Edmunds, London), president; Mr. George W. Cook (Syracuse), vice-president; Mr. J. L. Pease (Denver) treasurer; Mr. A. L. VAN ANTWERP (Williams), secretary.



"GET READY FOR THE PANAMA CANAL" : "

N Monday, December 6, at the Annual Convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, District of Columbia, the Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in response to the special invitation of the committee, delivered an address in which his keynote was "Get ready for the Panama Canal." Following brief remarks by Hon. Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Hon. J. M. Dickinson, Secretary of War; Mr. John M. Parker, President of the Southern Commercial Congress; and Mr. G. Grosvenor Dawe, Managing Director of the Congress, Director Barrett spoke in part as follows:

It is of the highest importance, not only to the South but to the whole country, that we should begin to get ready for the Panama Canal. We are now actually confronted with a serious danger to our commerce and our prestige abroad, namely, that we shall complete the canal only to find that other countries will gain greater practical benefits from it than will the United States.

The one great thing, therefore, that our people and our Congress now should do is to study and set in motion such activities and policies as will place the entire land in readiness to enjoy, and profit from, the new routes and facilities provided by the canal. It will be almost criminal lack of foresight to spend \$400,000,000 digging this waterway and then awaken at its completion to find that we are not in a position to utilize fully its much-discussed advantages.

There are twenty-one States of the Union bordering on the high seas and having ports from which vessels ought to steam through the Panama Canal, and yet hardly one of them realizes the opportunities which the canal offers, with its completion only five years distant. There should be started a slogan "Get ready for the canal," which would be heard all along the Gulf, Atlantic, and Pacific coasts, and inaugurate a national movement to prepare for it in a way that will be effective and practical. Every city and commercial center having any interest in foreign commerce should acquaint itself with actual trade conditions in the parts of the world to be reached by the canal.

Every section of the country, especially the South and Central West, should familiarize itself, for instance, with the great West or Pacific coasts of South and Central America and the possible wants and resources thereof. Conditions of demand and supply, capacity to sell what is desired or purchase what is for sale, starting of new industries, conservation of resources, improvement of coast harbors and interior waterways, betterment of steamship facilities, the sending of qualified agents abroad, study of the Spanish language, travel among these heretofore distant but future close neighbors, and acquaintance with their social and racial characteristics, all have a direct and important bearing on "getting ready for the canal."

The Southern States abutting on the Gulf and Atlantic coasts and the first tier of States back of them, and the Central Western States have a great and rich

commercial opportunity before them in Latin America. Without enlarging upon the vast east coast of South America, which includes the mighty areas of Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, with an annual foreign trade valued at \$1,000,000,000, let us bear in mind that there reaches directly south from Panama to Patagonia a Pacific coast line of 5,000 miles, in the very infancy of its development, blessed with a marvelous variety of resources and climate, and one which, though comparatively isolated, is already conducting a foreign trade valued at \$300,000,000 per annum. In other words, the five Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, practically debouching on the Pacific, bought and sold in one year products equal in value to two-thirds of the entire cost of the canal. If a trade of such volume can be maintained without the canal, it is difficult to predict safely its valuation a few years after the canal is completed.

Northwest from Panama is the Pacific coast line of Central America and Mexico, with a reach of nearly 3,000 miles, which will be put into direct and intimate touch with the South when the canal is opened. This coast line from Panama to San Diego now carries on a foreign trade valued at approximately \$100,000,000. It is hard to prophesy what total this will become a few years after the isthmian waterway is done.

Speaking of all Latin America and what it offers to the South and Central West, I would have every chamber of commerce or board of trade from the Roanoke to the Rio Grande and from the Potomac to the Platte organize committees or subordinate clubs to awaken interest in everything pertaining to Latin America, to its history and development, its commerce and industries, its people, institutions, and government, and then to study methods of building up exchange of trade with all parts of our sister Republics and of taking advantage in a practical way of the great canal. I wish we could start a Pan-American League, with branches in every important city and town of the South and West supported by the best citizens of each community. Good results would surely follow both for our trade and for our influence. Such a movement—a tangible evidence to all Latin America of our growing interest in our sister Republics—would accomplish wonderful results in removing any distrust and suspicion which is often described as existing among the masses of people from Mexico and Cuba south to the Argentine Republic and Chile.

If now we can actually start a bona fide Pan-American movement in the South and popularize the cry "Get ready for the Panama Canal," we will astonish ourselves and the world with the good accomplished, and develop a unanimity of sentiment in favor of a suitable celebration in 1915 which will appropriately make the opening of the canal a far-reaching and historical national and international event.



SUBJECT-MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS:

Reports received to November 20, 1909.

Copies of supplement No. 4 of the Bulletin of Finance, for August, 1909, and of No. 5, for September, 1909. Organization of Chilled Meat Shipping Co Prosperity of Buenos Aires Great Southern Railway TRADE NOTES.—Population of Argentine Republic, 6,710,000 on October 1, 1909. Statistics show immigration gain to that date same as for 1908, or approximately 250,000. Argentine Republic expected to celebrate first centenary on May 25, 1910, with 7,000,000 people. Use of automatic couplers now obligatory on all rolling stock in the Republic. Argentine Senate has authorized the Government to carry out surveys for new railway line to start at Alpasinche, on Chumbicha-Tinogasta Line of Cen-	Date of report. Sept. 13 Sept. 17 Sept. 22 Oct. 8do	R. M. Bartleman, Consul-General, Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Copy of yearbook of city of Buenos Aires for 1908 Copies of supplement No. 4 of the Bulletin of Finance, for August, 1909, and of No. 5, for September, 1909. Organization of Chilled Meat Shipping Co	Sept. 17 Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Buenos Aires. Do. Do. Do.
tral Northern Ry., passing through Belen, Hualfin, Los Posuelos, Santa Maria, and Cafayete to Tala Pampa, on Central Northern Ry. The Government also authorized to spend \$5,400,000 on a railway line from Algarrobal, on the Argentine del Norte Line, from Serrezuela and San Juna to the city of Mendoza, with branch line to Nivadavia to connect with Transandine Ry. Union Telephone Co. of Buenos Aires to build telephone line from that city to its leading seaside resort, Mar del Plata. Government to contract with Transandine Railway Co. for a line from Uspallata to Galingaeta, Province of San Juna; Government to subscribe \$2,000,000 Argentine gold (\$1,930,000 U. S. currency). 161 steamers of 390,176 tons and 15 sailing vessels of 18,616 tons arrived at port of Buenos Aires in September, 1909; 14 nations were represented, but not the United States, only 1 vessel flying the Stars and Stripes having come to Buenos Aires in first nine months of 1909, exclusive of government vessels. October 1, 1909, President of Argentine Republic authorized Rosario Port Co. to issue further bonds to value of \$502,547.09 Argentine gold (\$484,157.95 U. S. currency), in order to proceed with construction of extensions to port works of city of Rosario. Formation of French company with capital equal to \$20,000,000 U. S. currency, under auspices of French Railway in the Province of Santa Fe, for construction of important railway lines in the Argentine Republic. Exports of various articles for period of 1909 as compared with 1908, with list of same. Avenues to be made in Buenos Aires. National Museum of Fine Arts to be moved to the large Pabellon Argentine. First section of electric tramways of Tucumen inaugurated October 1, 1909.		
BRAZILIAN NOTES.—Port of Rio Grande do Sul. Agri- cultural inspectors. Goyaz R. R. Dry farming and irrigation. Pastoral industries in Brazil.	Sept. 23	J. J. Slechta, Deputy Consul-General Rio de Janeiro. Do.
Expositions in Brazil	Sept. 30 do	Do. Do. 1103

Reports received to November 20, 1909-Continued.

	Dote of	
Title.	Date of report.	Author.
CHILE.		
Bids for new dry dock at Talcahuano	Sept. 18	Alfred A. Winslow, Consul-General,
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL NOTES.—Pawnshops in Chile under special regulations of the General Government, enforced by local authorities. Arrangements about completed for opening of a strong French banking house in Valparaiso. Foreign debt of Chile is \$99,220,636.30 U. S. gold, and the internal debt is \$15,797,554.70, making a total government debt of \$115,018,191.08, or a per capita debt of \$35.40. According to data just published by the Inspector General of Instruction of Chile, there was a record made of 10,500 earthquakes in Chile from 1810 to 1905, inclusive, and 1,888 during the years 1906, 1907, and 1908. Two boring outfits for irrigation purposes ordered from the United States, and the Government of Chile has several engineering corps in the fields studying different methods and systems. Report of government commission which prospected for coal near Concepcion and Talcahuano states there are more than \$0,000,000 cubic meters of soft coal within an area of \$0,000 square meters, or about 30.7 square miles. The vein in places is 3.5 meters, or about 11.5 feet, thick, and the coal is said to be of a fair quality.	Sept. 24	Valparaiso. Do.
COLOMBIA.	Sept. 30	<i>D</i> 0.
Short postage and faulty addresses on correspondence of American exporters.	Oct. 9	C. C. Eberhardt, Consul, Barranquilla.
HONDURAS.		
Mexican trade in Central America	Sept. 29	Samuel McClintock, Consul, Teguci-
Mining progress in Honduras TRADE REPORTS.—Development of large tract of ma- hogany territory by Honduras Rubber Co. ceded them by Honduranean Government.	Oct. 6	galpa. Do. Drew Linard, Consul, Ceiba.
Two new light-houses for Honduras	Oct. 10	Samuel McClintock, Consul, Teguci- galpa.
NOTES FROM HONDURAS.—Approval of contract by the National Congress for building a sea wall in the Bay of Omoa, Department of Cortez, Omoa to be made a port of entry; also, approval of contract with same party to construct a standard-gauge railroad from Omoa into the interior. Ice plant for San Pedro Sula. Cattle raising near Tegucigalpa. Cattle raising in Honduras. Bells in Honduras.	Oct. 13	Ďо. Do.
MEXICO.		
Timber and lands in State of Sinaloa	Oct. 3	H. P. Coffin, Consul, Mazatlan.
Opportunities for American dentists in Sinaloa	Oct. 4	Do. Louis Hostetter, Consul, Hermosillo.
Gasolene motor cars The Isthmus of Tehuantepee. Loss sustained because of cold weather and frost	Oct. 8 Oct. 9	C. L. Livingston, Consul, Salina Cruz. Arnold Shanklin, Consul-General, Mex-
Mexican onyx		ico City. Geo. B. Schmucker, Consul, Ensenada,
Honey and beeswax in Matamoros	Oct. 12	L. C. C. A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
Honey and beeswax in Matamoros. Mining and agricultural conditions in Mexico. Irrigation works on Nazas River.	Oct. 15	L. J. Kenna, Consul, Chihuahua. C. M. Freeman, Consul, Durango.
Financial growth of State of Chihuahua. Extension of street railway in Ciudad Juarez.	Oct. 23	L. J. Kenna, Consul, Chihuahua. Do.
The Hydro-Electric Light and Power Co Trade conditions in the consular district of Nogales Coal in Mexico	do	C. M. Freeman, Consul, Durango. A. V. Dye, Consul, Nogales. L. T. Ellsworth, Consul, Ciudad Jua- rez.
Immigrants for Mexico. Granting of franchise for construction of a street railway in Nogales.		Do. A. V. Dye, Consul, Nogales.
Trade opportunity and agricultural development	Oct. 27	C. A. Miller, Consul, Matamoros.
SALVADOR. Imports for 1908.	Oct. 6	A. H. Frazier, Consul-General, San Sal-
Exports from January to June, 1909.		vador. Do.
	0000 11	

Reports received to November 20, 1909—Continued.

Title.		Author.
URUGUAY. New regulations governing the port of Montevideo Submarine sounding signals. Decrease of German-South American commerce in 1908.	Sept. 14 Sept. 18 Sept. 27	F. W. Goding, Consul, Montevideo. Do. Do.
Tensile and resistance strength of Roman cement manufactured in the national cement factory at Caracas. Suggestions as to invoicing dry goods for Venezuela Cacao of Venezuela Transit tax on foreign products passing through Venezuela.	Sept. 27 do Sept. 30 Oct. 2	I. A. Manning, Consul, La Guaira. Do. Do. Do.
ezuela. Classification of natural mosses, dry and painted, for customs purposes. Requirements for fully empowered resident representatives for foreign corporations.	Oct. 3	Do.
Exports of coffee, cacao, and hides to Europe and the United States for first nine months of 1909. Harbor dues, loading and unloading charges at La Guaira. Duty on articles for disinfection, rat traps, poisons, etc.,	Oct. 11 Oct. 12 Oct. 14	Do. Do.
restored. of various articles for customs purposes. Tariff classification of fluxiste. Tariff classification of various chemicals.	Oct. 19 Oct. 21	Do. H. R. Wright, Consul, Puerto Cabello. Do. Do.

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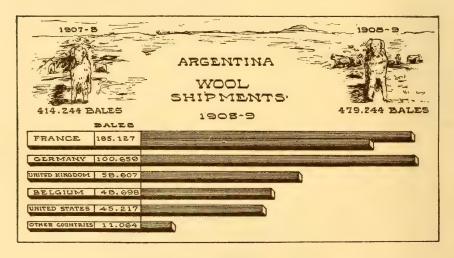




WOOL SHIPMENTS, 1908-9.

At the close of the season on September 30, the shipments of Argentine wool for 1908–9 were reported as 449,372 bales. These figures constitute the largest total since 1902–3 when 479,244 bales were sent abroad. As compared with the preceding year a gain of 65,000 bales is to be noted.

France continues as the chief receiver of Argentine wools with 185,127 bales, followed by Germany, 100,659; Belgium, 48,698; United Kingdom, 58,607; United States, 45,217, and other countries, 11,064.



PROPOSED MONETARY REFORM.

It has been proposed by Señor Don Rufino Varela, ex-Minister of Finance of the Argentine Republic, that one of the features of the approaching celebration of the national centennial should be an alteration in the existing monetary system of the country.

The change is designed to avoid the necessity of keeping dual accounts in gold and paper dollars by creating a new monetary unit as the medium of exchange which would do away with the troublesome calculations rendered necessary by the present exchange value of the paper dollar—forty-four hundredth parts of the gold dollar.

DIRECT CABLE TO EUROPE.

On September 25, 1909, the Argentine Congress approved the following contract, which has been duly promulgated by the President:

ARTICLE 1. The ad referendum contract celebrated between the Federal Executive and John Oldham, in representation of The Western Telegraph Company, for the construction and exploitation of a direct cable between the Argentine Republic and the European Continent, is hereby approved. The approved contract does not refer in any of its clauses to communications by wireless telegraphy.

ART. 2. All the profits, advantages and privileges accorded to the enterprise, as well as the limitations imposed on the Argentine Government, concerning the making of new contracts in such form as it may deem best, are restricted to the term of twenty-five years.

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF COAL AND OIL.

The richness of the Argentine Republic in coal mines and petroleum deposits has long been known, but up to the present time these fountains of public wealth have practically lain dormant. Recently considerable activity has been manifested in the exploitation of petroleum deposits in Comodoro Rivadivia, and it is to be hoped that this awakening will lead to a more general and widely diffused development of the coal and petroleum of the Republic.

The Argentine Republic imports annually about \$8,000,000 worth of coal, \$1,500,000 of petroleum, and \$500,000 of naphtha. That these products exist in large and paying quantities in different parts of the country, at Mendoza, Neuquen, and Rivadivia, has been fully established. The San Julian coal, which has the peculiarity of burning without producing smoke, might become a fuel of inestimable value for maritime use in case of war, and the Mendoza, San Juan, Neuquen, Salta and Juyjuy coal would find great favor and an active demand as fuel for railroads and industrial companies.

SANITARY WORKS IN PARANA.

On September 16, 1909, the Government of the Argentine Republic approved the contract made by the legislature of the Province of Entre Rios for the construction of sanitary works in the city of Parana in said Province.

CONNECTION WITH THE PARAGUAY CENTRAL RAILWAY.

President Alcorta has promulgated a law, passed by Congress on September 13, 1909, approving the ad referendum contract made with the North-East Argentine Railway Company for connecting its railway with the Paraguay Central, by means of ferryboats and other necessary appliances. The President is authorized to spend \$2,167,200 gold in cash, or the equivalent in national securities, in earrying out the provisions of the contract referred to.

IMPROVEMENT OF EQUINE STOCK.

During the last ten years there has been a large importation of fine horses for breeding purposes into the Argentine Republic, the census showing that there are now in the country 40,075 stallions, mares, and horses of pure blood, and 1,405,899 of mixed blood. The pure breeds consist principally of Percherons, Clydesdales, Hackneys, Normans, and Arabs, with a considerable number of Suffolks, Morgans, Shetlands, and other breeds. Statistics show that the pure and mixed horses of the Argentine Republic now form about half the total number of horses of the Republic, and that the proportion of native horses, in comparison with those of pure and mixed breeds, is constantly decreasing, the stock raisers throughout the country being fully impressed with the necessity of improving and developing the native breeds by mixing them with fine native or imported horses.

The importation of fine horses for breeding purposes has notably improved the native horses of the Argentine Republic, and has created a superior grade of mixed horses peculiarly fitted to the needs of the country, and endowed with great endurance, elegance, and strength. The Provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Cordoba, and San Luis have given special attention to the improvement of the breed of horses on the farms, plantations, and vast stock ranges, and the initiative of these Provinces in their efforts to improve the equine race of the Republic has been followed by the other political divisions of the country, until at the present time the laudable example of the Provinces mentioned, has extended to every portion of the stock-raising districts of the nation, and a general improvement in this line of industry has resulted.

PRODUCTION OF CORN.

With the exception of wheat, corn is the cereal most largely cultivated in the Argentine Republic, the area under cultivation amounting to about 3,000,000 hectares, half of which is in the Province of Buenos Aires, one fourth in Santa Fe, and considerable areas in the other Provinces and Territories. The yield varies greatly according to location, fertility of soil, rainfall, and atmospheric conditions, a fair yield being about 2,000 kilograms, and a good one, from 3,000 to 4,000 kilograms per hectare.

In 1906 the Argentine Republic exported 2,524,000 tons of corn, and occupied the second place among the corn exporting countries of the world, but in 1907 the exports of this product fell to 1,679,000 tons, increasing in 1908 to 1,773,000 tons. The prices per metric ton obtained in 1906, 1907, and 1908, were \$46, \$51.50, and \$57.45 national currency, respectively.

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Not only is there a wide field for the development of this industry with respect to the area cultivated, but greater care and improved methods of farming would give an increased yield of this cereal over the area now in cultivation.



IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK, THIRD QUARTER OF 1909.

Through the Minister of Bolivia in the United States, the following information furnished by the Bolivian Consul-General at New York has been received, covering the shipments of merchandise from New York destined for Bolivia during the third quarter of 1909—July-September.

· BOLIVIA·
IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK THIRD QUARTER OF 1909
RATUWAY MATERIAL \$66.256.60
COTTON GOODS 55.517.99
MACHINERY 28.578.14
F00DSTUFFS 8.489.34
KEROSENE 5.547.60
MISCELLANEOUS 36.051.80

In a total valuation of \$202,075.12, railway material ranks first with \$66,256.60, followed by cotton goods, \$55,517.99, and machinery \$28,578.14. Other items were: Foodstuffs, \$8,489.34; kerosene, \$5,547.60; and miscellaneous articles valued at \$36,051.80.

Shipments made via Mollendo aggregated \$87,727.64 and through Antofagasta, \$80,621.17; Rosario, Puerto Suarez, and Para figuring for lesser values as points of destination.

BANK PROFITS, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The profits of the banks of the Republic of Bolivia during the first half of 1909 were 932,808, bolivianos (\$372,000), as compared with 1,083,219 bolivianos (\$433,000) for the last half of 1908. The total coin on deposit in the eight banks of the Republic on June 30, 1909, consisted of 7,333,969 bolivianos (\$2,933,000), made up of gold, silver, and nickel.



LEASE OF THE NEW PORT WORKS OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

December 28, 1909, is the date fixed by the Ministry of Public Works for the receipt of tenders for the leasing of the new quays of the port of Rio de Janeiro. The period of the lease is to begin with the signing of the contract and terminate on December 31, 1921, at which time all the works, machinery, and apparatus officially enumerated shall revert to the Brazilian Government.

The service of the port as considered in the lease comprises all such matters as unloading and discharging, stevedoring, warehousing, and guarding all goods, national or foreign, imported or exported at the port.

Specified charges are to be collected for services rendered to vessels and for the handling of goods, the charges being classified as follows: Dues paid by vessels; dues for handling merchandise; railway transport charges, and dues for such services as may be rendered to trade or shipping which are not obligatory on the lessee and are optional to

traders and shippers.

The lessee shall be responsible for the revenue which he collects. He shall also be responsible for the repair and maintenance of the works and apparatus handed over to him. As a guaranty for the scrupulous execution of the contract and for the responsibilities assumed by the lessee a deposit to the value of 1,000 contos shall be deposited in the National Treasury on the signature of the contract, the said sum to be doubled when the whole extent of the quays from the end of the Mangue Canal to the Prainha has been handed over to him.

The Government shall have the right to rescind the contract after January 1, 1917, by friendly arrangement with the lessee. Questions regarding the services to be performed by the lessee and the interpretation of the clauses of the contract shall be settled by the Ministry of Public Works, or, as an alternative, by arbitration. Questions of an administrative or legal nature shall, in all cases, be decided in the Brazilian courts.

Preference in accepting the bid shall be given to the bidder asking the smallest average percentage on a gross revenue of 16,000 contos per annum. As a guarantee for signing the contract the sum of \$200,000 in currency shall be deposited in the National Treasury, which sum shall revert to the nation in the event of the successful bidder failing to sign the contract within ten days from the date on which the notice of acceptance is published in the "Diario Official."

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NATIVE AND PLANTATION RUBBER.

The exports of Brazilian rubber for the year ending June 30, 1909, were almost exactly the same as those for the year ending June 30, 1907, and yet the value of the exports in the past year was about 120 per cent of the value of the crop in 1906–7 and about 187 per cent of the value of the exports in 1907–8. The entries in Brazil, as measured by the entries at Para, were 38,003 tons in 1906–7, 36,650 tons in 1907–8, and 38,065 tons in 1908–9. Of the shipments for the past year 19,200 tons were for Europe and 19,050 tons for the United States, the stock on hand therefore having been drawn upon to some extent. The visible supply of Para rubber at the beginning of the present season is placed at 3,132 tons, as compared with 4,634 tons at the same time the year before.

In discussing the respective positions of Brazilian wild rubber and the plantation product, United States Consul-General Anderson at Rio de Janeiro states, in a recent report, that the probability that plantation rubber will soon dominate the rubber market of the world so far as quantity is concerned is commencing to be appreciated in Brazil, but as yet few steps have been taken to avoid possible results in this line. Several of the State executives in annual messages have called the attention of their rubber producers to the situation and its unfavorable possibilities, but practically no action has been taken with a view of combating plantation rubber on a plantation basis. seems probable that instead of planting rubber groves in Brazil and cultivating the rubber tree as it is cultivated in the Far East the only result of the plantation movement in Brazil will be that new rubber forests will be opened up and that the rubber business will be managed upon a more modern and less wasteful plan. There is no doubt, if the rubber forests of the Acre Territory and of the State of Matto Grosso are opened up on a modern business basis; if the middleman is done away with; and if, in short, the wild forests are worked as far as possible in the same way as a plantation is worked, that the rubber business of Brazil will continue to dominate the rubber markets of the world. The wild rubber is of better quality, is from trees of great age and immense bearing capability, and is from a forest already established.

The chief element in the situation, however, which is likely not only to lead to lower prices, but also is reasonably certain to bring about regularity in supplies, and therefore a more permanent price range, is the plantation rubber supply. The supply of rubber from plantations in the Far East during the current year is placed at 4,000 tons by practically all authorities. The actual present acreage in rubber plantations in the East at present is placed at from 520,000

to 600,000 acres. The rubber production from such plantations, as they come into bearing, is placed generally at about 1 ton of rubber to 10 acres of plantation. The immediate supply from such source—a supply to be fully realized in the course of three or four seasons—will unquestionably reach from 60,000 to 70,000 tons, or substantially the equivalent of the present world supply.

If the demand for rubber increases at the present rate the world ought to be consuming in, say, 1914 about 105,000 tons. What the total world production will be at that time is of course problematical.

OPERATIONS OF THE PUBLIC-HEALTH SERVICE.

The Pan-American Medical Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro in August, 1909, and in connection with which an Exposition of Hygiene was held, was made the occasion of demonstrating the efficacy of the public-health service in Brazil. This is especially evidenced by the successful war waged against yellow fever in the capital, where for more than a year there has no case been reported.

Dr. Oswaldo Cruz, the chief of the Public-Health Service, in a valuable paper read before the Congress, reviewed the work done and outlined the main lines of progress leading to this satisfactory result. He stated that to Doctor Nott must be accorded the first formulation, in 1848, of the mosquito theory in the spread of the disease, though the real propagator of the modern ideas was the French physician, Louis Daniel Beauperthuy. The latter, in an article published in No. 57 of the fourth volume of the "Official Gazette" of Cumaná (Venezuela), expounded with such clearness and exactness the theory of transmission of the yellow-fever germ by mosquitoes that it might have been written subsequent to the memorable experiments made by the American commission in Cuba. Prior to the operations of this commission under the direction of Doctor Reed the mosquito theory had been assented to by Doctors Utingguassú and Stapler, of São Paulo.

The Brazilian campaign against yellow fever was begun on April 20, 1903, under the direction of the Public-Health Service and the energetic Carneiro de Mendonça, and for the expense incident to the work an annual appropriation of \$1,650,000 was made by the Government. A personnel, comprising 1 medical inspector, 10 sanitary inspectors, an administrator, 1 customs inspector, 1 accountant, 70 medical students, 9 subchiefs, 200 overseers, 18 guards of the first class, 18 guards of the second class, and 1,000 workmen, was employed in the work, and the city of Rio de Janeiro, where operations were most active, was divided into certain zones, according to density of population, to each of which was assigned an efficient corps. Divi-

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sions of isolation and sanitation were formed and the infected district thoroughly policed. Immediately upon the report of a case of yellow fever or of a suspected case effective measures were taken for the removal and examination of the patient, while disinfection processes of the most stringent sort were applied.

Hospitals and isolation stations were equipped with the most improved apparatus known to medical science, and so effective were the measures employed for stamping out the disease that against 4,852 cases reported in 1894 a ratio diminishing to 4 in 1908 and none in 1909 is shown on the official records.

An exhibit demonstrating the means employed and the various processes followed in the work was a feature of the Exposition of Hygiene.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The "Diario Official," of September 21, 1909, publishes the text of the decree promulgated September 16, 1909, creating the Bureau of Agricultural Inspection, authorized by the budget law of December 29, 1908. The Bureau will make a special study of the agricultural industry in Brazil, its present condition and the causes retarding its development, and will make recommendations for the improvement of this branch of industry. It will have charge of the work of collecting and distributing useful information among the farming population, and will endeavor to promote the cultivation of new crops or new varieties of plants already under cultivation. It will compile statistics on the agricultural and cattle industries, make crop estimates, and inspect the agricultural schools and experiment stations.

For the purpose of carrying out the programme of the Bureau, the country will be divided into twelve agricultural districts, comprising one or more States, an inspector being appointed for each district.

Expenditure of \$300,000 has been authorized by the Executive to apply dry-farming methods in the northern States. Wells will be drilled, roads built, and a detailed study of the irrigation possibilities made.

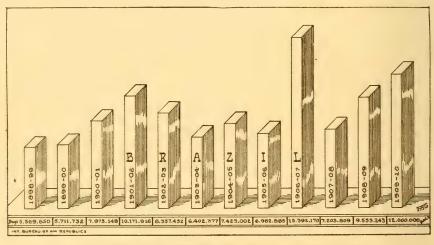
The Delegate of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of Brazil for the Acre Territory has been instructed by his Department to make a special investigation of the public rubber lands in this territory and report on the same, making recommendations for the conservation of the wild rubber trees and for the development of this industry. He is also authorized to establish experiment stations for the cultivation and extraction of rubber.

ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

A Presidential decree, dated September 23, 1909, authorizes the establishment of free industrial schools in the capitals of the States. Instruction will be given in both day and night classes. In order to make industrial education more general throughout Brazil, the Government offers to aid the State administrations, municipal governments, and private associations which shall establish trade schools.

STATUS OF THE COFFEE CROP.

Official figures of the Brazilian coffee crop for the year ending June 30, 1909, show total entries at shipping ports of 13,039,038 bags of 60 kilos each, against 11,349,271 bags in the preceding year and 20,409,-180 in 1906–7. It is from Santos that the bulk of the crop is shipped. Rio de Janeiro ranking next as a port of departure.



SANTOS COFFEE SHIPMENTS FROM 1898 TO THE PRESENT YEAR.

From Santos and Rio de Janeiro the combined value of the shipments to foreign ports aggregated £22,399,982 in 1908–9 as compared with £22,354,110 in the previous year and £32,920,468 in 1906–7.

Distribution was made about equally to America and Europe, 6,189,254 bags having the first-named destination and 6,165,533 bags going to the latter, small quantities being shipped elsewhere.

European coffees were distributed generally in small lots, the only considerable share being taken by Germany to the amount of 2,325,510 bags, the next ranking country, France, taking less than 1,000,000 bags.

On the other hand, the bulk of American shipments are received by the United States, 5,955,434 bags representing the total quantity sent thither. BRAZIL. 1115

The entries of coffee at Santos for shipment abroad during the two months, July and August, in the last twelve years, together with the total of those years (1909–10 being estimated) are reported as follows by the Vice-Consul of the United States at that port:

Year.	Full year.	July and August.	Year.	Full year.	July and August.
1909–10. 1908–9. 1907–8. 1907–7. 1905–6.	Bags. 12,000,000 9,553,243 7,203,809 15,392,170 6,982,885 7,423,002	Bags. 3, 617, 003 2, 358, 575 1, 603, 440 2, 449, 744 1, 795, 646 2, 211, 227	1903-4. 1902-3. 1901-2. 1900-1901. 1899-1900. 1898-99.	Bags. 6,402,377 8,357,452 10,171,916 7,973,148 5,711,732 5,569,650	Bags. 2,071,324 1,873,639 2,169,075 1,553,532 1,843,072 1,286,227

As is seen from the above table the nearest approach to this inordinate entrance of coffee was in 1906–7, when the yield in the State was double that of some years and more than 3,000,000 bags in excess of the present crop.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

With an annual production of about a quarter of a million tons, the sugar industry in Brazil might, with proper exploitation, be vastly improved. The estimate for the present year fixes the yield at 240,000 tons.

Under the prevailing system of culture and manufacture, the best results are not attainable although every facility of climate and soil is afforded to enable Brazilian sugar to compete with that of other countries. It is stated that the best equipped factories average a 7 per cent yield of sugar from the cane.

The industry is protected by an import tax on foreign sugars, and 92 per cent of the total production is consumed in the country. Pernambuco is the center of production and distribution. Next season's crop appears to be large, the estimates of the best authorities for Pernambuco placing the output there at 2,000,000 bags.

The "Societé Sucrière d'Angra" is the title of a French company, with headquarters at Paris, which has recently been authorized to operate in Brazil. The object of the corporation is to establish and operate sugar mills and distilleries in Brazil and to engage in other enterprises connected with the sugar industry.

MINING CONDITIONS.

In a review of Brazilian mining conditions furnished to the British Government from the Legation at Rio de Janeiro it is stated that no new gold mines were opened in 1908, but that development work was continued on a deposit of micaceous iron ore and gangue carrying free gold near Itabira do Matto Dentro, in the State of Minas. The ore body is of great extent. The gold is free and carries a small percentage of palladium.

No new deposits of manganese have been opened up. Work continues on those already under exploitation and with the acquisition of more rolling stock by the Central Railway the present transport difficulties will be overcome.

Both British and American representatives have prospected the great hematite iron deposits of Central Minas and the working of deposits of magnetite situated within a few hundred yards of the port of Antonina, Parana, is announced for the near future.

Copper mining is to be resumed in the Ceara properties, and the deposits of Rio Grande do Sul, which carry enough gold and silver to

pay working costs, are to be reopened.

The report made as a result of investigations in the Diamantina district is not very encouraging under present conditions. Rio Grande do Sul produces a considerable amount of pale topaz; other varieties are found in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto, Minas. Tourmalines, beryls, and aquamarines, now very fashionable, are mined to a considerable extent in the Arassuahy district of Minas Geraes, most of them being sold in Rio de Janeiro, where they are cut, the balance going to Germany.

Monazite in Bahia and Espirito Santo continues to be worked by concessionaires who ship their product to Hamburg, where it is bought on the basis of its thorium contents. These deposits furnish practically the entire supply, though further prospecting shows that monazite is a mineral of fairly wide distribution over a wide area embracing the south and east of Minas and the State of Rio de Janeiro. It is usually found in the rolled gravels of the flat valleys, locally known as vargens, which are the beds of ancient lakes, in which a natural concentration process, extending over vast periods of time, has resulted in the removal by attrition and hydraulic concentration of the lighter constituents of the granite rocks. The monazite, as in the United States, appears always to accompany one variety of mica, and where the rocks change their character with the disappearance of this mica the monazite disappears also. Few vargens show more than 1 per 1,000, or 1 kilogram per cubic meter of the mineral, and this is often mixed with garnet and ilmenite or titaniferous iron sand, so that a process of magnetic separation is necessary to remove these accompanying minerals.

According to the report of the British Consul at Bahia; 2,000 tons of monazite were shipped from that State in 1908. The exports of monazite from Bahia during the five-year period 1904–1908 were as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
1904	2,901	1907	1,741
1905	1,039	1908	2, 114
1906	945		

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Very little mica is actually produced, though the granite rocks common in Brazil carry it in many places. Such as is produced is sold locally to German buyers at low prices. Most of the samples reaching Rio de Janeiro are clear, good crystals, though stained with iron. Some magnificent plates have come from the far interior, and practically all the samples promise improvement in carrying the works to a greater depth.

Traces of asphalt occur along the coast of the State of Bahia, chiefly as infiltrations in sandstone rock. Clay is abundant, all classes being found, from those giving a soft red brick tile and suitable for drain pipes and coarse pottery to china clays of first-class quality. Fire clay of excellent quality is also available and large veins of feldspar are reported.

At the National Exhibition of 1908, of the mineral collections shown that of the School of Mines of Ouro Preto was the most important. It comprised a representative collection of gold and other metallic minerals, diamond formation, and semiprecious stones. Several mining companies of Minas Geraes had specimens of their minerals on view, principally manganese. Among other noteworthy specimens exhibited were colored marbles, granite, talc, asbestos, mica, and other earthy minerals from the State of Minas Geraes, while the Bahia collection included some fine specimens of diamonds and carbonado. The States of Bahia, Espirito Santo, Minas Geraes, and Rio de Janeiro exhibited specimens of monazite.

RIVER NAVIGATION SERVICE.

A Presidential decree of September 16, 1909, authorizes the Department of Public Works to sign a contract with the firm of Barbará Sons for the establishment of two steamship lines on the Ibicuhy and Uruguay rivers in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. According to the terms of the contract the company will make three round trips per month between Uruguayana and Santo Izidro on the Uruguay River, calling at Itaqui, São Borja, and Garruchos, and the same number between Uruguayana and Cacequy, on the Ibicuhy River, calling at Ibicuhy. Two freight and passenger steamers will be employed on each line. The company will receive a subsidy of 60,000 milreis (approximately \$18,000).

The Department of Industry and Public Works has called for bids for the establishment of a line of steamers on the Parnahyba River, in the State of Piauhy, between Therezina and Santa Philomena. The conditions governing proposals call for one round trip per month between Therezina and Santa Philomena, stopping at Floriano, Manga, São João dos Patos, Pastos Bons, Nova York, Porto Alegre, and Victoria. The successful bidder will receive a governmental subsidy of 30 contos (about \$9,000 United States money).

The contract for the navigation service between Rio de Janeiro and Paraty, for which bids were recently called by the Bureau of Navigation of Brazil and of which notice was given in the October Bulletin, has been awarded to Joaquim Garcia & Co. The contract calls for three round trips per month between Rio de Janeiro and Paraty, with stops at Mangaratiba, Bahia do Abrahao, and Angra dos Reis, for which the company receives a government subsidy of 40 contos (about \$12,000).

GOVERNMENT ABSORPTION OF A SHIPPING LINE.

The Lloyd Brazileiro, the company which has maintained the major portion of the coastwise and interior (river) shipping of Brazil under government subsidies, and which has maintained a service of small and slow ships between Rio de Janeiro and New York which it proposes to supplant with larger modern vessels, is reported by United States Consul-General Anderson to be undergoing reorganization as a corporation, in which the Government of Brazil is to have two-thirds of the stock and an absolute control of the affairs of the company. This two-thirds of the stock of the new corporation represents in a general way the sum the company owes the Government directly or as a result of guaranties by the Government of company loans in England. The decision of the Government is likely to give new life to the enterprise and confirm the establishment of the service between Rio de Janeiro and New York of modern ships, which is to be commenced at once.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTIONS.

The Brazilian Government approved on October 8, 1909, the Convention concluded at Rio de Janeiro on August 23, 1906, between Brazil and the Republics of Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Colombia, Honduras, Panama, Cuba, Peru, Salvador, Costa Rica, Mexico, Guatemala, Uruguay, Argentine Republic, Chile, and the United States, establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin.

The Brazilian Government ratified on October 8, 1909, the convention concluded at Rio de Janeiro April 27, 1908, between Brazil and the United States, establishing the status of naturalized citizens who renew residence in their country of origin.

PENALTIES FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

The Brazilian "Diario Official," of October 2, 1909, publishes the text of a law dated September 30, 1909, prescribing penalties for the embezzlement of public funds. If the amount of the embezzlement is less than 10,000 milreis (\$3,000) the official shall be punished with a fine equal to 10 per cent of the amount embezzled, and shall be imprisoned for from two to six years. He shall be deprived of his

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office and can not again hold public office within from eight to sixteen years. If the amount embezzled is in excess of 10,000 milreis, the penalties are imprisonment for from four to twelve years, the loss of office and inability to hold office for from twelve to twenty years, and the payment of a fine equal to 15 per cent of the amount embezzled

RAILWAY NOTES.

The "Santa Katharina Eisenbahn-Ahtiengesellschaft" is the title of a German corporation which has recently been authorized to operate in Brazil. The company has for its main object the construction and operation of a railway between Hammonia and Blumenau, in the State of Santa Catharina, but is also authorized to acquire grants for the extension of existing lines and the construction and operation of branch lines. The company has its head-quarters at Berlin and its capital stock is fixed at 400,000 marks.

United States Consul-General George E. Anderson sends from Rio de Janeiro the following notes on Brazilian railway construction:

Work on the Madeira-Marmore Railway is being pushed, some 2,700 men being at work upon it, in what is probably the most difficult country in the world to accomplish such an undertaking. Some 86 kilometers (kilometer=0.62 mile), as far as the river Jacy-Parana, have been completed to date, but the work is being pushed more rapidly, and the health of the men is greatly improving as a result of the sanitary work undertaken by the company.

The Minister of Public Works of the Brazilian Government has authorized the extension of the Pernambuco Railway to Triumpho and the Central of Parahyba do Norte Railway from Guarabira to Pecerhy. Both lines form part of the Great Western of Brazil Railway system and will open up considerable country.



ESTIMATED REVENUES FOR 1909 AND 1910.

The Chilean Minister of the Treasury, reporting on October 4 to the Budget Commission, and taking as a basis the receipts of the first eight months of the present year, estimates the net revenues of the Government for 1909 at \$54,500,000 Chilean gold and \$150,300,000 currency. The same commission estimates the revenues from all sources for 1910 at \$52,725,002.72 Chilean gold and \$163,739,766.22 currency. In both these estimates the receipts from nitrate are estimated at \$66,100,000 Chilean gold, and constitute the largest single item of revenue, the receipts from railroads following with \$45,000,000 and \$48,000,000 currency, respectively.

FORESTRY LEGISLATION.

The Bulletin of the "Sociedad de Fomento Fabril," in its issue of September 1, 1909, reproduces in an extensive article the forestry laws of the Republic concerning the replanting, conservation and measures adopted by the Chilean Government relating to the care and protection of the forests of the country.



CONTRACT FOR EXPLOITATION OF EMERALD MINES.

The main features of the contract made between the Colombian Government and the British syndicate for the exploitation of the celebrated Muzo mines of Colombia, as transmitted by Vice and Deputy Consul-General Betts to the Secretary of State of the United States, are as follows:

From March 1, 1909, the company was to take over the administration of the mines for account of the Government. The gross receipts from the sale of emeralds, after deducting expense of working the mines, the cost of cutting, etc., will be applied, in the first place, to the £250,000 (\$1,250,000) which constitute the annual sum to be paid to the Government in behalf of the company. Any amount in excess of this sum is to be divided between the nation and the company, and the latter will not begin to receive profits until after the sum fixed has been received by the Government of Colombia. If on and after January 1, 1911, the net earnings should not amount to this figure, the Government can declare the contract canceled. The right to cancel the contract will be suspended in case of war for so long a time as the war lasts and six months in addition. The company may terminate the contract with a year's notice in case the mine is exhausted or the artificial fabrication of emeralds becomes a fact. company is required to deposit £50,000 in English consols as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the contracting company shall have exclusive right of exploitation for twenty years from March 1, 1909, though no emeralds of their production shall be offered in the market prior to June 30, 1910, from which date shall begin the liability on the part of the company for the annual rental of £250,000.

All emeralds produced from the mines shall be sealed and sent to Bogota for classification and valuation, after which they shall be resealed and forwarded to London to the order of the joint board composed of four members, two members of which are to be chosen by the Government and two by the company subsequent to the withdrawal of the Muzo syndicate after March 1.

During the continuance of the agreement the Government will not work nor allow to be worked by any person or company, except the company herein specified, any emerald mines in Colombia belonging to the Government, nor any privately owned properties save as regulated by specific laws on the subject. Machinery, tools, utensils, etc., needed for operating the mines will be accepted at the customs as for public works, and consequently not subject to duties.

The agreement in the matter was signed on December 23, 1908, by the accredited agent of the Colombian Government, by the representative of the syndicate then working the mines, known as the "Sindicato de Muzo," and the Colombian Emerald Company (Limited), of

London.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.

The receipts and expenditures of the Government of Colombia for the first half of 1909 were \$5,193,464.98 and \$5,255,276.77, respectively. The approved expenses of the Government for the first half of the present year were \$5,815,867.80, or an average of \$969,311.30 per month for the period referred to.

The revenues from all sources for the years 1905 to 1908, inclusive, were as follows: 1905, \$9,149,012.20; 1906, \$13,935,674.22; 1907,

\$15,829,655.59; 1908, \$16,138,044.48.

The "Diario Oficial" of August 30, 1909, gives the total amount of the internal floating debt of Colombia on April 30, 1909, as \$2,749,427.80, the aggregate of the issues of securities up to that date having been \$23,249,871.45 and the total amortization \$20,500,443.65.

The Government has contracted at various times in England for issues of paper currency amounting to \$1,000,000,000, at a cost of £38,693 (\$193,465). In January, 1905, the entire amount of paper currency in circulation in the Republic, less the amounts redeemed and incinerated, was \$843,949,096.

MINING REGULATIONS.

Mines of gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones (excepting emeralds) may be denounced and taken up in Colombia by the first discoverer, whosoever may be the owner of the land on which the mine is situated. Minerals found on national property may be taken possession of in the same way, with the exception of coal, guano, and other similar manures, brine springs, and salt beds.

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All mines other than of gold, silver, platinum, or precious stones, which are located on lands belonging to private individuals, are the

property of the owners of the soil.

Mines may not be denounced in inhabited sections nor within the gardens, grounds, or inclosed fields of rural dwellings, except by the owners thereof. Alluvial mines existing in private lands devoted to cultivation or pasturage may only be denounced with the sanction of the owners of the land. Such owners can not, however, work them without formally denouncing them with a view to the payment of the taxes prescribed by the law.

In those departments in which by virtue of anterior laws the owner of the soil was also the owner of the subsoil, lode mines existing in private estates devoted to cultivation or pasturage may only be denounced by or with the sanction of the owner of the soil.

The nation grants possession of the mines as specified to Colombians or foreigners who, according to the common law, are qualified to hold property.

Property in a mine may be claimed on one of the three following grounds:

- (1) Because it is a new mine or the continuation of another for which titles are already held by the claimant.
 - (2) Because it has been abandoned by the previous holders.
- (3) Because it is the excess part of a mine which covers a greater extent than the law allows to be granted at one time.

The abandonment of a mine consists in not paying the dues yearly, or, even if they be paid, in not working the property for eight years in succession.

A mine may be redeemed for perpetuity by paying twenty years' dues in advance, this also securing the holder against any possible lawsuit being brought challenging his right to the mine.

At the time of formal denouncement of the mine, which must take place within ninety days after the notice of claim is made, proof must be furnished as to the payment of the necessary tax.

Properties may not be worked when their exploitation fouls the water used by the community, unless provision is made by the owner for an adequate water supply.

The Government reserves the right of exploitation of the Muzo and Coscuez emerald mines, also of coal, petroleum, mineral oil, natural gas, guano, and similar deposits. These mines are worked on account of the nation by means of contracts.

The export duty on gold, platinum, and silver is imposed at the rate of 1 per cent on the value declared for insurance. In Bogota is a mineralogical museum, to which mine owners are obligated to send specimens and certain data.

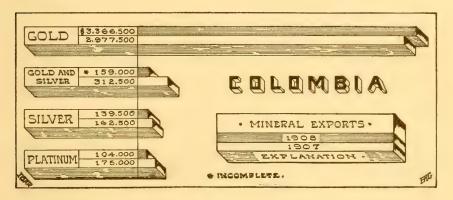
MINERAL EXPORTS, 1907-8.

Statistics of exports of precious metals from Colombia during the years 1907 and 1908 are recorded as follows:

	1907.	1908.
		t
Gold	\$2,977,500	\$3,366,500
Gold and silver	312,500	a 159,500
Silver	162,500	139,500
Platinum	175,000	104,000

a Incomplete.

A presidential decree of September 21, 1909, provides that metal exports shall be free of duty, and abrogates all previous provisions to the contrary.



CHARGE FOR CONSULAR INVOICES.

A law enacted by the Colombian Congress provides for a reduction of the consular tariff to 3 per cent of the value of merchandise of every class. The former tariff divided commercial invoices into four classes, as follows:

Class 1: Invoices of certain articles whose importation was declared by the Minister of Finance to be of public benefit, the cost of certification being \$9;

Class 2: Invoices of value not exceeding \$200; cost of certification, \$18:

Class 3: Invoices of value exceeding \$200 but not exceeding \$500; cost of certification, \$24;

Class 4: Invoices of value exceeding \$500; price of certification \$30 for each \$1,000 in value and fractional part thereof.

CONDITION OF THE GIRARDOT RAILWAY.

Under date of July 17, 1909, Mr. Alfredo Ortega, Chief of the Bureau of Railroads of Colombia, made an interesting report concerning the current work and improvements now being made on the Girardot Railway, showing that at the present time the principal repairs and improvements to the culverts, roadbed, and track of that excellent railway are being made on the sections between the stations of Facatativá and Hospicio. After a careful inspection the entire line was found to be in good condition. The able management of this road is constantly bettering not only the transportation service in all its branches, but also the rolling stock and physical condition of the railway.

THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF SALT.

The nets profits to the government from the salt mines of Colombia in 1908 were \$375,846, as compared with \$367,113 in 1907.

Referring to the proposed law governing salt mines and the manufacture and sale of salt in the Republic, the "Diario Oficial" of August 27, 1909, publishes a detailed statement concerning the terrestrial and maritime salt deposits of the Republic and the prices of the different grades of salt, covering the period from 1861 to 1909.



ARBITRATION CONVENTION WITH BRAZIL.

The arbitration convention between Costa Rica and Brazil, celebrated in Washington by the Ambassador of Brazil and the Minister of Costa Rica on May 18, 1909, was approved by the Congress of Costa Rica on October 11, 1909, signed by the President of the Republic on the 20th of the same month and year, and published in the "Official Gazette" of San José on October 24, 1909. This convention is made in conformity with the principles contained in the convention for the peaceable settlement of international conflicts, signed at The Hague on July 29, 1899, and Articles XXXVII to XL and XLII of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Costa Rica, which, if it becomes a law, will make extensive changes in the rates of customs duties now collected on articles imported into the Republic. The full text of this proposed law is published in "La Gaceta" of October 7, 1909.

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UNITED STATES DELEGATES TO SANITARY CONVENTION.

The United States has named the following delegates to the Fourth International Sanitary Convention, at San José, from December 25, 1909 to January 2, 1910:

Surg. Gen. Walter Wyman. Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. W. Amesse, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

Dr. H. M. Bracken, Secretary State Board of Health of Minnesota.

Dr. A. H. Dory, Quarantine Officer of the Port of New York.

Dr. Rhett Goode, Member International Sanitary Bureau, Washington.



MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On November 1, 1909, President José M. Gómez sent an interesting message to the Cuban Congress, giving a full account of the economic and political conditions of the island and recommending needed legislation.

The message states that the sugar crop just harvested is the largest ever produced in the Republic, with indications that the coming crop will exceed it.

The distress caused by cyclones from which parts of the country recently suffered has been greatly ameliorated, and the Cuban people have responded in a fitting manner to the call of patriotism and friendship, and have promptly relieved, in so far as possible, the suffering of their unfortunate countrymen.

The President, believing that the development and protection of the industries and natural resources of the island is the foundation of public and private wealth, encourages the building of roads, in accordance with the law of July 5, 1906, opening thereby the fertile lands of the nation to settlement, cultivation, and exploitation. Especially is this true as to the road, now in course of construction, that runs from Manzanillo and Marti, through Bayamo, to Palma Soriano, and which will be completed in about nineteen months. Another railroad is about to be contracted for to unite the center of the island with Trinidad. The construction of a railroad, not

included in the subvention law, to connect Nuevitas with Caibarien is recommended to the favorable consideration of the Congress.

As to immigration, the Executive advocates the encouragement of a system of colonization, rather than the importation of immigrants accustomed to receive low wages and who would compete with Cuban laborers. From February to July, 1909, the immigrants entering the Republic numbered 10,880, or an increase of 7.43 per cent as compared with the same months of the previous year. The sugarcane growers of the island have made application to the Immigration Bureau for 436 families and 500 laborers.

The President recommends the revision of the Cuban tariff on a basis that will encourage the growth of domestic industries, protect the home markets, and prevent foreign nations from closing their doors to Cuban products. Mention is made of the treatment of Cuban tobacco by some European countries from whom the Republic buys much more than it sells. Reference to the proposed increase of 30 per cent duties in France on Cuban imports is made, also recommendation for maximum and minimum tariff legislation to be applied as may be deemed expedient to the interests of the country.

The foreign relations of the Republic with the nations of the world continue most cordial, and especially is this true of the United States, and it is the administration's earnest desire to bind still closer the bonds of international amity and good will. Since April last the ministers of Spain, Great Britain, and Venezuela have presented their credentials and become part of the diplomatic corps of the Republic, and the President recommends that a representative of equal rank be accredited near the Government of Venezuela.

On June 10, 1909, the Ambassador of Brazil and the Minister of Cuba celebrated an arbitration treaty, which has been submitted to the Senate for ratification.

Negotiations are pending for the attainment of closer commercial relations with Uruguay, Venezuela, and Spain by means of commercial treaties and pacts.

On May 24, 1909, the Senate reiterated its adherence to the International Union for the publication in Brussels of the customs tariffs of the Republics of the Western Hemisphere. During the present year delegates were sent to the Congress of Naples for the improvement of the condition of the blind; to the American Prison Association at Seattle; to the Dentists' Congress in Berlin; to the Second International Scientific Leprosy Congress, at Bergen; to the Third International Maritime Congress at Brussels; to the Ninth International Veterinary Congress at The Hague; to the commemoration of the discovery of the river Hudson in New York, and to the inauguration of the monument in commemoration of the Universal Postal

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Union in Belgium. The Government has been invited to participate in the Fourth Sanitary Convention to be held in Costa Rica in December, and will send a delegate. With reference to the Fourth Pan-American Congress to be held in Buenos Aires in 1910, the President recommends that an appropriation of \$20,000 be made to defray the expenses of the delegates to the same.

Regarding the finances of the nation, the cash on hand at the time of taking over the Government on January 27, 1909, was \$2,685,228.74. The collections from that date until September 30 of the same year were \$25,439,426.86, or a total disposable amount of \$28,124,655.60. The disbursements from January 27 to September 30, 1909, were \$27,089,353.32, leaving a balance on hand on the latter date of \$1,035,302.28.

Concerning the budget, the message states that the law of July 1, 1909, approved a revenue appropriation budget amounting to \$33,418,302.85. The President reduced this amount, as he was authorized to do under the law, to \$31,070,411.63, but it was increased to \$31,825,196.34 by the addition of other expenditures. From the latter amount \$2,200,000, representing the sewering and paving of Havana and the Cienfuegos waterworks contract, were paid out of the funds obtained from the \$16,500,000 loans made for that purpose, leaving the actual budget of appropriations \$29,605,996.34, which, compared with the estimated revenues, \$33,825,448.53, will leave a balance, if the revenues continue to increase as they have hitherto done, of \$4,219,452.

Since the inauguration of President Gómez numerous highways and bridges have been built in the Republic in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas, Santa Clara, Camaguey, and Oriente. The keeping of these roads in proper repair is an expensive item, experience having shown that about \$500 annually per kilometer is needed for this purpose. At the present time there are 1,461 kilometers of highways open to traffic, as compared with 1,180 for the previous year.

The dredging of the port of Cienfuegos was completed in May last, and \$300,000 is needed for the dredging of Isabela de Sagua.

The message refers to the sugar, tobacco, and cattle industries of the island. During the grinding season of 1908–9, it is estimated that the sugar cane ground on 169 plantations amounted to 1,235,438,665 arrobas, and produced 1,505,231 tons of sugar, or an increase of 35 per cent as compared with the previous year. Steps have been taken to increase the development of tobacco, a commission having been appointed for that purpose. On December 31, 1908, the live stock of the island was valued at \$122,124,150.

During the fiscal year 147 mines, covering an area of 21,880 hectares, were surveyed in the Republic, 97 of which were in the eastern

part of the island, and a large deposit of iron ore was discovered in Sagua de Tanamo and Mayari during the last half of the year.

At the commencement of the scholastic year 1908-9 there were 2,171 schools, 3,607 lecture halls, 3,613 teachers, and 114,066 pupils enrolled, of which 83,066 were in attendance. The enrollment now is 132,740, and the attendance 98,489. Normal, high, scientific, and kindergarten schools are receiving the fostering care of the Government.

The demographic statistics show an improvement in the health of the people of the island, the death rate in Havana now being 18.55, as compared with 19.62 per thousand during the previous year.

The President concludes his message promising economy in the public service, and observes that the future of the Republic does not rest with the Government, but lies in the aid extended to agriculture, commerce, and industry.

TOBACCO GROWING AND MANUFACTURE.

The Cuban tobacco crop, which in 1908 was valued at \$42,321,306, constitutes one of the principal resources of the island republic. best grade is produced in the Province of Pinar del Rio, of which the renowned Vuelta Abajo district forms a part. The excellence of the output of this district was determined by a process of selection in 1774, since which time it has maintained its first rank and formed the standard by which the tobacco business of the country has been regulated.

In the course of centuries Vuelta Abajo has developed a tobacco plant peculiarly its own. Formerly this variety predominated in the vegas or plantations of the western parts of the island. Deterioration followed on transplanting to other countries and even to other parts of Cuba. It is a remarkable fact that other tobaccos introduced and cultivated in Vuelta Abajo undergo an improvement of quality. It has therefore been universally conceded that the excellence of the product is due to peculiar conditions of soil and climate.

The tobacco plant is very sensitive at all times. During propagation, as seedling, and as maturing plant it requires the most assiduous care. Plantation methods in Cuba, while still "native" in large part, are adapted to the region, and irrigation, expert fertilization, and every aid to culture are employed. The shade-grown article is used for a large percentage of wrappers, while the opengrown is used principally for filler.

Growers grade their tobacco into five classes and persons employed in selecting are trained to it from childhood. They know the qualities—some of them differing but little—by the texture of the leaf; CUBA. 1129

variations in weight, flexibility, and general conditions are evident to their touch where they are not perceptible to the outsider in any manner.

On the renowned vegas operating, about San Juan y Martinez, just west of the city of Pinar del Rio, the tobacco is propagated, developed, selected, and baled for shipment to Havana with utmost care, and at every step of its progress through the factories it is given expert attention.

Inspection of the bales covers tests as to quality and "burn," after which registration of grade and condition is countermarked with certain factory emblems for the instruction of the workers. The storing of the bales prior to manufacture is an important element in keeping the tobacco in condition, for on it depends the proper curing necessary before the leaf is taken from the bale and put into work. It is at this time that the climatic conditions prevailing in Havana, the certain definite degree of heat and moisture, most affect the merchandise.

As described in a recent special number of the "Havana Post," the manufacturing processes after reaching the factory are as follows: Bales of filler tobacco weigh from 80 to 120 pounds and of wrapper from 50 to 100 pounds, according to grade and class.

Each bale of filler contains 4 gavillas or hands. Each gavilla, when time has come to work up that particular lot, is shaken to loosen the leaves, separating one from another; it is then "cased" or wet and afterwards "shaken out." After this process the tobacco is spread out to air and several hours afterwards it is either piled in baskets or in vats to get into condition to be "stripped." This preparation is made one day for the work of the day following.

The stripping of the leaf is done by girls who, after removing the stem from the leaf, spread it out in little piles on boards in heaps from 3 to 6 inches high; it is then put in racks and dried; that is to say, put into proper condition for the last or final curing process, which consists in carefully packing the tobacco in barrels which are well ventilated and put away in the filler loft, where the tobacco is kept from two weeks to a year, according to its grade and quality.

The next process is that of blending, which is to mix the proper grades of tobaccos together for the purpose of making the "blend," or liga as it is called in Spanish, for the different sizes and grades which the factory is making. There is no stipulated number of these so-called blends, but there are on an average 8 or 10 standard, and sometimes the "specials" will run a great many more. After the tobacco is properly blended and inspected it is put into large cases or departments and delivered to the galera or rolling room to be worked into cigars.

As to wrappers, there are sometimes from 80 to 100 bales open at the same time, from which the tobacco is withdrawn and used according to the requirement of the day. The process of casing and use of the wrapper is under the direct management of the foreman of the selecting department, whose business it is to keep up with the requirements of each size and the market for which the cigars are intended. He also inspects selections and withdraws wrappers from the bales accordingly; he sees personally to the casing or wetting of the same.

As soon as it is withdrawn from the bale the wrapper is taken up, the leaves being separated one from the other to insure to each the proper amount of moisture; they are then cased and later spread out, the water being allowed to evaporate. In this shape the tobacco is allowed to stand from three to five hours, after which it is divided into tareas or a day's work for the wrapper strippers, and placed in small barrels or kegs for delivery to the selecting department in time

for the work on the following day.

After being stripped it is given over to the different selectors—first, second, and third assistants—as may have been designated; from it they make the separations or selections for the sizes or cigars which may be making at that time. The selections are made as to size, color, texture, and quality, as well as differently for the different countries where the cigars are marketed and for the specialties the factory may be producing. There are probably from seventy-five to one hundred different selections to make, depending of course entirely upon the requirements of the factory concerned.

After selections are made the wrappers are counted out in small pads of 25 and delivered to the cigarmakers, each of whom after receiving his wrapper gets the filler corresponding to the size of the

cigar he is making and proceeds to the rolling.

The cigars are inspected during the day by the cigar foreman, who examines the shape, length, workmanship and condition of the cigars rolled by each man. On the following morning a general inspection is given the preceding day's work in the revision room.

After this general inspection the cigars are transferred to the packing department and arranged in cabinets of cedar, where they are kept from three days to a week before they are packed in order that they may dry out.

When a proper condition has been attained they are carefully assorted as to dryness and color—the Spanish packing being based upon from eighty to one hundred separate or subdivided colors—and then packed, pressed, banded, and pronounced ready for shipment.

The operatives in the factories are required to serve an apprenticeship and must advance in their position in accordance with their expertness.

LIVE STOCK IN THE REPUBLIC.

Statistics of the live-stock industry of Cuba on June 30, 1909, published in the "Gaceta Oficial" for October 5, show the following distribution: Cattle, 2,936,549; horses, 523,702; mules, 57,310; and asses, 3,202.

The Province of Santa Clara occupies first place as a center of the country's stock, with 943,261 cattle, 129,351 horses, 10,044 mules, and 702 asses. In the Province of Oriente are 508,824 cattle, 138,465 horses, 14,684 mules, and 1,119 asses. Camaguey ranks third, with 493,692 cattle, 57,219 horses, 1,797 mules, and 248 asses. Matanzas has 378,675 cattle, 74,003 horses, 5,453 mules, and 306 asses. In the Province of Havana are 360,310 cattle, 82,145 horses, 15,603 mules, and 645 asses. Pinar del Rio has 251,787 cattle, 42,519 horses, 729 mules, and 182 asses.

LIVESTOCK IN THE REPUBLIC							
	INT. BUREA OF AM. REPUBLICS						
	PROVINCES	CATTLE	HORSES	MULES	ASSES		
			====(<u>2</u>)	0		
	SANTA CLARA	943.261	129.351	10.044	792		
	SELD.			1	0		
	ORIENTE CO	508.824	138.463	14.684	1.119		
	CAMAGUEY	493.692	57.219	1.797	248		
	مراكب	378.678		0	306		
	MATANZAS	370.670	74.003	5,453	30%		
	Many.		2)	1	D		
	HAVANA	260.310	02.145	13.603	645		
			1		Afri		
	PINAR DEL RIO	231.787	42.519	729	182		

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

As outlined in a published statement by the Cuban Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, Señor Don Ortelio Foyo, the purposes of the Government are to develop in every way possible the agricultural resources of Cuba.

In the draft of the budget for 1910–11, expenditures on account of the Department are placed at \$2,487,000. Of this sum, \$112,200 are to be expended for the maintenance of six agricultural schools, one in each province, as created by the act of July 12, 1909. Cattle breeding is to receive \$100,000, and a like sum is set apart for the holding of an agricultural and industrial exposition. Private experi-

ment farms are to be subsidized to the amount of \$30,000; \$20,000 are to be expended for the purchase of plants and seeds, and \$40,000 are designed to aid Cuban inventors lacking necessary funds for the perfecting of their patents, when, in the opinion of the Government, such inventions are of public utility.

In this connection an appropriation of \$1,000,000 is allotted for the expenses of transporting immigrant families and farm laborers. This purpose was covered by the law of July, 1906, subsequently partly annulled in 1908, but the present plan is to revert to the provisions of the original law and carry it into effect. Immigration bureaus are to be established in the Canary Islands, in the north of Spain, the north of Italy, and others in Sweden, Norway, or Denmark.

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER CONVENTION WITH MEXICO.

Through the Department of State of the United States the International Bureau has been informed of a postal money-order agreement between the Republics of Cuba and Mexico, becoming effective on October 1, 1909.

In transmitting this information, the chargé d'affaires ad interim at Havana, Mr. Fred. Morris Dearing, states that according to the provisions of the convention all Cuban and Mexican post-offices competent to issue money orders may issue on such post-offices in the other country, the same reciprocal treatment holding for cashing the orders. Amounts transferred to Mexico are to be expressed in the money order in the official currency of Cuba, but will be made effective in Mexico at the rate of \$2 per each hundred cents, and 2 cents for each cent expressed. In the payments to be effected in Cuba the same system will be followed, the corresponding amount in value being paid.

THE UNITED STATES HONORS FORMER MINISTER QUESADA.

In accordance with the terms of article 10 of the protocol of February 13, 1909, signed by the representatives of Venezuela and the United States, for the adjustment of the question at issue between the two republics, the arbitrator on the part of the United States has been designated in the person of Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA. The selection was made on October 15, and the information was immediately communicated to The Hague and to Venezuela.

Señor Quesada was for many years Minister from the Cuban Republic near the government at Washington and is a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. His services in the cause of Pan-American unity are well known to all students of public affairs and, in his private capacity, he is a jurist of distinction.



PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

A law signed by President Caceres on September 4, 1909, has for its purpose the development of agriculture in the Dominican

Republic.

A general board of agriculture is created under the Department of Agriculture and Immigration. This board will be charged with the supervision of all schools of agriculture in the Republic, both general and private. An agricultural laboratory and experiment station are to be established and means taken to increase the distribution of agricultural literature. Each year an agricultural fair is to be held at which prizes for products will be offered.

An important feature of the law is that the Executive is authorized to import for sale at cost price fertilizers, insecticides, and the implements or machinery necessary for their application. All articles destined for agricultural use are admitted into the Republic without

the payment of import dues.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

An executive decree of August 31, 1909, provides that the plans and estimates of buildings to be constructed for public uses must be submitted to the Department of Public Works for approval or modification

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

On June 12, 1909, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Dominican Congress made an interesting report in which it was stated that the relations of the Government with foreign nations were most cordial and friendly. The diplomatic representation of the Republic consisted of ten legations, four of which had the following accredited representatives: The United States, a Minister Resident; Haiti, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; Germany, an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; and Cuba, a Chargé d'Affaires. The legations in Italy, at the Holy See, in Mexico, Venezuela, and Guatemala had no representatives. The consular service consisted of 25 consuls-general, 92 consuls, 49 vice-consuls, and 10 chancellors.

The committee called the attention of the Senate to the desirability of celebrating commercial treaties with foreign nations. The Executive recommended, in a recent message to Congress, the advisability of making such a treaty with Cuba, also the revision of the customs tariff in such manner as to obtain from the United States the greatest advantages possible in the commerce of the Republic with that country.

The extradition treaty with Cuba, now in force, has given excellent results. The Dominican Chargé d'Affaires in Havana has proposed the celebration of a postal treaty with Cuba providing for a 2-cent letter postage between the two countries, and a parcel-post and money-order service.

High praise was accorded the report of the Dominican Delegate, Mr. Tito V. Lisoni, to the Fourth Pan-American Scientific Congress, on the history, geography, political organization, agriculture, commerce and industry of the Dominican Republic, for which Mr. Lisoni received a vote of thanks from said Congress.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

A general outline of the information obtainable concerning mining in the Dominican Republic as furnished by United States Consul RALPH J. TOTTEN at Puerto Plata shows that the most important minerals found in the country in modern times are gold, silver, iron ore, copper ore, lignite, salt, and petroleum.

Gold is the only mineral that has been worked to any extent. In the time of Columbus the Indians paid tribute in gold, and in the year 1496 the records show the following mines or placer workings: La Vega, the Cibao, the San Cristobal, and the Buenaventura. A considerable quantity of gold is at the present time washed from the sands of the Yaque, Verde, Bao, Jaina, and Mao rivers and their tributaries by the country people with the most primitive apparatus. It is claimed that women often obtain 2 or 3 ounces of gold per week in this manner. Lodes and gold-bearing quartz are mentioned in some of the old reports, but no record can be found of any attempt to work these mines systematically. In fact, none of the mining men now in this country claim to have located quartz veins that would pay for the working.

There are no doubt some gold deposits, not only in the river beds but also on the hills, that have never been worked, and there is probably considerable gold remaining in the old workings that could be saved by modern machinery and dredges. The conditions for working are good, there being abundant water and sufficient fall for drainage in most parts of the gold country. A great drawback is the extreme difficulty encountered in getting machinery to the interior, on account of the entire lack of wagon roads.



MEASURES FOR INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT.

President Eloy Alfaro, of Ecuador, has recently presented to the consideration of the Federal Congress important messages on the following subjects bearing upon projected national improvements:

Water supply and paving of Guayaquil.—The Executive recommends that the city of Guayaquil, the commercial center of the Republic and the principal port of the country, be placed in proper sanitary condition so as to increase the commerce of the nation and prevent the spread of contagious diseases. For the purpose of accomplishing this highly desirable end an abundant water supply, sewers, and good pavements are absolutely necessary. It has been estimated that the water supply and sewerage systems of the city will cost 2,900,000 sucres (\$1,412,300), and the paving of the streets a considerable additional sum. With this object in view, the President has submitted to Congress a draft of a bill providing for the acquisition of the necessary funds for these improvements.

Revenue reforms.—The President advocates the adoption of a protective tariff in order to encourage home industries and to increase the revenues of the Government, and proposes that a higher internal-revenue tax be placed on liquors, and that other revenue reforms be effected so that funds may be obtained to meet the expenses of the nation.

Ibarra and Cuenca Railways.—The Executive power, believing that the future greatness and prosperity of the Republic depend largely on its railway transportation facilities, recommends that the Interandine Railway be extended to Ibarra, and that branch lines be built to the capitals of the Provinces of Azuay and Imburu, thereby opening to development and exploitation the natural wealth of these agricultural and mineral zones. To this end he urges the ratification of the ad referendum contract made by the Government on January 16, 1909, with Archer Harman, and that the Executive be authorized to contract for the construction and equipment of 160 kilometers of railway from Quito to Ibarra at a cost of \$5,000,000 gold, the work to be terminated within a period of three years, and that he be further empowered to arrange with the contractors for the completion of the railway from Huigra to Cuenca, ceding to them the exploitation of the Azuay and Cañar coal mines in payment of the cost of the construction, rolling stock, and equipment.

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National exposition at Guayaquil.—The Executive recommends that a national exposition be held at Guayaquil in 1920 in honor of the patriots and heroes who gave the cry of independence on the banks of the Guayas on October 9, 1820, and to this end recommends the raising of 1,000,000 sucres (\$487,000) by the levying of a 4 per cent surcharge tax on import duties, to be used in defraying the expenses of the exposition, and that he be authorized to appoint a commission to formulate and carry the project to a successful termination.

Exploitation of petroleum.—The President calls attention to his efforts during his first administration to interest foreign capital in the development and exploitation of the Santa Elena petroleum deposits on a large scale, stating that the circumstances were unfavorable for the realization of the project at that time, but on July 15, 1909, an ad referendum contract was made by the Government with an English capitalist to exploit these deposits, and the Executive strongly recommends the approval of the same by the Congress, believing its acceptance to be advantageous and to the interest of the Republic.

PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CACAO INDUSTRY.

The Congress of Ecuador has passed a bill providing for the protection of the cacao industry, and authorizing the establishment in Guayaquil of a board of trade and agriculture, with authority to appoint a commission to study the production and consumption of cacao. The President of the Republic is authorized to take the initiative in calling a Congress of the cacao-producing countries.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY TO THE AMAZON RIVER.

Mr. G. Thoret, in representation of the National Railways Company, has made an ad referendum contract with the Government of Ecuador for the construction of a railway from El Pasaje to the Amazon River, and another line from some point on the aforesaid railway to Cuenca and Azoguez, and from a point on the latter line to Loja. The contract also provides for the repair and extension of the Puerto Bolivar wharf.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE MINING LAW.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Ecuador amending the Mining Code so as to permit private persons to acquire mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, mercury, lead, zinc, bismuth, sulphur, cobalt, tin, antimony, precious stones, etc., the State reserving the right to own and exploit petroleum, coal, and asphalt deposits, iron mines, and fossil substances.

SHIPMENTS OF HIDES.

Reporting concerning live stock in Ecuador, United States Consul-General DIETRICH states that no official statistics in the matter are available. It is estimated that the number of cattle slaughtered in the country each year is about 230,000 to 250,000.

Hides, which are shipped mainly to the United States, were exported to the amount of 1,685,303 pounds, valued at \$166,703, in 1908, against 2,622,497 pounds, worth \$351,244, in the preceding year. In the first six months of 1909 exports of hides to the United States from Guayaquil, the principal port of shipment, amounted to 666,675 pounds, valued at \$87,358. This would seem to indicate that the decline noted for 1908 was in a fair way to be offset by the present year's exports.

FINANCIAL MEASURES.

A bill has been introduced into the Congress of Ecuador providing for the raising of a loan of £250,000 and the establishment of new banks in different parts of the country, for the purpose of developing the agricultural, commercial, and industrial resources of the Republic.

Another bill has been introduced providing for the raising of a loan by the sale of an issue of £2,000,000 interest-bearing bonds, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of that part of the internal debt which is secured by the fiscal revenues and to the payment of the floating debt, the surplus to be spent in the public works of the country.



DECREE GOVERNING IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

On October 21, 1909, President Estrada Cabrera, in conformity with the Telegraphic Code of the Republic, providing for the supervision and inspection of electrical enterprises established in the country, and for the purpose of preventing abuses, decreed that electrical supplies and materials shall not be imported without the previous written permission of the Department of War. Electric companies are required to give account to said Department of the importations made prior to the issuance of the decree referred to.

LITERARY COMPETITION.

The International Bureau of Central American Republics established at Guatemala City has opened a competition for the purpose of obtaining a text-book of civic instruction, to be used in the primary

schools of the five Republics represented by the Bureau. None but natives of Central America are to be admitted to the competition, as it is desired that the spirit of the work shall be essentially Central American. The Bureau will give a prize of \$300 to the successful contestant, and the work must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Bureau before April 30, 1910, on which date the competition will close.

Coincidently with the announcement of this competition, the Bureau opens a second contest, with the view of obtaining the words for a Central American national hymn, for which a prize of \$100 will be awarded. The conditions as to the nationality of the contestants and the term of the delivery of the composition are the same as those fixed in regard to the text-book.



BANK STATEMENT.

The annual report of the National Bank of Haiti for the fiscal period ending March 31, 1909, shows that the total liabilities on that date amounted to \$124,000,000, of which notes in circulation were represented by \$109,400,000, the remainder being credited to capital and reserves and to current accounts. Cash on hand was \$32,000,000, a slight decrease from the amount reported for the preceding year.



FINANCIAL AGENTS ABROAD.

By a decree of September 22, 1909, the Government of Honduras appointed Juan E. Paredes and Paulino Valladares its financial agents to represent the Government in negotiations with the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. relating to the payment of the foreign debt of the Republic, the strengthening of the national credit, and the construction of the proposed interoceanic railway.

ICE FACTORY AT TRUJILLO.

A concession has been granted by the Government of Honduras for the establishment of an ice factory at Trujillo, the company to be granted the privilege of importing the machinery necessary for this purpose free of duty. The concession is valid for a period of ten years.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY BETWEEN TEGUCIGALPA AND SAN LORENZO.

The Government of Honduras has contracted with René Keilhaur for the repair and conservation of the public highway between Tegucigalpa and San Lorenzo for a period of twenty-five years. A monthly subvention of \$1,500 American gold is granted to the contractor, who agrees to operate for his own account an automobile line between the points mentioned and to carry the Government mail free of charge. The road will be macadamized.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEIBA DISTRICT.

United States Consul Drew Linard reports from Ceiba that a rubber company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has begun the development of a large tract of mahogany territory ceded by the Honduran Government. This tract, originally known as the Reynolds concession, has been much enlarged and amplified and is said to embrace the richest hardwood, rubber, and agricultural district in Honduras.

The construction of a railroad from the port of Armenia, located several miles to the east of Ceiba, and projected to tap the heart of the mahogany district, was commenced several months ago. The road will approximate 18 miles in length and pass for 10 miles through banana lands now producing.

It is the intention of the company to ship the valuable hard woods to the United States as soon as the transportation facilities are completed, planting rubber and bananas as rapidly as the ground is cleared. The latter product, being a source of quick revenue, owing to the rapid growth and market demand, will gradually give way to the permanent and exclusive cultivation of the more valuable rubber tree.

The rich natural resources of this part of Honduras have long remained dormant because of lack of foreign capital and skill to bring into activity the wealth-producing opportunities that abound. American capital is unnecessarily timid in considering Honduran propositions. Foreign concessionary privileges and rights are not interfered with by reason of local disturbances, and development companies of legitimate intent and determination, under intelligent management, and aided with sufficient capital to initiate the preliminary work involved in such undertakings, can not, in the opinion of Mr. Linard, fail of financial success.



FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

A bill passed by the Federal Congress and promulgated on October 20, 1909, authorizes the placing of funds at the disposal of the President for the purpose of importing corn and beans in such quantities as may be deemed necessary, until March 31, 1910, said products to be sold at retail at cost, or even less than cost, if the Executive should consider it advisable to do so.

By a decree promulgated October 8 the President of Mexico has suspended the imposition of duties on the importation of corn, which is to be admitted free of duty until March 31, 1910, inclusive. The action was prompted by the shortage of the corn crop and the hardships that the increase of prices on that cereal have caused the poor of Mexico.

REGULATION OF IMMIGRATION.

With the appointment of Señor Don José F. Godov as a special commissioner to examine and report upon all matters relating to immigration in the United States and the methods employed for regulating the same, the Mexican Government demonstrates its appreciation of the importance of this branch of national development.

Señor Godov is at present Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico in Cuba, but during the performance of his special mission he will make New York and its port the base of his investigations.

PARCEL POST CONVENTION WITH DENMARK.

The "Diario Oficial" of September 28, 1909, publishes the full text of the parcel post convention made between the representatives of Mexico and Denmark on May 26 of the present year, and ratified by Mexico on September 23, 1909, for the exchange of postal parcels between Mexico and the Danish West Indies. The convention is to remain in force twelve months after either of the parties thereto has notified the other of its intention of terminating it.

CONCESSION FOR RAILWAY FROM DURANGO TO LLANO GRANDE.

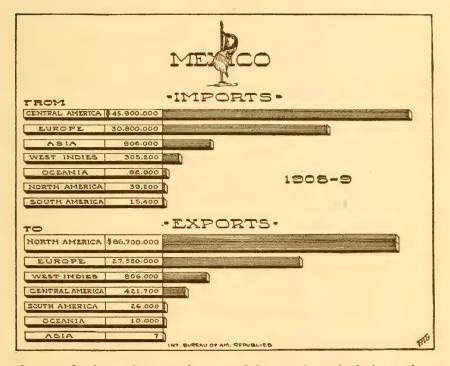
On October 12, 1909, the Government of Mexico authorized the National Railway Companies to build a railroad from the capital of the State of Durango to Llano Grande in said State. The entire line is to be completed within a period of three and one-half years.

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ELECTRICAL MACHINERY IN MINING OPERATIONS.

The impetus given to the installation of electrical machinery in the mining sections of Mexico is evidenced by the large plant being erected on the Conchos River near Santa Rosalia in the State of Chihuahua, which will generate power for transmission to the mining districts of Santa Eulalia and Parral. This is the largest installation of the kind in the Republic, but many smaller hydro-electric projects are under way.

A concession has been obtained from the Mexican Government for a large installation on the Mayo River in the State of Sonora, the



plant to be located near Alamos. Other projects include a plant for the transmission of power to the towns and industrial concerns located in the vicinity of the Altar River in Sonora; a new installation at Puente Grande on the Santiago River, near Guadalajara, with transmission lines to the mining districts of Etzatlan and Hostotipaquillo, the concession therefor including the construction of a dike across a portion of Lake Chapala with an extensive system of irrigation canals and ditches; and an electric railway to run from the Las Playas mines to Tepettaya in the Guanajuato district.

In the State of Hidalgo a hydro-electric plant with a generating capability of 10,000 horsepower is to be installed, and another concession recently obtained provides for the utilization of the waters of the Matamoros River.

Concessions for water rights to be applied to industrial development are numerous.



REGULATION OF DUTIES ON GOLD EXPORTS.

A Presidential decree of September 20, 1909, effective from date of publication, regulates the collection of duties on gold shipments made from the Republic of Nicaragua.

Duties will be collected on the net weight in whatever form or grade of alloyage exportation is effected, and when the gold is not made up into any direct form of paste, but into precipitates or any product obtained by chemical product, a signed declaration must be furnished to the custom-house showing the date and origin of the auriferous product, the number of packages, the mark and weight, and the proportion of fine metal contained per kilogram. The lack of this declaration will cause the exporter to pay the duty on the material weight of the product.

In forwarding the decree, the United States Vice-Consul at Managua, Mr. Henry Caldera states that such regulations are generally found impracticable and are therefore soon revoked.

CATTLE RAISING IN THE REPUBLIC.

Experimental efforts directed toward cattle raising in Nicaragua have demonstrated the fact that prime beef cattle can be grown upon land in the Rio Grande Valley at a cost of \$5 per head. Delivery can be made to a local packing house at a net cost of one-half a cent a pound as against 6 to 8 cents of cost to the Chicago packer. Inasmuch as freight rates from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Europe do not exceed those from New York, the inference may be drawn that opportunities for a profitable development of the industry are not wanting. The country contains vast areas of suitable grazing land.



ESTIMATED REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1909.

The estimated revenues of the Republic of Panama, according to a statement published in the "Official Gazette" of October 18, 1909, for the first half of the present year are \$1,954,246.54.

COAL AND PETROLEUM CONCESSION.

On September 18, 1909, President Obaldía approved a contract made by the Department of Fomento on the previous day with Carlos Carbone, for the exploitation of coal mines and petroleum deposits in Macaracas and Tosoni districts, Province of Los Santos, and, in accordance with the laws of the Republic, referred the same to the National Assembly for final consideration.

Within one year from the date of the contract the concessionaire must submit plans to the Government for the construction of the roads, buildings, etc., required in the operation of the mines and deposits, and begin the exploitation within six months thereafter. All the capital invested in the enterprise is to be furnished by the concessionaire, who may exploit the Government forests within 1 mile from the boundaries of the respective properties, and import, free of duty, the machinery, tools, and supplies necessary for the operation of the mines.

The net profits of the exploitation will be distributed as follows: Municipal government, 5 per cent; Federal Government, 15 per cent; and the concessionaire, 80 per cent. The duration of the concession is for thirty years. The enterprise is exempt from taxes, and its employees from military service, except in case of a foreign war. Should the concession be forfeited for noncompliance with its terms, the mines and deposits, buildings, machinery, etc., become the property of the Government.

FACTORY FOR EXPLOSIVES.

In a report made to his Government by United States Vice-Consul-General CLAUDE E. GUAYANT from Panama it is stated that a factory for the manufacture of a newly invented explosive is to be put in operation in January, 1910, about a half mile from the city.

The claims made in behalf of the new product are that it is 50 per cent stronger than the 66 per cent grade of dynamite and that the cost of manufacturing will be over \$20 a ton cheaper.

Exhaustive tests were made of the practical working of the article before members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to whom it is hoped to supply the bulk of the output. The factory will start with a capacity of from 6,000 to 7,000 tons per annum, but if the demand increases from other sources in the vicinity, especially along the west coast of South America, the plant will be enlarged.



BANKING INSTITUTIONS IN THE REPUBLIC.

Paraguyan banks located in the capital are the Banco Mercantil, Banco de la República, and Banco Agrícola or Agricultural Bank.

The Banco Mercantil, organized in 1891 with a capital of \$\mathbb{P}\$300,000f had a paid-up capital in 1907, the latest year for which a record is available, of \$\mathbb{P}\$20,000,000 (\$1,600,000). In the same year cash was represented by \$77,106,542; accounts current, by \$53,044,161; discounts, by \$4,285,232; sight deposits, \$1,189,910; term deposits, \$784,387; savings accounts, \$182,000; and reserve, \$416,000. This organization has been a profitable and successful enterprise, according to United States Consul Norton, since its inception, and much of the stock is held in Europe.

When, in 1907, the bank decided to augment its capital, the additional stock issued, amounting to \$\mathbb{P}\$10,000,000 (\$\$800,000) was sold immediately at 20 per cent above par. The dividends paid during the seventeen years of its existence have ranged from 12 to 23 per cent.

In December, 1908, the new bank building was occupied. It is a very handsome structure of artistic design and decoration.

The Banco de la República was formally opened for business on June 30, 1907, taking over the accounts and business of the Banco Paraguayo, which had been founded in Asuncion in 1905. Its authorized capital is \$20,000,000, of which \$6,000,000 has been paid in. The bulk of the stock is owned by the Banco Frances y Rio de la Plata, of Buenos Aires, and the Paraguayan Government is a subscriber for \$2,000,000 in shares. The stock held by the Government is not transferable without the approval of the general stockholders, who are largely individual capitalists.

Among other important national privileges granted to the bank are the right of issuing paper, nickel, and silver money to an amount equal to 1 dollar gold per each inhabitant; the preferential right to be the financial agents of the Government; the exclusive privilege of effecting treasury operations; the exclusive right of receiving .PERU. 1145

Government funds on deposit (which bear, however, the same rate of interest paid on private deposits); preferential privileges in case of the bankruptcy of a debtor; and exemption from all forms of taxation, whether national or municipal.

The intervention of the State, while limited to its rights only as a stockholder, is strengthened by the Government having an inspector who is charged with the examination of the operations of the bank.

The Agricultural Bank is a purely governmental establishment founded for the purpose of protecting and aiding agricultural enterprises. The capital is \$\mathbb{P}\$14,531,283 (\$\\$854,778). Monetary advances are made to planters, and products of the farm are purchased at a fixed and equitable price, thus insuring a ready-market and immediate cash to producers. Several millions of dollars have been loaned to small farmers throughout the Republic on liberal terms and at a low rate of interest. Furthermore, the bank has a corps of instructors stationed in different sections both to assist the farmers regarding the preparation of soils and the cultivation of crops and also to distribute seeds. Special attention is devoted to tobacco production and efforts are being made to improve the quality of the native leaf.



DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINES.

The owners of coal mines in the vicinity of Chimbote, Peru, have arranged with the Peruvian Corporation for the extension of the Chimbote Railway to the Iluras and Recuay coal mines, about 60 miles from the port of Chimbote. It is thought that the line will be in operation before the end of the present year, and that coal can be delivered at the port for about \$2.50 per ton.

LOBITOS PETROLEUM DEPOSITS.

A recent report of the Lobitos Oil Fields Company, a corporation organized in London in 1908 for the purpose of exploiting the petroleum deposits of northern Peru, shows that considerable shipments of Peruvian petroleum were made to Japan and the River Plate, and that a fair price was obtained for the product. At the beginning of 1909 there were 62 oil wells in operation in the district referred to, the annual production of which were over 7,000 tons of crude petroleum. A number of wells in northern Peru are being prepared for exploitation, and the output in the future will probably be greatly increased owing to the development of these new properties.



EDUCATIONAL MEASURES.

The Department of Public Instruction of the Republic of Salvador, desiring appropriate and uniform text-books for the primary grades of its public schools, has arranged for the selection of the same by a competitive contest of the teachers and educators of the nation, and with this object in view that Department will receive, until April 30, 1910, manuscript samples of the books referred to, and at the close of the competitive contest will properly reward the successful candidates.

The "Official Gazette" of September 13, 1909, contains an important decree providing for the standardizing of instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, manual training, gymnastics, etc., taught in the first and second years of the primary grades of the public schools of the Republic.



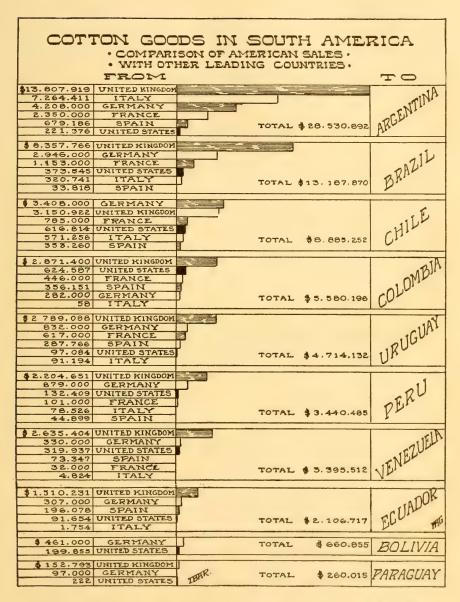
FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE REPUBLIC.

At the close of the fiscal year 1908–9, on June 30, 1909, the Treasury of the Republic of Uruguay showed a surplus of \$1,716,012.71.

In commenting on this satisfactory condition of the country's finances, President Williman, in a message to the Uruguayan Congress, calls attention to the fact that this result was obtained in spite of the general budget having been increased by \$1,895,394. This increase in expenditures was consequent upon the extension and improvement of the public services and the suppression of the 5 per cent discount on salaries.

The reported Treasury surplus in the last three years has aggregated \$5,901,329.77, that of 1906–7 being \$2,149,984.36, and of 1907–8, \$2,035,332.70.

The surplus for 1906–7 was applied as follows: Increase of capital of the Bank of the Republic, \$1,000,000; new penitentiary building, \$150,000; repairs of barracks, etc., \$200,000; improvement of departmental prisons, \$250,000; light-house building and repairs, \$250,000; renewal of armament, \$100,000; sanitary surveys, \$25,000; custom-house buildings and improvements, \$90,984; sanitary police, \$25,000.



SALES IN SOUTH AMERICA OF COTTON GOODS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER LEADING COUNTRIES.

That of 1907–8 covered the following expenditures: Sanitary works in the interior and increase of funds for transit and public works, \$500,000; municipal works in the capital, \$100,000; renewal and purchase of armament, \$500,000; to previous accounts, \$85,000; entertainment of British squadron and Pan-American Congress, \$16,850; increase of capital of the Bank of the Republic, \$61,293; Italian earthquake sufferers, \$4,700; Rocha and Paysandu Hospital, \$30,000; live-stock exhibition building, \$36,000; census deficit, \$70,000; colonization, \$600,000; and Brussels Exhibition, \$31,488, the two last items still awaiting legislative action.

In the recently reported surplus for 1908-9, the sum of \$295,191 covers the legal increase of capital in the Bank of the Republic, and of the remainder it is proposed to make the following disposition: \$600,000 to increase the fund for sanitary and transit works; \$250,000 to completion of the new penitentiary and improvements in police and fire brigade buildings, etc.; \$150,000 for construction and repair of barracks; \$200,000 toward the naval fund; \$50,000 for subsidies to live-stock exhibitions; \$50,000 for repairs of customs buildings, etc.; and \$60,000 for sundry outstanding grants and expenses, leaving a small balance of \$60,821 for future contingencies.

WOOL SHIPMENTS, 1908-9.

The Uruguayan wool season closing September 30 shows for the year 1908–9 aggregate shipments of 107,596 bales, as compared with 95,401 in the previous season. The figures constitute a record so far as the preceding eight seasons are concerned and mark the steady advance in this class of exports.

The leading purchaser of wool from the Uruguayan market is France, which in the year under consideration took 36,609 bales; Germany taking 33,330; Belgium, 20,631; the United States, 5,516; and the United Kingdom, 4,742. To various assigned destinations 6,768 bales were sent.

WATERWORKS AT MONTEVIDEO.

With the extensions recently made to the waterworks at Santa Lucia, which supply Montevideo with potable water, the city is provided with the largest and most powerful pumping plant in South America. Its installation represents an outlay of \$120,000. The new main is said to be one of the longest and largest pumping mains in the world, with all the pipes underground, and has entailed a capital outlay of about \$800,000, while from Las Piedras to Montevideo a third main has been laid down at a cost of \$210,000.

The pumping plant under the present system is capable of raising from the river to the purifying and settling depots, and simultaneously

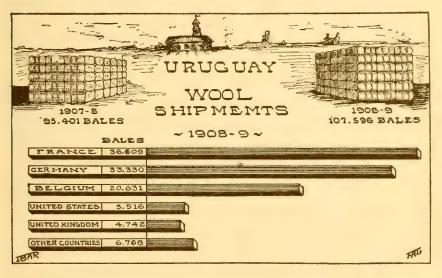
with the same piston stroke from the purified water depots through the 35-kilometer 30-inch main to the main service reservoir at Las Piedras, up to 40,000,000 liters daily.

The present installation is equal to four times the actual consumption of the city, which on August 31, 1909, had a population of 318,908.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PORT OF MONTEVIDEO.

A recently issued decree of the Uruguayan Government regulates the working of the Council of Commercial Administration of the port of Montevideo, created by the act of January 4, 1909.

The port, in so far as the effect of the act is concerned, is defined as including all points of the bay where there exist or in future may



be installed customs depots or establishments for services related to the port, in addition to the anteport and commercial port proper.

The revenues shall include: All taxes now or hereafter imposed on vessels on account of their commercial operations in the port, excepting the light dues, license, registration fee, health dues, etc.; fees for direct landing of merchandise and other goods effected on the moles and wharves of the port by vessels or lighter; cranage (eslingaje); storage fees for imports in the fiscal depots; fees for use of cranes and davits; the renting of warehouses, wharves, and moles; dues for wharfmen's labor, according to tariff; dues of the fiscal depots of exportation, transit, and embarkation; traction fees on the port railway lines; fees for the use of other port installations not mentioned above; fines imposed by virtue of the laws or regulations.

DECREE CONCERNING THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AND PANAMERICAN CONFERENCE.

The President of Uruguay, on September 27, 1909, issued a decree authorizing the formation of a committee to carry into effect in the best possible manner the work relating to the participation of the Republic in the International Centennial Exposition, and the Fourth Pan-American Conference, to be held in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, in 1910.

OLIVE GROWING IN THE REPUBLIC.

United States Consul Frederic Goding, of Montevideo, states that Uruguay bids fair to become a successful rival to Italy, France, and Spain in the production of olives and olive oil.

The yield of olives in Uruguay for the 1908 season was 264,552 pounds; for 1909, 352,736 pounds; while the crop for 1910 will have a corresponding increase, estimated at more than double that of 1909,

as many more trees will then have reached the bearing age.

About thirty years ago the first olive grove was planted, consisting of 1,200 trees, although individual trees had been growing for many years. Each year the number has increased until, at the present time, nearly 100,000 trees are bearing, the fruit of which is either preserved or its oil extracted. It is only within the past five years that the industry has reached any degree of importance, but its future is assured, the prospects being all that could be desired, competent judges stating that in another five years the number of bearing trees in Uruguay will reach 140,000, capable of producing 2,000,000 pounds of olives and 50,000 gallons of oil.

The use of olives and the oil as a food is very general in the Republic, to prepare which several establishments are in successful operation, equipped with the most modern machinery for extracting the oil and the most approved methods for preserving the fruit. One establishment handled, in 1908, 66,138 pounds, and in 1909, 88,184 pounds,

which will be more than doubled in the coming year.

The price of fresh olives varies from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. Heretofore the profits were greater on the sales of the fresh fruit than on those of the oil, which greatly lessened the output of the latter; but during the past year the rise in price of the oil has encouraged those interested to embark in the oil-producing business.

The varieties of the olive grown in Uruguay are Mortina, Piñoa, Lecina, Belmonte, Erbequina, Gordal, Sevillana, and Manzanilla, all of which are practically free from pests, the only one yet observed being a black smut, which disappears in a brief time, leaving no deleterious effects.

While in European countries the olive is propagated either from twig cuttings from sprouts of old tree trunks set in moist ground or from old woody buds that form mostly near the base of the tree, the procedure is different in Uruguay, where the stones of the fruit are planted. After attaining an age of a year or two they are grafted, the year following being permanently planted in a hole about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and broad, which is filled with rich earth and manure. Almost any soil will answer; but a much stronger tree is obtained if these conditions are observed, avoiding damp surroundings. The trees are planted in rows about 33 feet apart, and begin to bear when 5 years old; when 15 years old they will annually produce, on an average, from 100 to 150 pounds of fruit. One tree yielded 255 pounds fifteen years after being planted. The space between the trees must be cultivated, especially close to the trees, and the ground may also be used for the growing of root crops, such as potatoes, etc.

The olives are gathered by hand, women and children being employed for the work, for which they receive 50 cents for each 100 pounds harvested; they are then placed in boxes and taken to the purchaser, who ships them to Buenos Aires, preserves them. or extracts the oil.



BUDGET FOR 1909-10.

The budget of expenditures and receipts of Venezuela for the fiscal year 1909–10 is balanced at Bs. 50,000,000 (\$10,000,000).

Of the estimated receipts during the period referred to, the chief items are: Imports, Bs. 22,250,000 (\$4,450,000), upon which sum an additional amount of Bs. 12,237,500 (\$2,447,500), or 55 per cent, is imposed, and salt, liquors, and stamp taxes, Bs. 12,500,000 (\$2,500,000).

The expenditures are apportioned to the following departments:

	Bolivars.
Interior	10, 525, 872. 20
Foreign Relations	1, 017, 464. 07
Finance and Public Credit	19, 083, 326. 00
War and Marine	9, 570, 557. 20
Public Instruction	4, 273, 624. 00
Fomento	3, 301, 935. 00
Public Works	2, 227, 221. 53
m , 1	FA 000 000 00
Total	50, 000, 000, 00

Equivalent to \$10,000,000.

The foregoing budget became effective October 1, 1909.

TRANSIT TAX ON FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

A decree of September 29, 1909, provides for the collection of a tax on all products and merchandise of other countries in transit through the Republic of Venezuela, subject, however, to such reduction as may be in conformity with existing treaties of navigation and commerce.

The articles affected are reported by United States Consul Manning as follows: Cotton, indigo, coffee, cacao, hides, deer and other skins, merchandise classified as free and in classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the tariff. The rates range from B. 0.05 to Bs. 10, the bolivar being rated as \$0.193 United States currency.

PROTOCOL WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The "Official Gazette" of September 8, 1909, contains the Spanish text of the protocol made between the United States and Venezuela concerning certain claims, and referring specifically to the claims of A. F. Jaurett and the Orinoco Corporation, signed in Caracas on February 13, 1909.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PEARL FISHERIES.

An Executive decree of October 18, 1909, authorizes the opening to exploitation of the pearl fisheries in the eastern part of the Republic, under licenses issued by the proper authorities to individuals and companies. The mother-of-pearl fisheries are open for exploitation from September 15 to May 15 of each year. The decree referred to, containing the rules and regulations governing pearl fisheries, became effective November 1, 1909.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW.

On October 8, 1909, the President of the Republic promulgated a new electoral law, thereby repealing the law of May 5, 1904. The law specifies that no citizen shall vote without first duly registering in the place of his domicile.

STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION.

Senor Pedro Manuel Ruiz, Director-General of the Venezuelan Bureau of Statistics at Caracas, has furnished the International Bureau with the following data and information concerning the Republic of Venezuela:

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The constitution now in force is that of August 5, 1909. The legislative authority is vested in a Congress of two chambers—the Senate

and Chamber of Deputies—the former consisting of 40 members elected for four years, 2 for each State, Venezuelans by birth and over 30 years of age; the latter composed of deputies chosen from each State by a direct vote, 1 deputy for each 35,000 inhabitants, and an additional deputy for each additional 15,000. Any State having a population less than 35,000 shall elect a deputy. The Federal District and the Territories that now have, or in future may have, the population prescribed by law, shall also elect deputies. Deputies shall hold office for four years, shall be Venezuelans by birth and over 21 years of age. Congress meets on April 19 of each year, the sessions lasting seventy days, which period of time shall not be extended.

The executive power is vested in a President of the Republic, a cabinet of ministers, who act in conjunction with the President, and a council of government that cooperates with him in certain cases provided for in the constitution. The President holds office for four years; must be a Venezuelan by birth and over 30 years of age, and is not eligible for reelection for the constitutional period immediately following that in which he holds office. During the temporary or permanent absence of the President, the office is occupied by the presiding member of the council of government. The council of government is composed of 10 members, 1 from each State, who are elected by Congress for a period of four years. At the time of organizing, the council of government elects a president or chairman and a first and second vice-president, who serve for a period of one year.

The Provisional President of the Republic is Gen. J. V. Gómez; the president, first and second vice-presidents of the council of government are Gen. Ramón Ayala, Gen. Nicolás Rolando, and Gen. Gregorio S. Riera, respectively. (The provisional period under which General Gómez holds his office lasts until April 19, 1910, at which time the constitutional periods become effective.)

The cabinet is composed of seven ministers, viz, Interior Relations, Foreign Relations, Treasury, Finance and Public Credit, War and Marine, Fomento, Public Works, and Public Instruction.

Caracas is the seat of the Federal authority, but when unforeseen circumstances so require, the Executive power may fix its residence at any other place in the Federal District.

The States are autonomous and equal as political entities, each having a legislative assembly, whose members are elected in conformity with the respective State constitutions. The executive power of each State consists of a governor, a secretary-general, and a council of government. The States are divided into districts and the latter into municipalities, each district having a municipal council, and each municipality a communal board.

The Federal Territories, in conformity with their fundamental laws, are administered by governors appointed by the President of the Republic, the governors in turn appointing their secretaries.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS AND AREA.

Political divisions.	Area.	Political divisions.	Area.
STATES. Anzoategui Apure Aragua Bolivar Carabobo Cojedes Falcon Guarico Lara Merida Miranda Monagas Nueva Esparta Portuguesa Sucre	76,500 5,600 238,000 4,650 14,800 66,400 19,800 11,300 7,950 28,900 1,270 15,200	STATES—continued. Trujillo	7,100 35,200 a 65,500 40,200 281,700

a Including the lake, which has 12,500 kilometers.

POPULATION.

The population of Venezuela on December 31, 1908, was 2,664,241 inhabitants; the number of births, deaths, and marriages during the year was 71,033, 57,088, and 6,050, respectively. The number of persons entering and leaving the country in 1908 was 4,280 and 3,979, respectively.

RELIGION AND INSTRUCTION.

The constitution guarantees religious liberty. The State has the right of religious patronage, and exercises supreme inspection over all cults established in the country. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Catholic faith is under the direction of an archbishopric and 5 bishoprics. There are 6 dioceses, namely, Caracas, Merida, Guayana, Calabozo, Coro, and Zulia, which are divided into parishes.

According to the census of 1891 there were 1,443 Protestants and 230 Hebrews in Venezuela.

Instruction is divided into public and private. The first is under the control of the nation, the States, and the municipalities. Instruction is divided into elementary, secondary, and advanced or scientific. The number of schools of the first grade in operation is 1,217, with an average attendance of 26,988 pupils. There are 57 grammar schools, 2 normal schools—one for males and one for females—and 54 private colleges, 21 of which are subventioned. The special educational institutions are: The National Academy of Fine Arts, the School of Arts and Trades, the Central University at Caracas, the University of Los Andes at Merida, the School of Engineering, and the Seminary.

FINANCES.

Receipts and expenditures of Venezuela in 1907 and 1908.

	1907.	1908.
Receipts Expenditures	Bolivars. 41,017,799 41,703,814	Bolivars. 44,092,625 37,205,485

PUBLIC DEBT.

The debt of Venezuela on December 31, 1908, was as follows:

The debt of vehezaeta on December 91, 1000, was as to	110 W.S.
	Bolivars.
Internal debt	67, 543, 211
Foreign debt:	
Diplomatic	133, 057, 800
Spanish (provisional certificates)	1,600
Balances of the debts created by virtue of the protocols of Washington	16, 598, 567
Total	217, 201, 178
Referring to the balance of December 31, 1908, of the deby virtue of the protocols of Washington, it should be a	
*	iotea that
the—	Bolivars.
Total debt recognized by the Mixed Commission was	
Paid to December 31, 1908:	0,000,222,02
To the blockading nations (Germany, England, and Bolivars.	

This amount does not include Bs. 213,085.05, the aggregate sum of the various quotas corresponding to France and Holland, which amount the Government still has in its possession, due to the severing of diplomatic relations between those countries and Venezuela.

COMMERCE.

The values of the imports and exports made through the ports of Venezuela in 1907 and 1908 were as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Imports. Exports.	Bolivars. 53,858,199 81,282,837	Bolivars. 50,849,881 75,716,293

The import duties in 1907 and 1908 were: Bs. 20,488,244 and Bs. 19,607,633, respectively.

1156 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The values of the principal exports in 1907 and 1908 were:

	1907.	1908.
Crude rubber (balata) Cacao Coffee. Hides (of goats and cattle). Horned cattle.	Bolivars. 6,981,320 18,403,648 36,164,644 6,050,540 4,112,982	Bolivars. 7, 072, 572 18, 527, 194 36, 252, 889 4, 950, 037 1, 486, 338

The foreign commerce for the same years, by countries, was as follows:

	1907.		1908.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain. United States. Germany. Netherlands. Spain. Italy. France. Cuba. Other countries.	Bolivars. 19, 463, 066 14, 927, 955 10, 476, 619 4, 922, 828 2, 091, 017 1, 329, 584 562, 764 5, 564 78, 802	Bolivars. 7, 839, 375 30, 797, 258 5, 202, 557 5, 280, 107 3, 129, 735 325, 704 24, 323, 134 3, 277, 120 1, 107, 847	Bolivars. 18,615,472 12,624,581 10,842,367 2,812,840 3,654,880 1,459,511 668,113	Bolivars. 6, 153,778 34, 224, 813 3, 969, 911 1, 996, 072 3, 287, 851 578, 029 24, 162, 524 754, 327 588, 988
Total	53, 858, 199	81, 282, 837	50,849,881	75,716,293

NAVIGATION.

The number of vessels carrying foreign merchandise that entered the ports of Venezuela in 1908 was 645, with a tonnage of 937,689 tons. Of these vessels 67 were English ships, representing 149,565 tons. During the year, 147 vessels, representing 299,254 tons, entered the port of La Guaira.

COMMUNICATION.

In 1908 the eleven railways in operation in the Republic transported 413,002 passengers and 183,833,634 kilograms of freight, the total freight and passenger receipts, in bolivars, being 8,878,128 and 6,123,208, respectively.

BANKS.

On December 31, 1908, the Bank of Venezuela had a guarantee fund of Bs. 402,706, a reserve fund of Bs. 1,200,000, and bank notes in circulation amounting to Bs. 1,904,240. The guarantee fund of the Bank of Caracas on the same date was Bs. 375,000, the reserve fund, Bs. 597,483, and bank notes in circulation Bs. 479,200. At the close of 1908 the Bank of Maracaibo had a guarantee fund of Bs. 12,650, a reserve fund of Bs. 125,000, and bank notes in circulation amounting to Bs. 1;308,280.

NEW LAND LAW.

The new land law of the Republic of Venezuela, which repeals the law of April 18, 1904, was passed by Congress on August 12, 1909, signed by the President on the 13th of the same month, and published in full in the "Gaceta Oficial" of October 1 of the present year.

The new law, after defining public lands as lands having no lawful owner, situated within the boundaries of the nation, provides for the taking, under the direction of *intendentes*, or public land commissioners, appointed by the President, of a complete and detailed census of such lands existing in the different States and Territories. This census will be by municipalities, and will show whether the lands are grazing or agricultural; if the former, the class of pasturage and the kind of stock that may be raised thereon; if the latter, whether they are mountainous or level, the kind of plants they produce, and the timber and fruits that grow or may be cultivated thereon.

The public lands of the Republic belong to the States, but their administration and alienation are functions of the Federal Executive acting in conjunction with the governors of the States. Public lands may be sold, leased, or granted gratuitously, in accordance with the provisions of the law, except when required for public uses, such as to increase the water supply of springs and streams, for colonization purposes, and when situated within $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers of salt springs.

Any Venezuelan or foreigner, in the enjoyment of his civil rights, may buy public lands. Certain public officials connected with the alienation of public lands, such as the President of the Republic, or acting President, his secretary, the Secretary and chiefs of the Department of Fomento, the governors and acting governors of States and Territories, their secretaries, land commissioners and attorneys, in so far as concerns lands within their jurisdiction, and foreign governments are prohibited from acquiring public lands.

The maximum area of public land that may be granted to any one person is as follows: First-class agricultural land, 100 hectares; second-class agricultural land, 200 hectares; first-class grazing land, 1 league; second-class grazing land, 2 leagues. In the latter instance, in the case of corporations operating on a large scale, the President may increase the amount of land prescribed in the law if he deems it advisable to the interests of the nation.

Anyone desiring to buy public lands must apply in writing to the governor of the State in which they are situated, and the purchase price is payable in bonds of the National Internal Consolidated Debt, or their equivalent in cash at the current market price. The governor forwards the application to the land commissioner (intendente), and after proper investigation, if the application is granted, publishes it in

the "Official Gazette," a newspaper of the locality, and on separate sheets. If there is no opposition, the governor orders the survey, valuation, and classification of the land, and after the formalities of the law are complied with, forwards the application to the Minister of Fomento, who, if he approves it, has a deed issued to the party in interest on the payment of the price. This deed must be recorded in the proper register's office.

NEW REGISTRATION LAW.

A recently enacted law of the Venezuelan Congress provides for the registration of titles and other documents throughout the Republic.

The list of documents covered by the law registered in one office and valid throughout the Republic, as furnished by United States Consul Manning, includes diplomas of attorneys at law, procurators, doctors of medicine, pharmacists, dentists, midwives, civil engineers, agricultural scientists, architects, surveyors, ecclesiastical titles, military dispatches or orders, of public employees not elected to office, ships' registry, exclusive privileges and naturalization papers.

In each subaltern office are kept the following registries: Declaration; transmission; limitation and hypothecation of properties; contracts, etc.; denouncements of mining properties; personal or domestic contracts; powers of attorney, etc.

The registrars are required to show anyone desiring the same any or all documents, etc., without any charge therefor, and each office is required to remain open at least six hours per day.

Charges for registration in all cases are specifically set forth, the same to be met by the contracting parties and not by the Government.

SHIPMENTS OF CACAO.

Figures supplied by United States Consul Manning, at La Guaira, indicate an increase in the exports of Venezuelan cacao for 1909 as compared with the previous year. Total shipments in 1908 aggregated 277,091 bags of 110 pounds each, of which 108,326 were shipped through La Guaira. During the eight months of 1909 the quantity sent abroad from the port amounted to 123,836 bags.

Puerto Cabello is the next ranking point of exports for Venezuelan cacao, 100,100 bags being the export quota for 1908.

By far the largest proportion of the product is taken by France, that country figuring for 194,794 bags in the total shipments for the year, the United States taking second place with 33,340 bags.

The term "Caracas cacao" should, Mr. Manning says, be applied properly only to the product shipped through La Guaira, but through the extension of the industry and the similarity of the article it now covers practically all current or ordinary cacaos of Venezuela.

There are three Venezuelan districts usually found in current quotations of cacaos: Angostura, that from the lower Orinoco basin shipped through Ciudad Bolivar; Caracas, mentioned above; and Maracaibo, so called from the point of shipment.

About 10,000 bags of a very high grade are produced annually in the district lying between La Guaira and Puerto Cabello, all of which goes to Europe, principally to Paris, and is not quoted in the ordinary brokers' cacao reports.

RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

A circular issued by the Minister of Public Works in accordance with the directions of the President of Venezuela states that "every corporation or syndicate interested in the construction or exploitation of any enterprise of national interest must maintain a legal representative accredited near the National Government, with a fixed residence in the country, either in the capital of the Republic or in the city where the company may maintain its headquarters in the Republic, with sufficient power to resolve per se in the name of the corporation or syndicate all those matters, controversies, etc., that may arise from any difference in connection with the concession."

In forwarding the above information, United States Consul Manning adds that the circular sets forth the requirement that all such corporations or syndicates shall comply with these regulations at once, and that the attorney or representative shall have ample power to settle any question without necessity of submitting the same to the home office of the company or syndicate abroad. The Government will not accept lack of authority or competency on the part of such representatives as a reason for delay in settlement of such questions, but in case it is necessary, will name a representative who shall act for the corporation in conformity with the Venezuelan law.





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